PREFACE.

THE history of Berks County, one of the early political organizations in the State of Pennsylvania, is presented in this volume. It embraces the important facts, relating to the several affairs of the county, from the beginning of the eighteenth century until now, which the author collected during the past ten years; and, upon having arranged them in a systematic narrative, he now submits the result of his labors.

The author acknowledges with pleasure the thorough co-operation of the publishers, Messrs. Everts, Peck & Richards, in its production; for, through their enterprise and liberality, he has been enabled to issue it in a comprehensive plan much beyond his original intentions. The services of Mr. George R. Prowell, Mr. J. L. Rockey and Capt. Frank H. Cole, whom they sent into the county for the purpose of aiding him in the completion of his enlarged undertaking, are worthy of particular mention.

Many persons in every district of the county, and friends at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington, encouraged the author in the course of his labors, and he recognizes their kindly attentions to him.

M. L. M.

Reading, May, 1886.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER I.

General History of Pennsylvania 5

Early Settlers; Dutch, Swedes, English, German, etc. —Provincial and Constitutional Government—Purchases of Territory from the Indians—Counties erected —Development.

CHAPTER II.

Physical Geography of Berks County 26

Geology — Minerals—Botany — Mountains—Valleys—Streams—Relative Elevations.

CHAPTER III.

Indians 56

Origin—Delawares: Tribes, Clans and Sachems—Ganawese—Five Nations—Manners and Customs—Retreat of Indians—Present Location—Villages—Indian Names—Indian Relics.

CHAPTER IV.

Nationalities 64

Swedes—Germans—English—Welsh—Irish—Hebrews —Negroes.

CHAPTER V.

Erection of County 72

General Situation of Territory—Petitions for County—Act erecting County—Districts—Names of Townships and Towns—Reductions of Territory, Northumberland County and Schuylkill County—New Counties Proposed.

CHAPTER VI.

Agriculture 84

General Condition and Progress—County Society and Exhibitions—Farms, Production, etc., of County, 1870 and 1880.

CHAPTER VII.

Early and General Industries 87

Early Furnaces and Forges of County—Production, 1828-30—Industries in 1840—Comparative Statement, 1850-76—Memorial for National Foundry—Summary of Present Furnaces, Forges and Mills—Comparative Table of Statistics for 1880—Production of Iron in County at three recent periods—General Industries—Statistics of Manufactures of County, 1870 and 1880.

PAGE

CHAPTER VIII.

French and Indian War 104

Military Periods—Cause of War—Officers, Supplies, etc. — Colonial Forts — Burd's Journal — Invasion of County by Indians—Numerous Letters on Sufferings of Early Inhabitants—Peace Declared—Persons Murdered, Taken Prisoners and Missing.

CHAPTER IX.

Revolution and Independence 136

Revolution—Stamp Duty—Patriotic Spirit at Reading —Various Committees chosen—Battle at Lexington awakens County—Companies from Berks County—Conscientious Scruples against War—Tory Feeling in County—English Prisoners at Reading—Associators—Brigadier-General Elected—Quota of County Exceeded —Patriotism of Joseph Hiester—Battle of Long Island —Deserters—Hessian Prisoners—Hessian Camp Surprised—Hessian Officer Drowned—Militia Refuse to March—Militia Returns of County—Army Supplies—Affairs at Reading in 1777—Conway Cabal—Duel at Reading—Independence Won and Peace Declared—Revolutionary Survivers—Continental Paper Money.

CHAPTER X.

Whiskey Insurrection of 1794 167

House Tax and Liberty Poles of 1799—Embargo of 1807—War of 1812-15 and Companies of County Enlisted.

CHAPTER XI.

Mexican War 180

Cause of the War —Reading Artillerists Departure for Mexico—Participation in War—Battles Engaged In—Return of Artillerists—Brilliant Reception.

CHAPTER XII.

Civil War 186

Introduction—Patriotism of County—War Meetings and Appropriations—Ladies' Aid Society—Reading Hospital—Drafts and Quotas of Berks County—Northern Men in Service—Summary of Battles—Paper Money—List of Companies from Berks County in Civil War —President's Call for Troops—First Companies in War—Ringgold Light Artillery the First Company—Statement of Captain McKnight—Soldiers of Berks County in Three Months' Service, 1861; Three Years' Service; Nine Months' Service; Volunteer Militia of 1862; Drafted Militia of 1862; Volunteer Militia of 1863; One Hundred Days' Service of 1864; One Year's Service 1864-65—Miscellaneous Enlistments from Berks County—Soldier's Buried in Berks County—Grand Army Posts—Society of Ex-Prisoner's of War.

PAGE

CHAPTER XIII.

Militia 349

Legislative Provision — County Battalion of 1783—County Militia proffer Services to President Adams in 1798—County Military Division—Encampment at Reading in 1842—Battalion Day of 1843—County Militia Companies in 1856—State National Guard—Reading Artillerists—Military Cadets.

CHAPTER XIV.

Religious Denominations 357

Lutherans — Reformed — Friends—Baptists—Dunkards — Moravians—Roman Catholics—Amish — Other Denominations—Religious Excitement, Heidelberg and Exeter Meetings—Sunday Mails—County Bible Society.

CHAPTER XV.

General Education 374

Early Encouragement — Charity Schools — Common School Education—County Institute—Pay Schools—Comparative Table of Schools and Scholars.

CHAPTER XVI.

Language, Manners and Customs 386

CHAPTER XVII.

Newspapers 392

CHAPTER XVIII.

Internal Improvements 424

Schuylkill River—Bridges, Roads and Turnpikes—Stages, Canals and Railways—Public County Buildings—Post-Offices—Telegraph and Telephone.

CHAPTER XIX.

Politics and Civil List 474

Election Districts—Political Sentiment of County—Prominent Representative Men—Offices by Special Legislation — Political Parties — Political Festivals—State Conventions and Mass Meetings at Reading—List of Officials—Biographical Sketches.

CHAPTER XX.

Judiciary—Bench and Bar 532

Judges—Attorney-at-Law—Biographical Sketches.

CHAPTER XXI.

Medical Profession of Berks County 587

Early Medical History—Introduction of Medical Practice into Berks County—Biographical Sketches—Medical Faculty of Berks County—Medical Society of Berks County—Pathological Society—Reading Medical Association—Homœopathy—Early History of Homœopathy in Berks County—Hahnemann Medical Society—Biographical Sketches of Homœopathists—Medical Registry—Dentistry.

PAGE

CHAPTER XXII.

Census of Berks County 644

Early Population of State—Rate of Increase of Population—Census Table of County, 1790 to 1880—Census of Villages, 1880—Table of Houses, Farms, etc., in County, 1850—Taxables and Voters of County, 1876 and 1885—Property and Money Assessed, 1885.

CHAPTER XXIII.

READING.

PART 1.—Town from 1748 to 1783 650

Selection of Town Site—Town laid out—Lots sold at Public Sale—First Patentees—Ground-Rent—List of Taxables, 1759—District of Reading Erected—Churches—Schools — Public Buildings — Markets and Fairs, Charter to Reading for Them—Citizens against Change of Government—Early Innkeepers—Early Occupations—Rainbow Fire Company—No Newspapers nor Internal Improvements—Fuel, Light and Entertainments—Hunting and Fishing—Indian Invasion—Revolution—Prominent Men—Pound Sterling—Old Style to New Style.

PART 2.—Borough from 1783 to 1847 666

Charter of Incorporation—Election Districts—Newspapers—Post-Office—Internal Improvements—Ferries and Bridges—Fire Companies, Banks and Water Supply—Light—Public Buildings—Stages, Canals and Railway—Manufactures—Traffic—Merchants of Reading in 1830 — Occupations in 1839 — Distinguished Visitors—Memorial Services—Streets, Changes of Names — Executions—Early Exhibitions — Prominent Men.

PART 3.—City from 1847 to 1886 682

Review of Reading in 1847—Incorporation—Development—Riot in Reading, July, 1877.

PART 4.—Manufacturing Industries 692

PART 5.—Internal Improvements 744

City Buildings, etc.—Post Office—Cemeteries—Gas and Electric Light—Halls—Private Market Houses—Hospitals—Private Parks—Street Railways.

PART 6.—Churches 767

PART 7.—Schools 798

PART 8.—Associations 811

PART 9.—Officials 841

PART 10.—Census 853

CHAPTER XXIV.

Boroughs of County 855

Kutztown 855
Womelsdorf 873
Hamburg 880
Birdsboro 893
Boyertown 901
Bernville 913
Fleetwood 919
Topton 926
Centreport 927

PAGE

CHAPTER XXV.

Townships of County 928

Manatawny Section 929
Oley 930
Amity 944
Colebrookdale 962
Douglass 967
Exeter 972
Alsace 983
Muhlenberg 992
Hereford 996
Washington 1000
Ruscomb-manor 1006
Rockland 1010
District 1014
Earl 1016
Pike 1018

Ontelaunee Section 1021
Maiden-creek 1022
Ontelaunee 1029
Richmond 1035
Maxatawny 1040
Longswamp 1048
Windsor 1058
Perry 1063

PAGE

Albany 1067
Greenwich 1076

Tulpehocken Section 1082
Tulpehocken 1083
Upper Tulpehocken 1093
Marion 1097
Jefferson 1104
Heidelberg 1107
Lower Heidelberg 1115
North Heidelberg 1125
Bern 1127
Upper Bern 1132
Penn 1136
Centre 1139
Bethel 1141

Schuylkill Section 1147
Robeson 1148
Caernarvon 1157
Cumru 1161
Spring 1170
Brecknock 1181
Union 1185

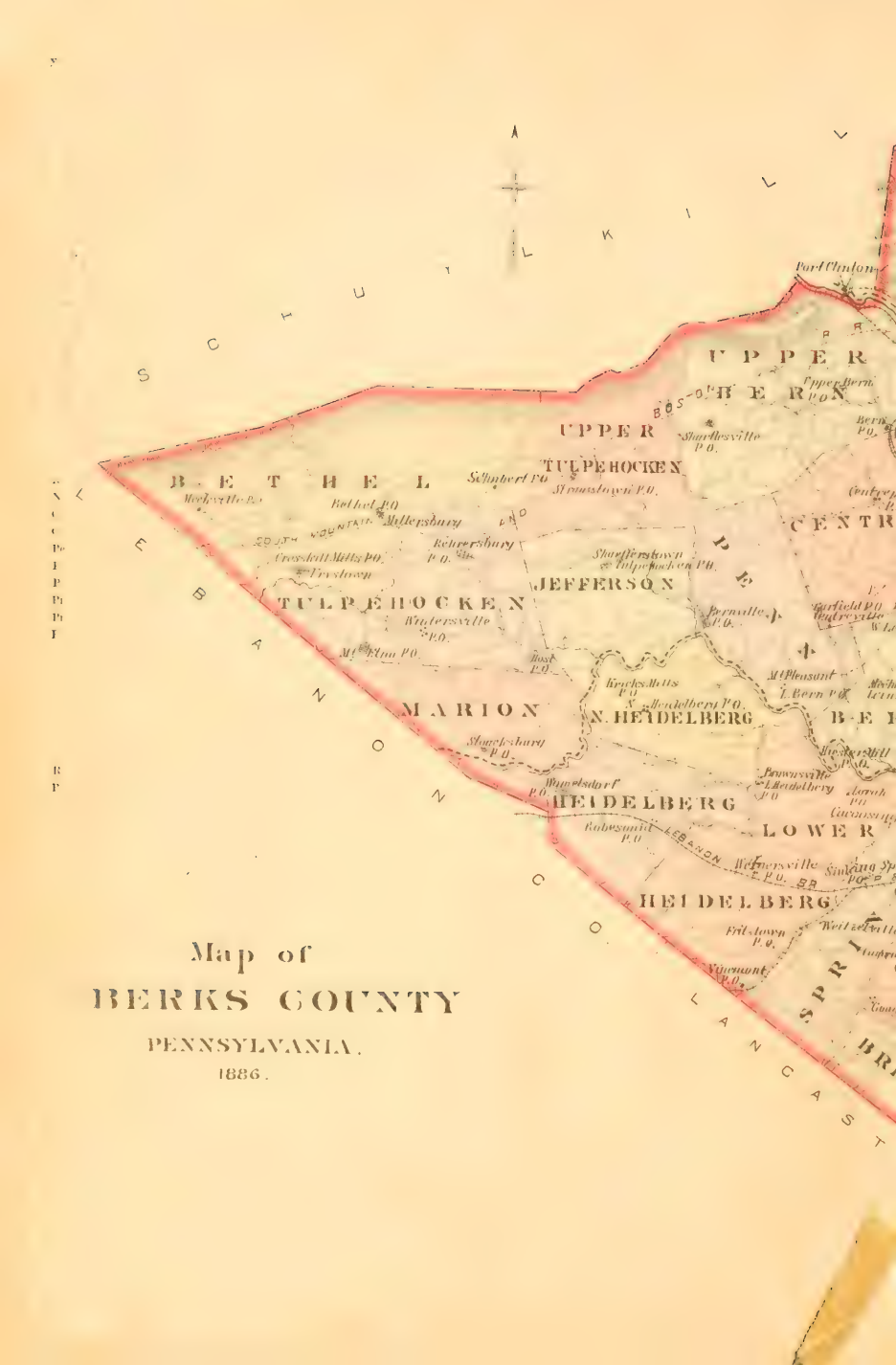
APPENDIX 1191

Early Townships erected and Taxables assessed in Schuylkill County before 1811.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Adler Building 795
Arnold, William 768
Arthur, John E 428
Baer, George F 78
Baird, Wm M 869
Banks, John 41
Barley, Peter 735
Barto, A. H 1006
Baldorf, M. D. M 632
Beau, Benjamin C 1067
Beidler, Conrad A 1109
Bertolette, Levi J. 835
Bethany Orphans' Home 1113
Bickel, Geo. H 839
Binder, Frank G., Residence 611
Birth-place of Daniel Boone 974
Boas, F. S. 61
Boas, Augustus F 761
British Stamp 240
Brunner, D. B 382
Brooke, Geo. 870
Brooke, Edward 801
Buskirk, Daniel 73
Carpenter Hall 15
Chagan, Chas M 1189
Clymer, Daniel R 848
Continental Currency 166
Court House, The old 161
Delaware Indian Family 58
Delaware Indian 57
Dechert, Elijah 465
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Building of 738
Eckert, Henry S 870
Eckert, Isaac 834
Eckert, Geo. J 721
Eeelman, Charles F 467
Ermentrout, Daniel 512
Ermentrout, John S 580
Ermentrout, James N 546
Evans, Charles V. R 1141
Evans, Charles 757
Fegley, L. P. G 967
Ferguson, Nathaniel 1114
Findlay, James 1055
First Reformed Church 776
Fisher, Reily L 1113
Focht, L. H 901
Franklin, Benjamin 469
Franklin Meeting House, Interior 781
Franklin Meeting House, Exterior 782
Gemmill, Charles V 699
Getz, J. Lawrence 410
Getz, James K 863
Good, Rev. William A 870
Gordon, David F 542
Grim, D. B 1081
Hagenman, J. 543
Harbster, William 701
Harrison, M 700
Harris, William 893
Henry, David 1075
Hellman, I. P 733
Heindel, Henry B., Residence 711
Hendel, John 710
Hester, Joseph 923
Hix, Joseph S 1135
Holbrook, J. A 249
Hoffmeier, Edward 634
Howe, M. A. De Wolfe 786
Hagert, C. H 889
Jacobs, Abel 465
Jones, Jonathan 142
Jones, Jonathan, Res. of 1160
Jones, Charles 516
Keen, George De Benneville 179
Keen, George May 508
Keen, George De B 196
Keim, William H 205
Keim, John 681
Keim, Nicholas 694
Keller, D. C 263
Keystone State Normal School 867
Kline, Simon 749
Knabb, Jacob 402
Koch, Daniel 923
Kraemer, Louis 985
Kromp, Louis 827
Krick, Adam B 1159
Kutz, David 555
Lauer, Frederick 732
Levan, Isaac W 711
Levan, Nathan 873
Levan, Joseph 981
Lesser, Thomas S 785
Lentz, Levi R 668
Log House, the first in Pricetown 1009

	PAGE.
Lorah, George K	958
Luchtenthaeler, B	734
Ludwig, Elam M	959
Map, outline of County	1
Map showing purchases from Indians	18
Map, Geological, of County	27
Marks, W F	634
Mauger, D. B	971
McMichael, Richards	521
McLean, Joseph A	750
McManus, John	606
McKnight, David	887
McHose, Isaac	716
Miller, J. B	916
Mishler Academy, auditorium of	764
Mishler Academy, stage of	760
Montgomery, M L	Frontispiece
Muhlenberg, H H	855
Muhlenberg, H A	510
Muhlenberg, Henry A	506
Nagle, H. M	640
Nagle, Peter, Jr	847
Neolls, G A	454
Otto, John B	593
Otto, Dr. Bodo	591
Pearson, John S	740
Penn, William	10
Plank, D. Heber	645
Printz, John H	718
Prison, ground plan of	467
Rea, Samuel M	1190
Reading Passenger Station	452
Reading roads, plan of	442
Reading, paper money	672
Reading, early surveys of	651
Reading, town plan of, 1748	652
Reading Hospital	764
Reading Hardware Company	700
Reber, James T	742
Reservoir and present jail	466
Rhoads, Thomas J. B	909
Rhoads, Ezekiel	955
Richards, John S	566
Ritter, William S	397
Rittenhouse, S. R	632
Rocks in Rockland	1011
Rosenthal, W	413
Rowe, W. G	852
Sanitary Fair Buildings	191
Schwartz, John	510
Schweitzer, Samuel Z	1184
Schneider, Ephraim	982
Schmucker, E Z	636
Schaeffer, Lewis	925
Schaeffer, John	913
Schwartz, H. H	547
Seidel, Franklin	1028
Seyfert, Simon	624
Shoemaker, Charles E	643
Shaffner, Jacob	1093
Shollenberger, J. M	312
Siegel, E	644
Smith, George	739
Smith, L. Heber	1156
Smith, Levi B	1154
Spohn, Daniel	730
Stein, Adam	1080
St. Luke's Lutheran Church	774
Stitzel, George D	553
Stoudt, George K	1092
Stuyvesant, Peter	7
Swedes' Building	944
Swedes' Church	
Times and Journal Building	
Trinity Lutheran Church	
Tyson, Henry A	
Umbenhauer, William	
Van Reed, Henry	
Van Reed, Charles, residence and paper-mills of	1
Van Reed, Charles	1
Van Reed, Charles L	11
Van Reed, Henry Z	11
Walter, Robert	1125
Washington Grays	179
Weaver, Jeremiah	961
Weidman, W. Murray	618
Weidman, B. B	1178
Wertz, Samuel	1180
Wheeler, Caleb	741
Whitner, George K	755
Wily, O. H	603
Wily, Penrose	602
Woodward, W. J	530
Yocum, William	956


Map of
BERKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA.
1886.
SCHUYLKILL
BERKS
LEBANON
LANCASTER
UPPER BERN
UPPER TULPEHOCKEN
BETHEL
TULPEHOCKEN
JEFFERSON
MARION
N. HEIDELBERG
HEIDELBERG
LOWER HEIDELBERG
CENTRE
Port Clinton
Hamburg
Bethel P.O.
Millersburg
Rehrersburg
Shartlesville P.O.
Strausstown P.O.
Schubert P.O.
Wernersville
Womelsdorf
Robesonia P.O.
Fritztown P.O.
Newmont P.O.
Host P.O.
Bernville P.O.
Waterville P.O.
Mt. Pleasant
Centre


ALBANY
GREENWICH
MAXATAWNY
PERRY
RICHMOND
LONG SWAMP
MAIDEN CREEK
RUSCOMB MANOR
ROCKLAND
DISTRICT
HEREFORD
PIKE
WASHINGTON
ALSACE
OLEY
READING CITY
EXETER
AMITY
EARL
COLEBROOKDALE
ROBESON
UNION
CAERNARVON
DOUGLASS
Mauchan P.O
Kempton P.O
Albany P.O
Leesville P.O
Kreamsville P.O
Leinbachsville P.O
Shimersville P.O
Longswamp P.O
Mertztown P.O
Jefferisville P.O
Boyertown P.O
Douglass P.O
Hereford P.O
Pricetown P.O
Friedensburg P.O
Alsace P.O
Shoemakersville P.O
Mohrsville P.O
Maidencreek P.O
Blandon P.O
Fleetwood P.O
Rockland Town
Bowers P.O
Morysville P.O
Stony Point
Pikeville P.O
Bell Church P.O
Colebrookdale P.O
Gibraltar P.O
Gilbertsville P.O
Douglassville P.O
Yellow House P.O
Amityville P.O
Boyertown P.O
Scarlet Mills P.O
Gruber's Mills P.O
Geigertown
Barto P.O
Pleasantville P.O
Spangsville P.O
Mt Lawrence
Stonersville P.O
Stouchsburg P.O
Bechtelsville P.O
Swamp Creek
Schuylkill R.
Maiden Creek
Ontelaunee
Sinking Creek
Manatawny Creek
Perkiomen Creek
Monocacy Creek
Sacony Creek
Little Manatawny Creek
Colebrookdale R.R.
Reading R.R.
Chester Co.
Montgomery Co.
Berks Co.

HISTORY

OF

BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

INTRODUCTION.

In the beginning of colonization in this section of the earth for several hundred miles round about us settlements were first made along the sea or prominent inlets, and afterward, from decade to decade, they gradually advanced farther and farther into the interior, being influenced in their onward movement by flowing rivers and rolling valleys. The settlers found the country open, accessible and inviting, with many valuable features, such as strong streams, fertile soil, great forests, inexhaustible beds of limestone, iron-ore, sand and clay, and numerous animals, fowls and fishes. These were conditions which gave the new country a strong character and inspired the early immigrants with hope and confidence; these were considerations worthy of especial mention to kindred and friends who remained at home in the old country, and, fortunately for Pennsylvania, these were sufficient to exert a favorable influence upon the minds of such persons there as contemplated emigration.

The early settlement of the country was slow. From its first possession till 1681 the number of inhabitants had not multiplied beyond a thousand. Accordingly, its development during this time (about a half-century) was insignificant. The chief occupations were trading and commerce. But in 1681 a new era began in its eventful history, and thence for nearly a century its growth was marvelous, even though it continued under the sway of monarchic government. The constant influx of foreigners made all things active, especially such as related to the possession of land, its improvement, etc. The people, however, did not obtain a higher plane of action in respect to motive-power. The physical forces, such as animal, wind and water, which had aided them and their progenitors time out of mind, still prevailed. Distance still separated them in their settlements, and travel and transportation remained slow; but during the next century many revelations were made. These superinduced various improvements, which brought the people into a closer relationship and elevated them to a higher standard of life. The discovery of coal, and the appreciation of its marketable value as a substance for fuel, quickened trade. It awakened genius in respect to the necessity for increased and convenient motive-power. This was supplied through steam, and iron then arose into greater prominence for its utility in connection with both. These three agents formed the great triumvirate in the increased development of the people; and the

acceleration of our movements as a people, especially in respect to trade and transportation, necessarily developed a fourth agent. This was the telegraph. The results of their combined influences at the close of this century were valuable beyond computation.

In the march of improvements the district comprising the county of Berks has occupied a prominent position. The first active agent was iron. Indeed, the first forge and the first furnace in Pennsylvania for its manufacture were established and successfully conducted on its territory; and it has continued active here for over one hundred and sixty years. The next agent was coal. This valuable mineral was discovered whilst the inexhaustible anthracite fields were a part of this county. Its transportation developed the canal and the railway along the Schuylkill. The third agent, steam, was then utilized to cheapen and hasten its delivery in and through the valley from the mountains to the sea, and also to stimulate manufactures, especially in the county-seat after 1835. And the fourth agent was introduced soon after its practical value had come to be recognized.

Industry has ever been a prominent characteristic of our people. The most general employment has been in agriculture, and the next in iron manufactures. These two have constantly created demands for diversified industries, and have made us not only a prosperous but a contented people. Continuous employment has kept us, as a whole, so engaged in private affairs as to be comparatively free from those ambitions and vanities of life which develop restless energy in the direction of personal aggrandizement. It would have been better for us if a different spirit had prevailed to such an extent as to have led us into a more active zeal for the public welfare, and into a more general thinking for competent political representation. Here, as elsewhere, too few men of liberal mind and education have exercised thought for the whole community. A hope was expressed that general education would stimulate this weakness and agitate new impulses, looking to the greatest good for the greatest number. But an experience extending through the past fifty years has not improved us in this respect. It has rather licensed ambition to run wild, and permitted men, more or less inexperienced, incompetent and irresponsible, to represent us in positions of trust and responsibility.

Our people in these two important particulars—labor on the one hand and government on the other—have moved along undirected. This is a common but an unfortunate weakness in the United States; and through it the people of our county have not developed prominent, thoughtful men to lead us out of this social apathy and to agitate questions and measures relative to our common progress—that progress which concerns communities rather than individuals, and develops public enterprise and equality rather than private enrichment and distinction. This is surprising, especially when we consider the prominent territorial position which we have occupied, the large wealth which we have possessed and the high degree of business sagacity and social intelligence which we have enjoyed. It is a difficult matter to determine just what caused this condition, except it be that we have been indisposed to political thought and feeling; indisposed to express ourselves with force and fearlessness in public measures; indisposed to lead the way in some common purpose for the public good. Others round about us have created, but we have followed—we have imitated. Possibly this arose from the peculiar German element in our composition, which is so apt to be contented at labor with the certain profit that it yields. In the sense of untiring industry, of rigid economy, of pure and simple religion, our people have displayed a remarkable degree of excellence. Indeed, a long observation leads me to say that in these several respects we have seen perfection. And if we were not now, and had not been for a hundred years past, living under a system of representative government of, for and by the people, in which all tax-payers, especially freeholders, should take an active and earnest interest, I could not persuade myself to say anything else than that we have been worthy all possible commendation. But we have been existing under a political govern-

ment; we have had legislation pertaining to our several rights; we have borne taxation for our convenience, safety and progress, and yet in these important respects we have been comparatively indifferent and inactive, notwithstanding the prominence and necessity of these things before us. Hence, in a political sense, we have been slow and weak, considerably beyond what our age, wealth and intelligence should have permitted. We have not produced the characters of political energy which our citizens in the enjoyment of suffrage should naturally have produced.

From these remarks it will be observed that I shall have much to say of our untiring and successful industry, of our practical, pure and simple religion and of our general education, from which we have realized such fruitful local results. But of our politics I can have comparatively little to say, because we have obtained so little worthy of especial mention. We have produced only a few men who have been leaders of prominence in a vast district of territory. We have developed little or no legislation for our own good or the good of our fellow-citizens here or elsewhere. We have not taken a leading part in agitating public measures. Our local pride should be awakened to a sense of our importance as a people possessing numbers, wealth and power. This should induce us to take a stand proportioned to our condition; this should inspire us to raise up more sons and educate them to a proper appreciation of political duty, political knowledge and political progress. We cannot elevate our political sentiments by encouraging inexperienced and incompetent men to represent us in local or in legislative offices, or even to lead us in manipulating conventions and elections. The time has arrived for the better class of men, possessed of education, experience, influence and wealth, to step forward and show a positive interest in the selection of officials. Through them must we direct our energy in the political channel, as it has been successfully directed in the industrial, and through them only can we expect to produce representative men who can create for us a new political life and lead us into a nobler political activity. We should therefore awaken them to a sense of their political duty, so that such men shall be produced for the strong spirit that they shall develop amongst us and for the true patriotic pride that they shall have to arise from us in the time of political revolution.

With these general preliminary observations, it is my earnest purpose to present in this volume a historical narrative of Berks County from the time of the first settlements upon its territory till now. I shall detail all the matters which I could find relating to its development from a vast uncultivated wilderness, occupied by a few non-progressive and feeble Indian tribes, into a cultivated country, possessed and enriched by thousands of civilized, progressive people. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since the first settlement was made by a small but zealous colony of Swedes on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, several miles above the mouth of the Manatawny Creek. In the history of the world this is an insignificant period; but in these years a great work has been accomplished in this vicinity for twenty miles round about our county-seat. The period is therefore of great interest and significance to us. Besides increasing from two-score of people to a thriving population which exceeds in number one hundred and thirty thousand, and advancing from a feeble association of individuals full of fear into a strong community of citizens who exhibit privilege and power in every action, we have passed from one stage to another, decade after decade, ever bringing our several districts into a closer relationship with one another, and we have realized all the material improvements which such a remarkable growth necessarily produces in the course of social progress.

The first century was signalized by a number of important events, such as the immigration of many foreigners; the founding of Reading; the erection of Berks County, with its conveniences to the people through local courts, public buildings, etc.; the French and Indian War; the Revolution, with its Declaration of Independence, seven years of costly warfare and successful conclusion; the introduction of the newspaper, stage-coach and post-office.

But the second century, till now, has been signalized to a greater degree. The first fifty years were particularly fruitful of great results from well-directed energy. Our highways were improved into turnpikes; bridges were erected to take the place of ferry-boats; canals were substituted for roads to facilitate the transportation of large quantities of materials at reduced cost; railways were then introduced, which encouraged travel, expedited traffic and increased carrying capacity to answer the demands of enterprise; steam not carrying our letters with sufficient speed, the telegraph was supplied; and the message becoming too slow for our active minds, the telephone was produced, which enables us to speak, as it were, face to face. Contrast the two extremes, then and now, in the single respect of communicating with one another, and behold the progress which we have made!

We passed through three wars, the last of which was especially costly to us in the lives that were sacrificed, the suffering that was endured and the great taxation that was borne. But I will not have any battles upon our territory to recount, no dreadful losses, no violence from desperate, invading foes to narrate,—a circumstance fortunate for our homes and families, properties and lives. Industry gave us development in every department of life. Manufactures, especially at Reading, grew wonderfully and invited thousands of strangers to settle here. Labor-saving machinery for the work-shop and then for the farm was introduced; and education was encouraged by legislation through general taxation. After the common school had become a fixed institution the English language began to obtain more extensively, and demand for English preaching in our growing community arose. Theretofore the German language was used almost entirely in the church and in the associations of life. But in the courts, English speaking prevailed necessarily, owing to a colonial law which required it, just as the laws were promulgated in the English language. I will not have a great park and fine monuments to mention, notwithstanding the Penns had set apart a fine tract of land along the western base of Penn's Mount, many years ago, for the former, and our community afforded appropriate subjects for the latter. Our situation in these two respects must be deprecated by the intelligent people of this community. The newspapers will receive particular mention. They played an important part in our growing community, especially after 1820, when they began to devote more attention to local news and the discussion of measures of a public character. Societies of all kinds, especially secret and beneficial orders, were started here with peculiar but surprising energy. They grew rapidly after 1840. The Odd-Fellows developed a strong spirit in their behalf throughout the county, and influenced the formation of a great many associations for purposes of friendship, protection and assistance. The number of different societies now is very large. Steam would seem to have been at the bottom of these also, for they began in earnest just after its introduction; and during the last forty years, strange though the coincidence may be, the one multiplied in numbers and character just as the other expanded in utility and power.

The building and savings associations must be mentioned for the prominence they have occupied and the good they have accomplished. They started with the incorporation of our city, and they have grown in number and influence with the development of the city. They have been, in this time, an important factor in building up many substantial homes for the industrious and economical working people. Their receipts and expenditures have increased from thousands of dollars into millions. The city is largely indebted to them for many improved and inhabited sections; and there is a feature in them which I cannot fail to observe—the laudable tendency to distribute and preserve property, influence and public interest in the hands of the people.

In closing this introduction I refer with pride to our patriotism. From the beginning of our history till now we have exhibited a strong love for our country. We took an active and earnest part in its trying periods of warfare, contributing many companies of soldiers and large amounts of money towards upholding the general government,—first, in defending the early settlers from the barbarous incursions of

Indians; then in declaring and obtaining independence from the English, and afterward in maintaining this independence; again in recognizing the measures of the national administration against Mexico, which resulted in the annexation of Texas; and lastly, in the Rebellion of the Southern States. Our services in the first and last periods were especially noteworthy, for in them many lives of our own people were sacrificed. At least eight thousand men from the county were mustered into military service during the Rebellion. Our total population in 1860 was ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighteen; over eight per cent. went to serve the government for the preservation of the Union. The number of our electors then did not exceed twenty thousand. From this it appears that we sent one man out of every three; or, speaking more accurately, two out of every seven.[1] We did our whole duty. Our record in this great and costly struggle is noble and shows remarkable patriotism. And we sent the first company of volunteers, uniformed and equipped, in response to the President's call for troops—an honor worthy of particular mention. In order to present this important subject with the fullness that it deserves, I will set apart a large space in this history for its extended consideration.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Early Settlers: Dutch, Swedes, English, Germans, etc.—Provincial and Constitutional Government—Purchases of Territory from Indians—Counties Erected—Development.

EARLY SETTLERS.

DUTCH.—The Dutch were the first explorers of this section of our vast country. They discovered the great inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, now called the Delaware Bay, in 1609. In that year the Dutch East India Company sent Captain Henry Hudson, with a crew of English and Dutch sailors, numbering about sixteen men, on a voyage in search of the supposed short passage to India. Hudson entered the mouth of the bay; but finding water shallow and suspecting danger ahead, he withdrew into the ocean and proceeded northwardly. He reported this discovery to the company. Some years afterward, the Dutch East India Company was incorporated and invested with great privileges and powers, and this company, in 1623, took possession of the territory which adjoined the bay and river and called it "New Netherland." The expedition was sent by it under the command of Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May.[2] He and his crew had first landed at Manhattan (now New York). Some of the families were sent thence to the South (Delaware) River, where they erected a fort and carried on a peaceful and successful trade with the natives. During the summer of 1633 a commissary named Arendt Corssen bought from the Indians, under the direction of the company, a tract of land within the limits of Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill river, and established a trading post. During these years the administration of affairs was not smooth; the directors in charge were therefore frequently changed. In the surrounding territory, especially in the northern possessions of "New Netherland," considerable warfare was carried on between the Indians and the colonists. It was estimated that sixteen hundred Indians were killed. Nearly all the Dutch settlements were attacked and visited with general destruction. The Schuylkill settlement was not molested.

SWEDES.—Whilst the Dutch were carrying on these settlements in the New Netherland, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was induced by William Usselinex, the person who had proposed the establishment of the Dutch West India Company, to entertain the notion of founding colonies in America. This was in 1624. But Adolphus fell at Lutzen, in 1632, before he had completed his plans. His daughter Christina, successor to the Swedish throne, and his chancellor, Oxenstiern, however, enter-

[1] This proportion is too great if we take into account the numerous young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who enlisted.

[2] The year 1624 may be taken as the era of a continuous civil government. May was the first Director. It had power to punish, but not with death. Judgments for capital crimes were to be referred to Amsterdam.—2 Bancroft's "Hist. of U. S.," p. 39.

tained the matter, and, in 1634, incorporated the Swedish West India Company. The news of this new enterprise induced the discharged director of the New Netherland colony, Peter Minuit, to offer his services, to this company. Finding him experienced, they fitted out an expedition of fifty emigrants and placed him in command. It was determined that they should settle in the vicinity of the Delaware River. They sailed from Gottenberg in the latter part of 1637, and reached their destination in April, 1638. They proceeded up the Delaware River to a creek which they named "Christina," in honor of their Queen. There they met the Indians, made a treaty with them and succeeded in purchasing all the land which lay on the west side of the river in length from Cape Henlopen to the falls near Trenton, and as far westward in width as they wished to possess. They then established a trading post and erected a fort near the mouth of the creek, which they gave the same name. The territory they called New Sweden. This settlement awakened the opposition of the Dutch to such an extent that in May following they issued a proclamation in which they warned the Swedes to desist. But Minuit disregarded the proclamation and proceeded in the more thorough settlement of the country. The colony prospered and its trade increased rapidly. Its great prosperity and its beautiful surroundings awakened a wonderful feeling in its behalf. In 1639 new immigrants came at three different times and brought abundant supplies. In the fall of the year the vessels were so crowded with passengers that many persons who had also wished to emigrate from Europe could not be taken.

From 1638 the Dutch and Swedes occupied the territory together; but in respect to trade, the Swedes were superior. In two years the Dutch trade was reduced to a small amount. This was effected by the Swedes underselling them and depressing the market. It had fallen short thirty thousand beaver-skins. In 1642 the English also tried to effect a settlement in this locality; but they were expelled by the co-operation of the Swedes and Dutch. In 1643 John Printz became the Governor of the Swedes. He was a rough, bold officer, very large and heavy, having weighed over four hundred pounds and been fond of liquor; yet, withal, he possessed many admirable qualities. His management of the Swedish interests won the entire approbation of his superiors. He built a fort on Tinicum Island, and obliged every vessel that passed it to strike her colors, and he permitted no trade without tribute. He also erected a handsome dwelling, built of brick brought by him from Stockholm, which was called "Printz Hall." The Dutch objected to his proceedings and demands; but they hesitated to oppose his administration; and they became alarmed at the wonderful growth and progress of the Swedes. During 1644 the Swedish trade was very large. In that year two vessels were sent home with cargoes, which included two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven packages of beaver-skins and seventy thousand two hundred and forty-one pounds of tobacco. After governing ten years, he asked to be relieved, and John Claude Rysingh was appointed his successor.

Rysingh, on July 11, 1654, addressed a letter to the home government, in which he estimated the entire population at three hundred and sixty-eight persons. Of these, only seventy were Swedes. Through kindness, he renewed the treaty of friendship with the Indians. His administration dawned with bright prospects; but these were soon blighted, for after governing less than two years, he and nearly all the Swedes were driven out of the settlement. The Dutch had been much displeased in the capture of one of their forts several years before (Fort Casimir, near the mouth of the Brandywine), and therefore had determined to revenge their wrong by driving the Swedes from the river, or compelling submission. In 1655 this determination was renewed, and Stuyvesant, with over six hundred men, forced the surrender of the territory. And this was the end of the Swedish government in America, after having maintained a separate existence for more than seventeen years. Though the Swedes could not maintain their hold, they are nevertheless entitled to the credit of having effected the first permanent settlements in Pennsylvania, and of having given the terri-

tory a commercial character which it never lost. These influences certainly tended towards the rapid enrichment of the settlements and the increase of their population. The number of inhabitants then was about seven hundred.

Dutch.—After the Dutch had re-possessed the settlements on the Delaware, John Paul Jacquet was appointed vice-director, the appointment having been made on November 29, 1655. Peter Stuyvesant, a brave soldier of experience and a man of some learning, was the director, located at Manhattan, afterward called New York. The Swedes, under the promise of protection and of quiet enjoyment of their estates, remained and gave their allegiance to the Dutch government. The Dutch West India Company, in their efforts to repossess this territory, had incurred a large indebtedness. To satisfy this debt they sold to the city of Amsterdam, their creditor, all that portion south of the Delaware, from Christina Creek to the ocean. This sale was confirmed by the States-General on August 16, 1656, and the territory sold took the name of New Amsterdam. The government was then vested in forty commissioners, who were to reside in Amsterdam. They appointed Jacob Aldrichs as director, and upon his arrival the authority of Jacquet ceased. He administered affairs for nearly two years, until towards the close of 1659, when D'Hinyossa, the person recommended by him, received the appointment. Many evils existed during this period. They arose from the bad administration of Aldrichs.

The year 1659 was one of great distress to the colonists. Sickness prevailed, the affairs of the government were unsettled, the crops were short, and the winter was severe; the new immigrants arrived without supplies, and the company made new and exacting conditions. All these things caused great discontent, and many of the colonists fled to English settlements in Maryland.

The administration of D'Hinyossa was also turbulent, owing to conflicts between him as the representative of the city of Amsterdam and the collector of revenues for the West India Company. He refused to recognize the authority of Stuyvesant, and his difficulties finally obliged him to visit Holland in 1663. Through this visit the city of Amsterdam obtained the entire government of all the settlements, and upon his return Stuyvesant made a formal transfer of all authority to him. This induced the colonists to return from Maryland. He held undivided authority till the conquest of all the territory of New Netherland, in 1664, by the English, when he returned to Holland.



PETER STUYVESANT.

English.—The English had claimed the territory by right of discovery. Cromwell had planned its recovery, and similar plans had been renewed during the reign of his son, but forcible measures were not adopted. The discontent of the colonists, however, caused the English to renew their claims. They sent commissioners to demand the surrender of the territory, but the Dutch succeeded in resisting these demands, and they held it till it was taken from them by the English by right of conquest in 1664.

Soon after King Charles II. had ascended the English throne he granted by patent, dated 12th of March, 1664, all the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers and the adjacent islands, including the possessions of the Dutch, to his brother James, the Duke of

York and Albany. Colonel Richard Nicholls was sent, accompanied by three commissioners, to take possession. Before they began formal negotiations with Stuyvesant they had issued a proclamation to the people, in which they offered the most liberal regulations and entire security to them and their property if they would peaceably transfer their allegiance to the English crown. This was successful. The people did not encourage Stuyvesant in his proposed resistance of these demands, and he accordingly surrendered possession on the 8th of September, 1664, when the New Netherlands passed to the English.

In May, 1667, Nicholls was succeeded by Colonel Francis Lovelace. He administered affairs till he was forced to surrender to the Dutch in the fall of 1673. Captain John Carr then became the Governor of the settlements on the Delaware.

In 1673 Louis XIV declared war against the Netherlands, and in this declaration the English united. But the Dutch were victorious over the French and English, defeating them in three great naval battles, which were fought on the 7th and 14th of June and on the 21st of August in that year. During this time the Dutch had sent a squadron to recover the territory of New Netherland. It arrived before the fort of New York on the 6th of August, shortly before the final naval battle, and a surrender was demanded. After a brief resistance the surrender was made, and the entire territory, as it had passed from Stuyvesant, was thus recovered. In honor of the Prince of Orange, it was called "New Orange." Peter Alrichs was appointed Governor of the territory west of the Delaware, and he confiscated the property belonging to the English government. Scarcely had the authority of the Dutch on the Delaware been confirmed and settled when a treaty of peace was concluded on the 9th of February, 1674, by which the territory of New Netherland was restored to the English. King Charles then renewed his grant to the Duke of York, and Sir Edmond Andros was sent to repossess the government of the territory. On the 9th of November, 1674, he issued his proclamation whereby he reinstated affairs. Edmund Cantwell was commissioned to be captain and schout, and substantially invested with the power of a Deputy-Governor. On the 23d of September, 1676, John Collier was appointed to succeed him. Before a year expired Collier, on the 24th of August, 1677, was deposed by Andros because he had usurped the authority of a judge, and Christopher Billop was commissioned in his stead. This authority continued till 1681, when the territory, which included Pennsylvania, was granted to William Penn.

Penn had become interested in the settlements in America, and especially in the progress of civilization on the Delaware River, through the purchase of a part of New Jersey in company with eleven other persons. His father, Admiral William Penn, had distinguished himself by meritorious services under the English government, whereby he became entitled to a claim of sixteen thousand pounds. This claim he bequeathed to his son, and the son, in satisfaction thereof, made application for a large grant of territory west of the Delaware. King Charles II readily consented, for he was in great need of money, and he regarded the payment of so large a claim against him in this manner as a most desirable performance. He accordingly granted to him by patent, dated the 4th of March, 1681, the land applied for and named it "Pennsylvania." Penn himself had drawn the patent, but it was revised and amended by Chief Justice North, "to guard the sovereignty of the King and the commercial supremacy of Parliament." Many obstacles had been thrown in the way of its confirmation to him by Lord Baltimore, but his claims and solicitations finally prevailed. He then wrote, "God will bless and make it the seed of a nation." On the 2d of April, 1681, the royal proclamation announced to all the inhabitants of the province that William Penn was their absolute proprietary, with all the powers necessary for its government, and Penn himself also issued a proclamation on the 8th of April. It was in the following remarkable language:

"*My friends:*—I wish you all happiness here and hereafter. These are to let you know that it hath pleased God in his Providence to cast you

within my Lot and Care. It is a business that though I never undertook before, yet God has given me an understanding of my duty and an honest mind to do it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your change and the king's choice, for you are now fixed at the mercy of no Governor that comes to make his fortune great. You shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free and, if you will, a sober and industrious people. I shall not usurp the right of any or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution and has given me his grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness I shall heartily comply with. I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, and therein prosper you and your children after you. I am your true friend, "WM. PENN."

Penn was not ready to visit his new province. He therefore deputized his kinsman, William Markham, a young man, to go and take formal possession thereof and act as Deputy-Governor until his arrival. Markham proceeded directly to New York with the two declarations. There he exhibited to the Governor the King's declaration, and the Governor gave him a letter addressed to all the magistrates in the new grant, requesting them to transfer their allegiance to the new proprietor. This was on the 21st of June, 1681. Markham then proceeded to the Delaware and made known the contents of the declarations entrusted to him. He was kindly received and his authority was accordingly accepted.

Markham also had a letter addressed by Penn to Lord Baltimore in reference to a settlement of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. By the charter the southern line of the province was on the fortieth degree of north latitude. This extended upon the territory of the province of Maryland. He delivered the letter to Baltimore, but they could not agree. The controversy about the line was kept up for over eighty years. Finally an agreement was effected, which was much to the advantage of Maryland. The line was surveyed by two surveyors—Thomas Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—who were appointed for this purpose in 1763, and located on a line forty degrees forty-four minutes north latitude. It has since been known as "Mason's and Dixon's line," and it marked the division between the free and slave States for a hundred years.

In the fall of 1681 certain commissioners from Penn arrived, having been sent by him to treat with the Indians, purchase lands from them and lay out a great city. In his letter to the Indians he addressed them as follows:

"There is a great God and power that hath made the world, and all things therein, to whom you and I and all people owe their being and well-being, and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world. This great God hath written his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and help and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world; and the king of the country where I live hath given me a great province therein; but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent that we may always live together as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God do to us who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly in the world?"

After the management of affairs in the province by a Deputy-Governor for over a year, Penn himself arrived and assumed personal control. He arrived at New Castle on the 27th of October, 1682. On the next day he met the neighboring inhabitants, consisting of families of various nations,—Dutch, Germans, Swedes and English. He produced before them his charter and deeds of feoffment and explained his system of government. The education of rich and poor was to be provided for; justice was to be administered without delay; prisons were to be regulated in such a manner as to lead to the reformation of criminals; and the penalty of death was to be abolished, except in the cases of murder and treason. Several days after this meeting the Assembly (which had been called by Markham to meet for the purpose) adopted his frame of government, and from that time onward the development of the province was wonderful. Philadelphia was then founded upon a plan which contemplated the growth of a magnificent city. The lands of the province were surveyed and settlements were located in various directions. Many houses were built; immigrants, mostly English and German, came in great numbers; schools were founded; a printing press was set up; a post was estab-

lished, and the great outposts of civilization were erected.

Penn was particularly successful in his treaty with the natives. He won their unqualified confidence. In the following kind and remarkable language he expressed his ideas and intentions to them:

"We meet on the broad pathway of good faith and good-will; no advantage shall be taken on either side; but all shall be openness and love. I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains might rust or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are one flesh and blood."

These words made a deep impression upon the Indians, and they replied,—

"We will live in love with you and your children as long as the moon and the sun shall endure."

And such was the introduction of the English government, such the beginning of the promising settlements superinduced thereby. Its language as well as its laws was the fixed medium of intercourse. And it could not be disturbed, notwithstanding the great immigration of other nationalities, especially Germans. These were encouraged by the English, especially by the policy of William Penn; and they, acknowledging the government as they found it, conducted themselves accordingly. And this accounts for the continuation of the predominance of English in every department of life, particularly as it concerned trade, legislation and jurisprudence.

A short sketch of the founder of Pennsylvania is appropriate in this connection.

William Penn was born at London, Eng., on October 14, 1644. He obtained a thorough education at home under a private tutor and at Oxford University, and then entered Lincoln's Inn for the purpose of studying law. After prosecuting his studies for a while he, in 1665, accompanied his father, Admiral William Penn, to Ireland and took upon himself the management of a valuable estate. Subsequently he entered the army whilst visiting a prominent friend of the family in Ireland, and gained some experience as a soldier. Whilst in this service his portrait was painted, which is said to be the only genuine portrait of him ever produced. He then united with the Society of Friends, having been imbued with the principles of this sect through the preaching of Thomas Loe. His earnest preaching at Cork, in 1667, caused his arrest and imprisonment. His release was effected through the Earl of Orrery; but he began again with more vigor. His religious writings then led to his second arrest, when he was imprisoned in the Tower. Whilst there he wrote his distinguished religious work, entitled, "No Cross, no Crown." His father obtained his discharge, but he persisted in expressing his opinions and beliefs on the highways and in public places, for which he was arrested in 1670, and committed to Newgate. He was indicted and tried. During the trial he pleaded his own cause and the jury acquitted him. But he was detained, nevertheless, for a time. The jurors were fined for returning such a verdict. In Newgate he also wrote a number of religious articles, which were published in tracts. In 1674 he wrote and published an able defense of the freedom of conscience and the rights of Englishmen, which was entitled, "England's Present Interest Considered." In 1677 he accompanied Barclay and others on a mission of preaching in Holland and Germany.

In 1681 he obtained a charter from King Charles II for the province of Pennsylvania, in satisfaction of a large debt which had been owing to his father for meritorious naval services. He visited his province in 1682 and remained two years. In this time he did many things for the welfare of the province. He distinguished himself by his kindness to the Indians, who gave him in return their unqualified confidence and regard. His great treaty with them at Kensington in 1682 has been immortalized by a masterly painting by Benjamin West, the famous American artist. He prepared and published various important papers relating to the advantages of Pennsylvania for inducing emigration thither, in which he was very successful with the Germans. In 1686 he secured the liberation of over twelve hundred imprisoned Quakers, and in 1687 also the passage of the "Toleration Act." In 1688 he was tried for



Wm Penn

treason and acquitted. In 1699 he visited Pennsylvania a second time, and, after remaining two years, he returned to England. In his efforts to establish a permanent government, etc., in Pennsylvania he became heavily involved with debts; these pressed him so hard that in 1708 he was imprisoned for debt. His friends, however, united in his behalf and effected his release. He also had serious and extended litigation in reference to the province, but he eventually succeeded in maintaining his grant and the rights secured to him under it. He died of paralysis at Rushcombe, on July 30, 1718, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His children held, governed and disposed of the province till the Revolution, when they released their rights to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.[1]

GERMANS.—Soon after affairs in the province had attained an acknowledged permanent character the influx of settlers was wonderful. They came over the ocean by shiploads at a time. The Germans were especially numerous. In Germany a company had formed about 1684 for the purpose of influencing emigration. It was called the "Frankfort Land Company." It was composed of ten men who lived at Frankfort-on-the-Mayne,—G. Van Mastrick, Thomas V. Wylick, John Le Bran, F. Dan Pastorious, John J. Schuetz, Daniel Behagel, Jacobus Van Dewaller, John W. Peterson, Johannes Kimber, Balthaser Jowest. They entered into articles of association on November 24, 1686, and then purchased large tracts of land from William Penn,—the Germantown patent for five thousand three hundred and fifty acres, and the Manatawny patent for twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres. For more than fifty years emigration was encouraged. Thousands of the emigrants were Palatines; many proceeded from the Palatinate to England upon the invitation of Queen Anne, and thence she transported them to America. Among them were people of all religious denominations,—Mennonites, Moravians, Dunkards, Schwenkfelders, Lutherans, German Reformed and Catholics.

The tide of emigration from Germany had become so great as to awaken apprehension on the part of the English, who controlled the government. In 1717, Logan, the secretary of the province, expressed his fears as follows: "We have of late a great number of Palatines poured in upon us, without any recommendation or notice, which gives the country some uneasiness; foreigners do not so well among us as our own English people." And, in 1755, Samuel Wharton said that they came in such numbers (estimated five thousand in 1754), "I see not but that they may soon give us law and language too, or else, by joining the French, eject all the English." In the years 1749, 1750, 1751 and 1752 they were especially numerous (about twenty-five thousand). Many were poor and had not the means of paying their passage. Upon their arrival at Philadelphia they were sold for a term of years. Their services under these indentures discharged the cost of transportation. In this way they redeemed their freedom, and were called "redemptioners." The Palatine redemptioners were usually sold at ten pounds for a period varying from three to five years. The influx of these was particularly large in the years 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1750 and 1751. They generally proceeded northwardly and westwardly and settled in the districts now included in the counties of Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, York and Cumberland. Some of these Germans began to settle in Oley, Berks County, as early as 1712. They were industrious, and they, by their industry, soon had the country to show marked improvement.

The Germans were chiefly farmers. Governor Thomas alluded to them when he said, in 1738: "This Province has been for some years the asylum of the distressed Protestants of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany; and I believe it may be truthfully said that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people; it is not altogether the fertility of the soil, but the number and industry of the people, that makes a country flourish." [2]

[1] See Janney's "Life of William Penn."

[2] 4 Col. Rec., 315.

England encouraged the industrious Germans to emigrate to America, but she retained her own subjects; and this class was at one time feared. The influx was so great that it was thought their numbers would soon produce a German colony here, and perhaps such a one as Britain once received from Saxony in the fifth century.[1] The personal description of the territory by Penn himself to the Germans, his kindly encouragement to them to emigrate and possess its fertile soil and his liberal promises of religious toleration and of self-government had made a deep impression upon their troubled minds; and corroborating letters to them, subsequently, from those who emigrated had inclined them to more freely entertain thoughts of emigration. And thus influenced, they came into Pennsylvania by thousands—by such a continuous tide of immigration for a period of over fifty years, that the officers of the government became alarmed for the preservation of English laws and the continuation of English control. But their fears were not realized, though the province became German in character and industry, and in general social and religious feeling.

The Dutch had discovered the country; the Swedes had effected the first permanent settlements in it, but had lost control, not so much by want of energy and enterprise as by want of encouragement and support from their government; the English had defined the rights of property and government and characterized the laws, language and associations; but it remained for the Germans to come after these, take possession of the great portion of its territory and control its destiny. This was a fortunate circumstance for Pennsylvania. Who will say that either of the other nationalities mentioned, if they had kept control of the country in all its departments, would have shown a qualification to develop it in so great a degree and in such harmonious proportions as the German in respect to agriculture, industry and population? Who will say that the people would have manifested the same general social, political and religious tendencies? Who will say that they would have caused such a general distribution of land, wealth and power? And who will say that they would have created and maintained such general social and political equality? All these developments, proportions, tendencies and equalities are found here now, after the lapse of two hundred years. In all these years the German influences predominated. Her names of persons, her language and her manners have been preserved, notwithstanding the government ordered the names changed to, and education taught, and the laws published and judicial proceedings recorded in, the English. This is an exhibition of inherent natural greatness and power truly wonderful as it is admirable.

[1] 2 Watson's "Annals," 255.

WELSH.—The Welsh made early purchases from Penn in England, amounting to forty thousand acres of land on the west side of the Schuylkill River. Their number of settlers had multiplied to such an extent before 1692 that they settled six townships in Chester County within ten years after it had been formed. They moved gradually northwardly, and took up lands along the head-waters of the Conestoga and vicinity. Some of the lands are now included in Caernarvon, Brecknock, Robeson and Cumru townships, in Berks County. In 1686 and 1698 many Welsh families arrived. Among them were William Jones, Robert Jones, Thomas Evans, Robert Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwallader Evans, Hugh Griffith and John Humphrey. They took up lands by patent. Through them certain townships were named. And their descendants are still on the first settlements. Some of these Welsh immigrants moved to the east of the Schuylkill, into the district now included in Montgomery County, but none of them proceeded so far northwardly as to enter the district now part of Berks County. Those who entered and settled in the county remained to the west of the Schuylkill.

IRISH.—Comparatively few Irish immigrants settled in Pennsylvania. They were not among the first, and their limited number could not and did not in the least affect the established laws, associations and institutions of the province. It was quite different with the Germans. The English had possession of the

territory; they controlled the government and influenced the direction of all the affairs of the province. Still the Germans modified everything. This modification arose not only from their great numbers, but also their nature and enterprise.

The first Irish immigrants came into the province about 1719. They located mostly near the Maryland line, in the territory which was then included in Chester County. In 1729 Logan was apprehensive of evil from the Irish settlers. The common fear was that if they continued to come in such numbers as they were then coming, all Ireland would be here and they would eventually make themselves proprietors of the province. The Assembly deemed it advisable to levy a tax of twenty shillings on each servant in order to discourage their immigration. He thought it strange that they continued to crowd into places where they were not wanted. Many convicts were among them. This was the alarming feature. Even the Indians feared a breach between them and the settlers, because the Irish were rough to them. And in 1730 he complained of the audacious and disorderly manners of the Scotch-Irish in forcibly taking possession of Conestoga manor. They were dispossessed and their huts were burned. Thirty-three years afterwards they figured conspicuously in the cruel massacre of the Indians at Conestoga.

In 1735 and 1740 Scotch-Irish immigrants settled in the territory beyond the Susquehanna River, in what was then Lancaster County, now in York and Adams Counties. They came from Scotland and the north of Ireland. The Germans had settled in the upper section, or York County, and the Scotch-Irish in the lower, or Adams County. Their respective nationalities preserved them distinct peoples and eventually led them to separate into two distinct county organizations. The names of the Scotch-Irish are particularly prevalent in Adams County. The settlers were principally of the better class of peasantry and the lands are to a great degree still possessed by their descendants. They were recognized for their intelligence, industry and morality. These qualities have been very successfully transmitted to the present time and have exerted a beneficent influence over the people of the district in several respects, social, industrial and political. I could not discover any settlement of this class in Berks County.

GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1681.

PENN'S CHARTER.—The original charter, as prepared by Penn, supervised and amended by the crown officers, and granted by King Charles the Second on the 4th of March, 1681, is a long document. In order to avoid its entire publication in this history, to save time to the general reader in obtaining a knowledge of its contents and to make it more intelligible, I have condensed it in the following manner:

In the preamble Charles II., King, etc., gives all people to know that William Penn, out of a commendable desire to enlarge the English empire and to promote such useful commodities beneficial to her dominions, as well as to reduce the savage natives by gentle and just manners to the love of civil society and Christian religion—had applied for a grant of a certain part of America not yet cultivated and planted.

Section 1.—Recognizing the services of his father, Admiral William Penn, to the government in the war against the Dutch, in 1665, and favoring his petition, the King granted unto William Penn, his heirs and assigns, the large body of land now known to us as the State of Pennsylvania.

Section 2.—Grants all harbours, rivers, etc., fishes and ores, with free egress, ingress and regress.

Section 3.—Creates Penn proprietary, requires allegiance and the payment of an annual rent of two beaver-skins and of one-fifth of all gold and silver-ore found on the premises, and names the province PENNSYLVANIA.

Section 4.—Confers authority to make and execute laws, raise money for public use, etc.

Section 5.—Grants authority to create courts with incidental powers.

Section 6.—Grants authority to make ordinances for the government of the people, and direct the law of descent to continue as in England, until altered.

Section 7.—Directs that a transcript of its laws shall be forwarded to the privy council of England, which, if found inconsistent with the government, shall be declared void.

Section 8.—Gives the right to English subjects to emigrate to Pennsylvania.

Section 9.—Grants license to carry on trade with any English ports, subject to customs, duties, etc.

Section 10.—Grants the right to subdivide the territory, to create boroughs, markets, etc.

Section 11.—Requires all commodities, etc., exported, to be unloaded in the ports of England, and, after one year, permits trade with other countries, subject to duties, etc.

Section 12.—Grants power to erect ports, harbors, etc.

Section 13.—Grants power to assess and collect customs, etc., at the port, etc.

Section 14.—Requires an agent to be located at London to answer offenses, etc., against the laws of England, etc.

Section 15. Prohibits correspondence with any King, etc., at war with the English government, or warfare with any power at peace with the government.

Section 16.—Grants right to create military for protection, and to pursue and vanquish enemies, robbers, etc.

Section 17.—Grants right to dispose of divided territory in fee or subject to rents, etc.

Section 18.—Confirms all sales of estates to be made to purchasers.

Section 19.—Grants license to purchasers to erect manors and establish courts-baron with incidental powers.

Section 20.—Prohibits the levy of customs or taxes without the consent of the proprietary and his Assembly, or of the English Parliament.

Section 21.—Requires from all courts and judges a recognition of this charter.

Section 22.—Provides for the sending of preachers on application of twenty inhabitants.

Section 23.—Requires the most favorable construction of the charter to be made for the proprietary, etc., but which shall not prejudice allegiance, rents, etc.

On the 11th of July, 1681, William Penn agreed upon certain conditions for the regulation of affairs in his province. These conditions consisted of twenty paragraphs. The first ten paragraphs referred to the location of a town, the laying out of roads, lots, etc., and the improvement of lots by possession, etc.

The 11th and 12th provided for the purchase and sale of articles in a public market.

In the 13th offenders, whether settlers or natives, were to be punished according to law.

In the 14th Indian offenders were to be tried by a mixed jury of twelve men, half Indians and half settlers.

In the 15th Indians were to enjoy equal rights with planters, for improving property, etc.

In the 16th English laws relating to slander, drunkenness, cursing, trespassing, etc., were to govern.

In the 17th all live stock should be marked within three months, otherwise to be forfeited to the Governor.

In the 18th every acre in five acres, in clearing off land, was to be kept in woods, especially oak-trees for shipping, and mulberry trees for silk.

In the 19th shipmasters, upon their arrival, were to give names of passengers, describe freight, etc, within two days afterwards.

And in the 20th all persons who intended to leave the province were to publish their intention.

Subsequently Penn published three frames or plans of government, a table of laws and a Charter of Privileges. The first frame, with its preface, was published April 25, 1682; the table of laws May 5, 1682; the second frame April 2, 1683; the third frame November 7, 1696; and the Charter of Privileges October 28, 1701. All these charters, frames, etc., appear in full in the first volume of the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania and cover nearly fifty pages, closely printed.

First Frame.—Penn introduces the first frame by a superior preface. In it he refers to the necessity of government through the sinfulness and disobedience of man, and he regards government not only useful for purposes of correction, but for the care and regulation of our many daily affairs which make up much the greatest part of it. Men entertained different notions about systems of government; all systems were modified in the course of time, and each system had its admirers. But he regarded that government free to the people under it, whatever its frame, where the laws ruled and the people were a party to the laws.

"Governments like clocks"—said he—"go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined, too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments. Let men be good and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it. But, if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn. I know some say, let us have good laws and no matter for the men that execute them; but let them consider that, though good laws do well, good men do better; for good laws may want good men, and be abolished or evaded by ill men; but good men will never want good laws nor suffer ill ones. It is true, good laws have some awe upon ill ministers, but that is where they have not power to escape or abolish them, and the people are generally wise and

good; but a loose and depraved people love laws and an administration like themselves. That, therefore, which makes a good constitution, must keep it, namely, men of wisdom and virtue—qualities that, because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth; for which after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders and the successive magistracy than to their parents for their private patrimonies."

These are certainly words of wisdom and worthy our sincere consideration even at this day, two hundred years after they were given to the first settlers.

The English laws had prevailed over the territory before the control of it passed to Penn. These are now known as the "Duke of York's Laws." They were published by authority of the State of Pennsylvania in 1789. They were considerably modified by the laws and privileges agreed upon and given by Penn. Under these provisions, privileges, etc., the government was continued till the people of the American colonies declared their freedom from English rule and enacted laws by their own representation.[1]

The Continental Congress passed a resolution on May 15, 1776, recommending the total suppression of all authority under the King of Great Britain. In pursuance of this recommendation, a Provincial Conference was held in Carpenter Hall, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 18, 1776, which was attended by representatives from all the counties in the province, then eleven in number. The representatives—or delegates, as they were called—from Berks County were Jacob Morgan, Henry Haller, Mark Bird, Bodo Otto, Benjamin Spyker, Daniel Hunter, Valentine Eckert, Nicholas Lotz, Joseph Hiester and Charles Shoemaker.

This conference decided that a Provincial Convention should be called to meet on Monday, July 15, 1776, "for the express purpose of forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only." It provided the qualifications of electors, fixed the number of representatives from each county and the time of their election, ordered an address to the people to be prepared, and agreed upon a Declaration of Independence for the colony.

At the time appointed the convention assembled. The delegates who represented Berks County were Jacob Morgan, Gabriel Hiester, John Lesher, Benjamin Spyker, Daniel Hunter,



CARPENTER HALL.

Valentine Eckert, Charles Shoemaker and Thomas Jones, Jr.

Constitution of 1776.—A Constitution was adopted on September 28, 1776. It consisted of a Preamble, Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, and it was signed by all the delegates present. There were some absentees, amongst them being two from Berks County,

[1] In reference to petitions to royal government for change of proprietary government, see Gordon's "History of Pennsylvania," pp. 413 to 423.

John Lesher and Daniel Hunter. The Declaration of Rights was reported by a committee of eleven delegates, including one member from Berks County, John Lesher.

Representatives' Frame of Government.—The frame of government adopted by the representatives of the people provided,—

"That the commonwealth should be governed by a single house of representatives, with the executive power vested in a president and council; that courts of justice should be established in every county and judges commissioned, etc.; that militia should be trained; that the electors, representatives and assembly should have certain qualifications, powers, etc.; that business should be done openly and published regularly; that representation should be rated according to inhabitants; that the council should consist of twelve members (one from Berks), for three years, with certain powers; that officers should be liable to impeachment; that trials should be by jury; that courts should be held quarterly, and be open, and administer justice impartially, without corruption or unnecessary delay, and their officers be paid adequate, but moderate salaries; that debtors should not be imprisoned after *bona fide* surrender of their property, and prisoners should be bailable without excessive bail; that each district should elect a justice of the peace for seven years, and a sheriff and coroner for one year; that all elections should be by ballot, free and voluntary; that all office fees, etc., should be paid into the treasury; that each county should have a register, a recorder and commissioners, all removable at pleasure; that printing presses should be free; that every freeman should have some trade or occupation, and that public offices of profit should be discouraged; that entails and penal laws should be regulated, and jails established; that officers should be qualified by oath; that taxes should alone be levied by law, with purpose expressed; that every foreigner, after allegiance, should be permitted to hold property, etc.; that inhabitants should be permitted to hunt and fish; that schools should be established in each county; that virtue and religion should be encouraged and vice prevented, and that a council of censors—two from each county—should be elected, with certain powers, etc., to meet in 1783, and every seventh year thereafter."

Censors.—By the forty-seventh section of this frame of government, a provision was made for the election of censors, who were "to inquire whether the Constitution was preserved inviolate in every part." James Read and Baltzer Gehr were chosen to represent Berks County. The council met in October, 1783. James Read was appointed on the committee to make the inquiry provided for. This committee reported in August, 1784, against a convention. Both Read and Gehr agreed to the report. There were some dissenters. Reasons for and against it were entered. Gehr signed those for it, and Read those against it; but he "would have it understood that he had sentiments as favorable to the constitution as any from whom he dissented." Remonstrances, signed by eighteen thousand citizens, were presented to the council, protesting against the calling of a convention for altering or amending the constitution. An address to the freemen of Pennsylvania was then ordered to be published. Read voted for it; but Gehr did not vote.

Convention of 1789–90.—The General Assembly of the State met on March 24, 1789. The representatives from Berks County were Joseph Hiester, Gabriel Hiester, Joseph Sands, John Ludwig and Daniel Brodhead. The Assembly determined that alterations and amendments to the Constitution of 1776 were necessary. Sands and Brodhead voted in the affirmative, Ludwig in the negative; both Hiesters were absent.

The Assembly met again on September 15, 1789. A resolution was reported by a committee of the whole Assembly, favoring the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution, which was adopted. Sands, Brodhead and Ludwig voted in the affirmative; Gabriel Hiester in the negative; Joseph Hiester did not vote. Delegates were accordingly elected by each of the districts in the State. In Berks County they were Joseph Hiester, Christopher Lower, Abraham Lincoln, Paul Groscop and Baltzer Gehr. The convention assembled in the State-House, at Philadelphia, on November 24, 1789, and a New Constitution was adopted and all the delegates subscribed it on September 2, 1790. The delegates from Berks voted generally on the same side of questions. It was then submitted to the people by a special election and adopted.

Constitution of 1790.—This Constitution comprised nine articles:

Article 1st provided for a Legislature to be composed

of two houses—Senate and Assembly—and fixed qualifications, powers, terms, etc.

Article 2d vested supreme executive power in a Governor and fixed his qualifications, powers and duties.

Article 3d created elective franchise and fixed qualification of electors.

Article 4th provided for impeachment of civil officers.

Article 5th vested judicial power in various courts and fixed terms and power of judges, and created office of register and recorder.

Article 6th provided for appointment of sheriffs and coroners by the Governor for military discipline, for location of county officers, for State commissioners, for State treasurer and all other officers, State and county.

Article 7th provided for the establishment of schools, promotion of arts and sciences, and preservation of religious freedom and corporate powers.

Article 8th provided qualification of Assembly and all State and county officers by oath.

Article 9th provided a Declaration of Rights. It contained twenty-six sections, copied after the Declaration of 1776, but arranged differently, with some important amendments.

A schedule was added, by which provision was made for the alteration and amendment of the Constitution.

This Constitution was continued as the general political law of the State until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1873. In the mean time efforts were made to improve it. On March 28, 1825, an act of Assembly was passed providing for an election, at the next succeeding election, to ascertain the opinion of the people relative to the call of a Constitutional Convention; but the people decided by ballot that such a convention should not be called. The vote was: For it—44,474; against it, 59,884—a majority of 15,410. In Berks County it was: For it, 752; against it, 3757—a majority of 3005. In 1837, however, such a convention was duly assembled at Harrisburg, and amended the Constitution in various particulars, which amendment was adopted by the people at an election in October, 1838. The vote in the State was: For it, 113,971; against it, 112,759—a majority of 1212; and in Berks County: For it, 5823; against it, 3883—a majority of 1940. The delegates from Berks County were John Ritter, George M. Keim, Wm. High, Mark Darrah and James Donagan.

2

Amendments.—Subsequently, until the adoption of the new Constitution of 1873, amendments were proposed by act of Assembly and ratified by election.

The first amendment was made in 1850. It provided for the election of all the judges of the commonwealth. The vote was: For it, 144,578; against it, 71,982—majority, 72,596; and Berks County vote: For it, 5160; against it, 3552; majority, 1608.

This was considered a wise political movement. It is right in principle, but it is questionable whether the people were then, or even in 1873, possessed of sufficient independence in political knowledge, thought and action as to have enabled them to dispose of so important a matter by the exercise of their political franchise. This amendment transferred the matter of the fitness of the candidate for judicial power from the lawyer and prominent citizen to the politicians, and of the appointment from the Governor to the people.

The second amendment was made in 1857. It provided for—

1st. The contraction of debts owing by the State.

2d. The erection of new counties.

3d. The apportionment of Representatives; and the term of State Senator to be three years.

4th. The alteration or revocation of charters if found injurious to the people.

And a third amendment was made in 1864, which provided for the right of suffrage to electors in the military service.

Besides these amendents the State Legislature ratified the several amendments of the Constitution of the United States by Congress, relating to the abolition of slavery and to the exercise of political suffrage without respect to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Constitution of 1873.—The advancement of the people in wealth, of politicians in influence, of corporations in power and of legislation in behalf of special classes and localities in a period of fourscore years had rendered a new, fundamental, general law necessary. The complaints had become both loud and numerous, and they had proceeded from all quarters of the State. The selfishness of men had grown beyond their judgment and integrity. The good

of the people had come to be of minor importance. Self-aggrandizement in wealth and power had been set up as the great idol of men who were at the head of the various important affairs and enterprises of the State. A general feeling had come to prevail throughout the State that political ambition and influence, corporate power and special legislation should have to be checked on the one hand, and considerably modified on the other, in order to have these important agencies to subserve the public welfare.

An act of Assembly was therefore proposed and passed in 1871. It provided for the calling of a general convention to amend the Constitution of the State. It was submitted to the people at the October election of 1871 and ratified. The vote was: For it, 331,169; against it, 71,369,—majority, 259,800. Berks County vote: For it, 5269; against it, 10,905,—majority against it, 5636.

The following delegates were elected to represent Berks County: George G. Barclay, Henry W. Smith and Henry Van Reed.

The convention first assembled at Harrisburg in November, 1872. After sitting there two weeks it adjourned to reconvene at Philadelphia on January 7, 1873. After reconvening it deliberated many weeks. It had a great work on hand, and many minds had to be satisfied in respect to many proposed improvements. Great discussions ensued. The proceedings are preserved in nine large volumes. With all the ability, time and expense of the convention, the work was generally not satisfactory. But it was the best that so large and various a body could do. The Constitution as modified was submitted to the people on December 16, 1873, and ratified. The vote was: For it, 252,744; against it, 108,594,—majority, 144,150. Berks County vote: For it, 9114; against it, 1866,—majority, 7248.

At best such a great body of laws cannot be perfect. The ingenuity of men to subserve their own ends and interests would seem to be equal to the task of discovering the weakness of the laws. In the language of Penn,—"If men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn." What the State needs more than a good Constitution is good men; for if they find it weak, they will strengthen it for the common good of all.

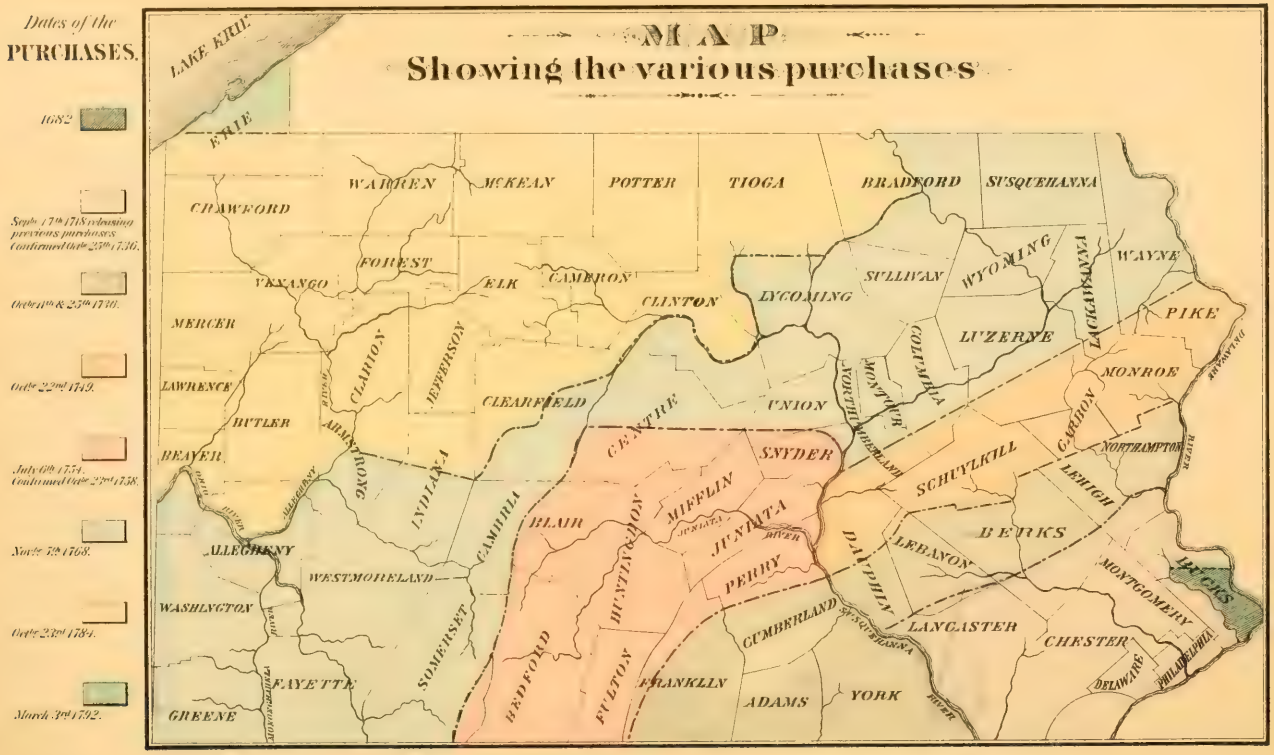
PURCHASE OF TERRITORY.

Immediately after Penn had obtained his charter for the province, and had begun his administration of its various affairs, he negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of their lands. He regarded them as the rightful owners of the territory by virtue of their possession. King Charles disagreed with him, and claimed the territory by right of discovery. Penn wondered then whether the King would admit title to England in the Indians if they should chance to discover it in the King's possession.

Many purchases were made by him. He gave in consideration for the land mostly articles which the Indians regarded as useful, such as blankets, coats, guns, powder, lead, etc. Comparatively little money was paid to them. Rum was occasionally given. The accompanying map shows the extent and time of the various purchases.

There are two deeds for lands, included in Berks County, in which we are particularly interested.[1] One is dated 7th of September, 1732. It is from Sassoonan, *alias* Allummapis, sachem of the Schuylkill Indians, in the province of Pennsylvania, Elalapis, Ohopamen, Pesqueetomen, Mayeemoe, Partridge and Tepakoaset, *alias* Joe, on behalf of themselves and all the other Indians of the said nation, unto John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. The territory contained in the grant is described as follows: "All those tracts of land or lands lying on or near the river Schuylkill, in the said province, or any of the branches, streams, fountains or springs thereof, eastward or westward, and all the lands lying in or near any swamps, marshes, fens or meadows, the waters or streams of which flow into or toward the said river Schuylkill situate, lying and being between those hills called Lechay Hills and those called Keekachtanemin Hills, which cross the said river Schuyl-

[1] The lower section of the county, lying southwardly of the South Mountain, or "Lechay Hill," was released by the Indians in 1718, it having been included in previous purchases of territory.


Dates of the
PURCHASES.
1682
Septr 17th 1718 releasing previous purchases Confirmed Octr 25th 1736.
Octbr 14th & 25th 1760.
Octr 22nd 1749.
July 6th 1754. Confirmed Octr 23rd 1758.
Novr 5th 1768.
Octr 23rd 1784.
March 3rd 1792.
MAP
Showing the various purchases
LAKE ERIE
ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LUZERNE
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
MERCER
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
BEAVER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
SNYDER
MONTOUR
COLUMBIA
NORTHUMBERLAND
MONROE
CARBON
NORTHAMPTON
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
BERKS
LEBANON
LANCASTER
CHESTER
MONTGOMERY
BUCKS
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
ALLEGHENY
WESTMORELAND
WASHINGTON
FAYETTE
GREENE
SOMERSET
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
PERRY
DAUPHIN
CUMBERLAND
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
BEDFORD
FULTON

kill about thirty miles above the said Lechay Hills, and all land whatsoever lying within the said bounds; and between the branches of Delaware river, on the eastern side of the said land, and the branches or streams running into the river Susquehannah, on the western side of the said land, together with all mines, minerals, quarries, waters, rivers, creeks, woods, timber and trees, with all and every the appurtenances, etc."

The consideration mentioned in the deed consisted of the following articles:

"20 brass kettles, 100 stroudwater matchcoats of two yards each, 100 duffels do., 100 blankets, 100 yards of half tick, 60 linen shirts, 20 hats, 6 made coats, 12 pairs of shoes and buckles, 30 pair of stockings, 300 lbs. of gun powder, 600 lbs. of lead, 20 fine guns, 12 gun locks, 50 tomahawks or hatchets, 50 planting hoes, 120 knives, 60 pair of scissors, 100 tobacco tongs, 24 looking-glasses, 40 tobacco boxes, 1000 flints, 5 pounds of paint, 24 dozen of gartering, 6 dozen of ribbons, 12 dozen of rings, 200 awl blades, 100 pounds of tobacco, 400 tobacco pipes, 20 gallons of rum and fifty pounds in money."[1]

Lingahonoa, one of the Schuylkill Indians, executed the deed on the 12th of July, 1742, upon receiving his full share and proportion of the several goods mentioned, he "happening not to be present when his brethren signed and executed the same." His execution was attested by Benjamin Franklin, William Peters, Conrad Weiser and Lynford Lardner.[2]

The other deed is dated 22d August, 1749. It is from nine different tribes of Indians unto Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. The several tribes were represented by their chiefs, who appeared and executed the deed in their behalf, namely:

Oneyders (Oneidas).
Anuchnaxqua.
Saristagnoah.
Watshatuhon.

Cayuikers (Cayugas).
Tawis Tawis.
Kacnoaraaseha.
Ta Kachquontas.

Tuscurrorows.
Tyierox.
Ralichwananach-shy.

Shomokins.
Tachneedorus.
Sagoguchiathon.
Cachnaora Katack-ke.

Shawanes.
Backsinosa.

Mohocks.
Peter Ontachsax.
Christian Diaryhogon.

Delawares.
Nutimus.
Qualpaghach.

Onontagers.
Canasatega.
Sataganackly.
Kanalshyiacayon.
Canechwadeeron.

Sinickers (Senecas).
Cayianockea.
Hanatsany.
Agash Tass.
Caruchianachqui.

The consideration was five hundred pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania. The tract of land conveyed lay north of the Blue Mountain and extended from the Delaware on the east to the Susquehanna on the west. It included the whole of Schuylkill County.[3]

Conrad Weiser was the interpreter for the Indians in this transfer.

COUNTIES ERECTED.

The following statement contains the counties erected in the State and arranged in chronological order:

1682.—By order of William Penn, three counties were laid out in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania, in November, 1682,—Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia. Subsequently the counties were erected by the Assembly and the Legislature, upon petition from the inhabitants.

1729.—Lancaster was formed from a part of Chester, and erected May 10, 1729.

1749.—York, part of Lancaster, August 10, 1749.

1750.—Cumberland, part of Lancaster, January 27, 1750.

1752.—Berks, parts of Chester, Philadelphia and Lancaster, March 11, 1752. Northampton, part of Bucks, same day.

1771.—Bedford, part of Cumberland, March 9, 1771.

1772.—Northumberland, parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Bedford, Berks and Northampton, March 21, 1772.

1773.—Westmoreland, part of Bedford, February 26, 1773.

These eleven counties participated in the Declaration of Independence and in the War of the Revolution for its establishment. They comprised the entire territory of the State, though many districts were not yet settled.

The following fifty-six counties were erected after 1776. They are arranged chronologically to show the development of the State. The respective districts of the State were necessarily created into county organizations as they became well occupied by settlers. Certain counties at first included very great areas of territory, as

[1] 1 Penna. Arch., 344–345. [2] Ib. 346.

[3] 2 Penna. Arch., 33–36.

in the case of Northumberland, which, in 1772, included about a third part of the State; but the remaining portions, which were left after the reductions had been made, generally indicated the locality of the first considerable permanent settlements. This is somewhat remarkable. Berks County at first included all the territory which lay between the present eastern and western boundary lines extended to the northern line of the State. The first settlements beyond the Blue Mountain were quite naturally made in that part now included in Schuylkill County, but Northumberland County was erected many years before Schuylkill County, not because it possessed more settlers, but because they were so far distant from the county-seat (Reading), whereby they suffered great inconvenience and expense in attending to local affairs, requiring attendance at court, etc. The number of settlers was comparatively few, but the number of inhabitants in that district of Schuylkill, which was taken from Berks in 1811, was over six thousand. It was not set apart into a separate county at an earlier time for the reason that the several townships were not considered inconvenient in respect to distance from the county-seat.

1781.—Washington was formed out of part of Westmoreland, March 28, 1781.

1783.—Fayette, also part of Westmoreland, September 26, 1783.

1784.—Franklin, part of Cumberland, September 9, 1784. Montgomery, part of Philadelphia, September 10, 1784.

1785.—Dauphin, part of Lancaster, March 4, 1785.

1786.—Luzerne, part of Northumberland, September 25, 1786.

1787.—Huntingdon, part of Bedford, September 20, 1787.

1788.—Allegheny, parts of Westmoreland and Washington, September 24, 1788.

1789.—Mifflin, parts of Cumberland and Northumberland, September 19, 1789. Delaware, part of Chester, September 26, 1789.

1795.—Lycoming, part of Northumberland, April 13, 1795. Somerset, part of Bedford, April 17, 1795.

1796.—Greene, part of Washington, February 9, 1796.

1798.—Wayne, part of Northampton, March 21, 1798.

1800.—Adams, part of York, January 22, 1800. Centre, parts of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Lycoming, February 13, 1800. Armstrong, parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny and Lycoming, March 12, 1800. Beaver, parts of Washington and Allegheny, same day. Butler, part of Allegheny, same day. Crawford, part of Allegheny, same day. Erie, part of Allegheny, same day. Mercer, part of Allegheny, same day. Venango, parts of Allegheny and Lycoming, same day. Warren, parts of Allegheny and Lycoming, same day.

1803.—Indiana, parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming, March 30, 1803.

1804.—Cambria, parts of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset, March 26, 1804. Clearfield, parts of Northumberland, Huntingdon and Lycoming, same day. Jefferson, part of Lycoming, same day. McKean, part of Lycoming, same day. Potter, part of Lycoming, same day. Tioga, part of Lycoming, same day.

1810.—Bradford, parts of Luzerne and Lycoming, February 21, 1810. Susquehanna, part of Luzerne, same day.

1811.—Schuylkill, parts of Berks and Northampton, March 1, 1811.

1812.—Lehigh, part of Northampton, March 6, 1812.

1813.—Lebanon, parts of Lancaster and Dauphin, February 16, 1813. Columbia, part of Northumberland, March 22, 1813. Union, part of Northumberland, same day.

1814.—Pike, part of Wayne, March 26, 1814.

1820.—Perry, part of Cumberland, March 22, 1820.

1831.—Juniata, part of Mifflin, March 2, 1831.

1836.—Monroe, parts of Northampton and Pike, April 1, 1836.

1839.—Clarion, parts of Armstrong and Venango, March 11, 1839. Clinton, parts of Lycoming and Centre, June 21, 1839.

1842.—Wyoming, part of Luzerne, April 4, 1842.

1843.—Carbon, parts of Northampton and Monroe, March 13, 1843. Elk, parts of Clearfield, Jefferson and McKean, April 18, 1843.

1846.—Blair, parts of Bedford and Huntingdon, February 26, 1846.

1847.—Sullivan, part of Lycoming, March 15, 1847.

1848.—Forest, part of Jefferson, April 11, 1848, (part of Venango added, October 31, 1866).

1849.—Lawrence, parts of Beaver and Mercer, March 20, 1849.

1850.—Fulton, part of Bedford, April 19, 1850. Montour, part of Columbia, May 3, 1850.

1855.—Snyder, part of Union, March 2, 1855.

1860.—Cameron, parts of McKean, Potter, Clinton and Elk, March 29, 1860.

1878.—Lackawanna, part of Luzerne, August 21, 1878.

The State comprises sixty-seven counties.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE.

The development of Pennsylvania from a vast uncultivated wilderness in the possession of un-

civilized Indians, through a period of two hundred and fifty years, into a productive country in the possession of progressive Christians has been truly wonderful. The course of improvement in this long period of time is indescribable, —a period long, very long, to us who can at best comprehend only several scores of years in our lives and by our experiences, but when compared with the march in countries whence our early settlers emigrated it is small, and when compared with ancient countries, such as Greece and Egypt, it is insignificant.

Population and Territory.—In 1681, when Penn obtained possession of the province, he estimated the population at one thousand, including all nationalities. Two hundred years afterward, by the census of 1880, it was 4,282,-891; and now it is four and a half millions. Then all the territory in the actual possession of the early settlers amounted to only several hundred square miles, and this lay along the Delaware River, in the vicinity of and below Philadelphia, and it was improved merely with ordinary buildings for domestic use; and the combined wealth could not have exceeded a million of dollars. Now, the State comprises forty-five thousand square miles—an extent of country three hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide—and this vast area is improved with buildings of every description, and roads and turnpikes, and canals and railroads, which facilitate life and intercourse and transportation to a surprising degree, and the combined wealth counts into billions of dollars.

First Century.—The first century was devoted almost entirely to rapid influx of settlers, to taking up land in tracts varying mostly from one hundred to four hundred acres and improving the same with dwellings and barns, to laying out public roads from settlement to settlement in every direction, and to organizing townships and counties and courts of justice. Agriculture was the principal employment of the inhabitants; but numerous trades and vocations were pursued to supply necessary articles. In this time the population increased to about four hundred thousand. This was certainly a large increase; and it can be said that immigration was the most marked feature during this century in the development of the province.

Second Century.—The second century began under a dark and threatening cloud. The inhabitants had grown in strength, not only in respect to number, but also in respect to industry and wealth, to social influence and to feelings for political independence and ambition for local power. And this strength was being tested in their efforts to establish representative government entirely from the people through the terrible trials and losses of war. It proved strong enough for victory. With the Revolutionary War over, in the first few years, this century then started out earnestly with grand prospects for the years to come, similar, at least, if not superior, to those foreshadowed by the liberal policy of Penn. From a single individual, who fortunately possessed exceptional views in behalf of mankind, the power of government passed to the whole community. Under the beneficent influences which proceeded from this change these prospects have been fully realized; indeed, the results have surpassed the highest expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the new system.

Government.—Government was the principal subject which engrossed the public attention for the first decade and it was a comprehensive one for the time. But how admirably the people came to master it, not by themselves, but through the fortunate selection of competent representatives! We may, indeed, ask how such men came to be selected, what sentiments led public feeling in the right direction and created such a unanimity of purpose. It was not accident. It resulted from general respect for learning and fitness, which superinduced men who were not qualified for responsible positions to show no desire for office or political preferment. Our early Governors and judges were exceptional men. In respect to prominence, they stood out above the great mass of the people just as certain high oaks appear above the surrounding trees in a wide forest. In the course of time, as decade after decade passed away, it cannot be said that we have maintained this state of political affairs. Latterly, especially, men obtain offices through acci-

dent, without any preparation for the positions which they are called upon to fill, and without any prominence to designate them as men for the times. And if recognized fitness and prominence were characteristics worthy of consideration in the early history of our representative government, when we had a population numbering only four hundred thousand, how much more should they be now, when we have a population exceeding four million, with numerous interests which involve enormous appropriations of money and require the greatest possible exhibition of wisdom, honor and courage for their directions towards subserving the public welfare.

Internal Improvements.—The next subject in point of prominence was internal improvements. When the century began we had nothing in this respect beyond public roads, not even bridges to facilitate the crossing of flowing rivers. But a decade had hardly passed before turnpikes and canals were suggested; and the half of the century had not elapsed before we had turnpikes and canals, and bridges and railroads. These were, indeed, rapid strides in advance of the closing period of the first century. They were superinduced by the energy of trade and transportation, and by the great demands of the time for all kinds of manufactured articles, through rapidly increasing population. The discovery of coal and the application of steam to motive-power encouraged the development of these valuable improvements. But in this behalf iron-ore exerted the strongest influence. These three agents placed the State foremost of all the States in respect to internal improvements, and brought her energy to such a condition of activity that her productions alone exceeded those of all the other States together.[1] In connection with this subject I must mention manufactures,—for internal improvements and manufactures in our great State have traveled together side by side. The latter necessarily preceded the former, for they required a way for convenient and rapid transportation so as to answer the demands of the growing communities. The life and wealth and progress of the State within the last fifty years are attributable mainly to them. Philadelphia is particularly indebted to them for remarkable increase of wealth, influence and population. The county of Berks has ever been active in encouraging and carrying on industries of various kinds, such as furnaces, forges, mills, shops and factories,—especially the county-seat, Reading. In this respect our county stands out as boldly as any other district in the State.

Education.—In looking over the various affairs of the State, the subject of education is prominent. Before 1834 there was legislation encouraging the education of children in the several counties throughout the State, but there was no fixed system for its regulation, and therefore its results were not successful. In 1834 a general system was devised, but it was not compulsory. The spirit of improvement labored on, and through its influences amendments of the system were made at different times. Finally, in 1854, each county was required to elect a superintendent for the purpose of supervising the system and of giving it proper direction; and when this important factor was introduced the progress of general education began in earnest. The intellectual development of the people, through the increasing liberality of the State in this behalf for the last half-century, has been as remarkable on the one hand as successful on the other. In the matter of school buildings and teaching, especially in the boroughs and cities, a great improvement is apparent in every section. The contrast of the present with the past is very marked. The education afforded by means of our colleges, academies, seminaries and numerous pay-schools is worthy of notice. They are an important element in this great cause, and are entitled to much credit in the intellectual progress of the people; indeed, the greater part of the credit for thorough and advanced knowledge.

[1] This has been the case at least in iron articles, coal and petroleum. Pennsylvania has always produced one-half of the pig-iron cast in the United States, and more than one-half of the iron and steel rails, and of the steel ingots. In 1883 the production was as follows:

	Tons Pig Iron.	Tons Rails.	Tons Ingots.
United States . .	5,146,972	1,360,694	214,134
Pennsylvania . .	2,638,891	857,818	136,020

The following statistics show the progress of common-school education in the State:

YEAR.	No. of Districts	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars.	No. of Teachers.	Appropriations from State.	School-tax.	Expenditure for building.	Expenditure for teaching, etc.
1836.....	907	762	150,781	808	$146,287	$287,105	$135.236	$193,972[1]
1854.....	1656	10,469[1]	581,992	13,108	159,554[1]	1,127,992[1]	266,198[1]	1,041,571
1876.....	2103[1]	17,783	902,412	20,652	723,784[1]	6,623,273[1]	1,276,578	4,817,563
1884.....	2240[1]	19,919	966,039	21,464	700,340	7,623,678	1,686,132	5,403,636[2]

[1] Not including Philadelphia. [2] Total expenses, $9,463,221.

BUILDINGS.—The buildings throughout the State for the transaction of public business also exhibit great progress; and the private buildings, both for business and domestic uses, are particularly expressive of taste, enterprise and liberality. Some of the buildings erected by corporations, such as railroad companies, banking companies, insurance companies and publishing companies, are imposing structures which call forth our admiration. This spirit is growing so rapidly that, through active competition, we are drifting into extravagance, if we have not already reached that point in improvements of this kind. It were well for us if the structures represented so much actual wealth, clear of debt; but, unfortunately, many of them are encumbered to such an extent as to amount to a burden upon our energy, especially that part which is carried away in rents and interest beyond the limits of the State. And the church buildings can be mentioned in this connection. Many of them are truly magnificent. But their magnificence is overshadowed by extravagance and expensiveness, and, in many cases, by actual debt. We have a prevailing spirit that conceives and inculcates the idea that grand structures, with or without debts, will lead worldly people "unto the Lord," and direct their steps into paths of Christian virtue; yet this same spirit tolerates the suffering of many poor people and the gradual degradation of many poor children. And this spirit, besides exciting generosity in behalf of costly buildings with great spires, also gathers large sums of money, in every community, for foreign missions, notwithstanding crimes and offenses and unlawful practices of various kinds blot our social life, and notwithstanding the tendency to continue them, if not to multiply them, obtains a stronger hold upon the present generation. The taxes, assessments and collections of all kinds, taken together, amount truly to an enormous sum.

Railroad corporations are improving the State in every quarter. Their enterprise and generosity excite our amazement. But do we realize the debt which rests upon these improvements,—the interest which is carried away? Municipal corporations possess a similar spirit; they have beautified towns and cities with magnificent structures. But what of the alarming debts? what of the heavy taxes upon our energy and industry? This spirit was actually running away with councilmen and legislators, and public sentiment finally arose and put a limit, if not a check, to their extravagance by legislative enactment. Insurance companies, against death and fire, display everywhere a similar spirit. What buildings, indeed, and what salaries and commissions to officers and agents! Are they not a burden, instead of a benefit, as now conducted, taking away from us more than they are returning? Their business is truly enormous. They are so successful, indeed, that from their collections they not only erect costly buildings and pay extravagant salaries, but return our money for our obligations, thus leading us into paying interest besides assessments. Theatres and public halls could also be mentioned. Altogether, we have buildings that are truly wonderful. But what of the burdens which they have occasioned? What of the strain upon our energy? What of the drain from our income? What of the

tendency to elevate and empower capital and to humiliate and weaken labor?

Under all we seem to thrive. The improvements are evidence of enrichment. But who can say that this condition of our State is not really an evil. If it is, what is the remedy to cure it? We must reverse the tendency of drawing our people from the rural districts, we must direct their energy back into simple and small communities, and the results of their labor into local improvements; we must scatter the people more from the large cities into villages and towns; we must encourage numerous populous places throughout the valleys[1] of our State rather than boast of great cities with hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of inhabitants; we must distribute wealth and political power more amongst our towns and townships and counties rather than concentrate them in one large metropolis, more amongst the people rather than in a limited number of capitalists and party leaders.

Inventions.—In referring to the several influences which have been incessantly at work in our gradual development as a State, I cannot overlook the productions of genius in respect to discoveries and inventions. A history of them in the order of their presentation to us would be not only very interesting, but also valuable. They have exerted a wonderful power over our actions. Our progress is mainly attributable to them. By comparing the situation of the people throughout the State in 1776, without the use of coal, steam, petroleum, gas and electricity, railroads and bridges, telegraphs and telephones, and labor-saving machines—such as the mower, reaper, binder, planter and thresher, the sewing-machines and the machinery of various kinds for manufacturing goods out of iron and wood, cotton and wool, etc.,—with our situation in 1876, in the possession of all these things, we can readily see and appreciate the great progress which we have made.

The wealth which we now enjoy has come to us mostly through them; and they are the things that continue from generation to generation. People come and go, wealth is unstable like water, government fluctuates with the passions of mankind; but discoveries and inventions never leave us,—they contain those eternal principles which survive the revolutions of governments and the struggle of rival nations, and they witness the change and antagonism, of progressing and succeeding religions. These governments and nations and religions have their different measures and standards and theories, providing one set of opinions for one age and another set for another age; but they, in the onward course of time, pass away like a dream. The discoveries of genius, the inventions of practical minds, alone survive.

Patriotism.—The patriotism of Pennsylvania during the several trying periods of our country, especially during the Revolution and Rebellion, stands out like a bold, grand monument above all our achievements. Her people have not only shown great ability in developing her resources, her influence and her power, but also devotion to the principles of political independence and unity. As her share of assistance to the general government in prosecuting the Civil War to a successful conclusion, she furnished millions of money and over three hundred and sixty thousand soldiers, a number exceeding one-tenth of her population. In the course of her brilliant history she has exhibited energy and liberality enough on the one hand to create a country; but, in the hour of peril, she has manifested power and devotion enough on the other to preserve it.

Troops were furnished as follows:

1861	130,594
1862	71,100
1863	43,046
1864	91,794
1865	25,840
	362,284

The population in 1860 was 2,906,215.

Agriculture.—In concluding this brief narrative of the development of Pennsylvania, I must mention a subject which, if not more important than the subjects already mentioned, is, nevertheless, equally prominent—it is agriculture.

The great majority of our people have been

[1] Railroads are draining income from labor more and more into large cities; but they are developing and populating interior districts rapidly.

engaged from the time of our earliest settlements till now in this enriching department of labor. It was a necessary employment with which to begin the settlement and improvement of a new country. The immigrants came qualified to carry it on successfully. They possessed all the qualifications for pioneer farmers—physical strength and determination, industry and economy, and practical judgment and perception. Before the Revolution, everything was dependent upon them. They were the motive-power which set the whole community moving in the several avenues of life. In matters of labor, government and religion they constituted the one great element of society which was indispensable. If they had been taken away, the province would have returned to its primitive state. Hence they were the agency which elevated the country above the condition in which it had been held by the aborigines for centuries.[1] Their improvements extended mostly throughout the eastern and southeastern sections, which lay to the east of and about the Susquehanna River, and comprised about one-fourth of the area of the province; and these were effected altogether by actual manual labor, without the aid of labor-saving implements and machinery, a fact worthy of especial mention. After the Revolution, for at least fifty years, the general condition of agriculture remained about the same in respect to influence. It was extended more thoroughly throughout the territory of the State beyond the Susquehanna River. But the genius of man then, decade after decade, began to introduce new subjects which invited capital and energy into new channels, especially for improved highways, and shops, mills and factories of various kinds. The spirit of concentration gradually led away a considerable part of this strong influence from agriculture and directed it into capital and into political and social power, and it was made to subserve the welfare of persons rather than the welfare of communities. The majority of persons still continued for some time in agriculture, and agriculture was benefited in various ways by improved transportation and by labor-saving machinery. But its real independence grew less, and it would seem to have grown less as mechanical power developed itself into greater prominence and usefulness. The tendency of legislation was gradually directed towards capital through steam and coal and iron and manufactured products, rather than agriculture through manual labor and the products of the soil—towards towns and metropolitan places rather than towards the larger divisions of territory, such as townships and counties—towards the leaders of wealth, rather than towards the people. Hence, the country districts did not advance in as marked a manner in respect to population and wealth as towns and cities advanced. The total productions of agriculture have increased wonderfully during this century, especially during the last three decades. This arose mostly through the introduction of improved farming implements and machinery, the clearing of land and the increase of farms for agricultural purposes. The general live-stock and barns and dwellings have been improved in character and value. More attention has been directed latterly to the successful cultivation of fruit. The general condition of farmers has been elevated very much; but as a prominent class in the State they do not give that direction to various important affairs—political, social and religious—which they naturally should give by reason of their number and wealth.

The following statistics are submitted in this connection to show the general progress of agriculture; but they reveal also the power and profit of manufactures as compared with agriculture. The investment in farms, implements and stock is over one billion dollars, the income not two hundred million, or one-fifth; but the investment in manufactures does not amount to one billion dollars, and yet the income is nearly seven hundred and fifty million, or three-fourths of the investment.

In 1880 the total population of the State over ten years of age, was 3,203,215. The number engaged in agriculture was 301,112.[2]

[1] Pennsylvania took the lead of all the colonies in agriculture. In 1751 the exports in grain were,—wheat, 86,000 bushels; flour, 129,960 bushels; Indian corn, 90,743 bushels; and the total amount of exports then exceeded one million of dollars.—*Rupp.*

[2] In manufacturing and mining industries, 528,277.

Productions of grain, etc., for the following years:[1]

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Wheat, bushels	15,367,691	13,042,165	19,672,967	19,462,405
Rye, bushels	4,805,160	5,474,788	3,577,641	3,683,621
Oats, bushels	21,538,156	27,387,147	36,478,585	33,841,439
Corn, bushels	19,835,214	28,196,821	34,702,006	45,821,531
Potatoes, bushels	5,980,732	11,687,467	12,889,367	16,284,819
Wool, pounds	4,481,570	4,752,522	6,561,722	8,470,273
Hay, tons	1,842,970	2,245,413	2,848,219	2,811,654
Tobacco, pounds	912,561	3,181,586	3,467,539	36,943,272
Improved farms, acres	8,628,619	10,463,296	11,515,965	13,423,007
Value of farms	$407,876,099	$662,050,707	$1,043,481,582	$975,689,410
Value of implements, etc	14,722,541	22,442,842	35,658,196	35,473,037
Live stock	41,500,053	69,672,726	115,647,075	84,242,877

Statistics on manufactures for comparison with foregoing table:[1]

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Establishments, number	21,605	22,363	37,200	31,232
Persons employed, number	146,766	222,132	319,487	387,072
Capital invested	$94,473,810	$190,055,904	$406,821,845	$474,510,993
Materials	87,206,377	153,477,698	421,197,673	465,020,563
Products	155,044,910	290,121,188	711,894,344	744,818,445

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF BERKS COUNTY.

Geology — Minerals — Botany — Mountains — Valleys — Streams—Relative Elevations.

GEOLOGY.

SCIENCE, in her survey of the earth, has recognized three kingdoms of nature—*first*, the animal; *second*, the plant; and *third*, the crystal. The animal and plant are both endowed with life. This life commences from a germ and grows by means of imbibed nutriment. In its growth it passes through a series of changes and a gradual development until it reaches the adult state, wherein it continues to death. In its adult state it evolves new germs or seeds, and thus it multiplies life after its own kind. But the crystal is a lifeless object. It begins in a nucleal molecule or particle, and it enlarges by external addition or accretion alone. Therefore it has no development. It simply exists. It does not reproduce particles after its kind.

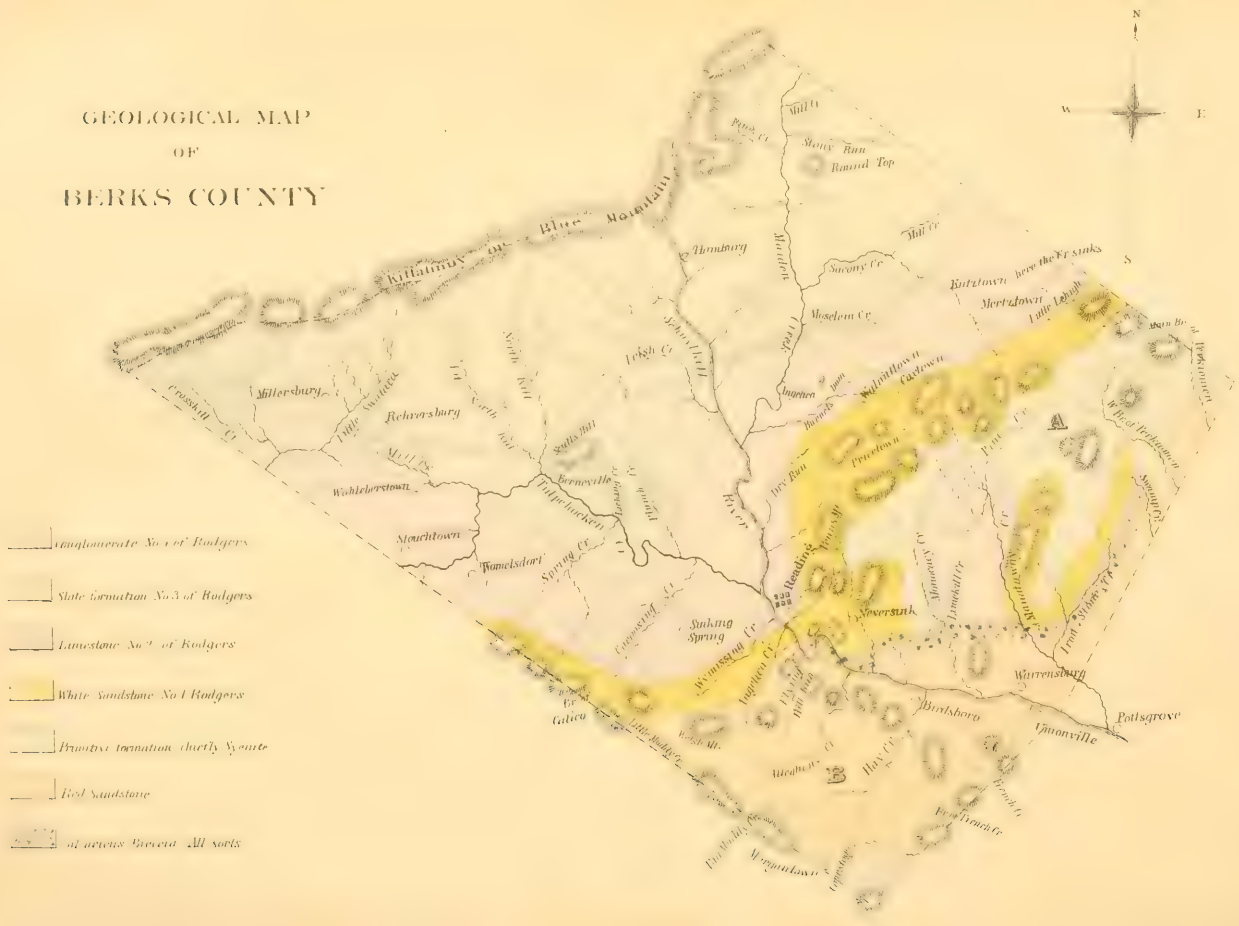
The earth in the beginning was like a germ.

[1] United States Census Reports, 1880.

It was brought to its present condition through a series of changes or progressive formations. Like an animal or plant, it has its special systems of interior and exterior structure, conditions, movements and changes. Under the guidance and the appointed law of an Infinite Mind it passed through a regular course of growth or history, and, like the animal or plant, it has also individuality.

In the grand system of the universe, the earth holds a very subordinate position. The sun is the centre of this system, and the earth is only one of his smaller satellites. The sun is fourteen hundred thousand times larger. It is estimated that this system has a radius of three thousand million miles. The nearest star to the earth is seven thousand times farther off than the planet Neptune, and Neptune is distant two billion six hundred and fifty-five million miles. Thus it appears that the earth, though vast to us, is only a very little object in the universe. Through gravitation, light, meteoric stones and the moon, we learn that there is oneness of law throughout space. From these we can say that the laws which govern

GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
BERKS COUNTY



the earth are the laws which govern the universe; and, though it is but an atom in immensity, it is, nevertheless, immensity itself in the revelations of truth.

The earth is in form almost a perfect sphere. It is somewhat flattened at its poles. Its equatorial diameter is 7926 miles, and its polar 7900 miles. Its circumference is 24,899 miles. Its entire surface comprises 197,000,000 square miles. The surface is composed of land and water; about one-fourth part is land and three-fourths water. It is divided into two hemispheres—the eastern and western. The land surface of the western hemisphere comprises fourteen million five hundred thousand square miles. The whole of this hemisphere is called America. The northern portion is North America and the southern South America. The surface of North America comprises seven million nine hundred and eighty thousand square miles. The United States occupy the central part, and extend from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and from the British possessions on the north to Mexico on the south. They comprise two million three hundred thousand square miles. Pennsylvania is one of these States and comprises forty-six thousand square miles. It is divided into sixty-seven counties. Berks County is one of them and comprises eight hundred and twenty-two square miles, or five hundred and twenty-six thousand square acres. To us this county is a great and important tract of country; yet, by comparison, what a speck it is on the earth! But the natural laws which govern its people, its animals and plants, its waters, etc., are the same as those which govern the people, animals, plants and waters of the whole earth.

In treating of the earth as an individual existence in the universe, we must consider, first, its geology in respect to structure and development; second, its physiography in respect to surface arrangements and physical changes; and third, its relation to man in respect to the distribution of races and their progression. Geology has been divided into four sub-divisions—historical, lithological, dynamical and physiographical. The first treats of the successive stages in the formation of the earth's structure and the concurrent steps in the progress of life, through past time; the second of the constituents of this structure; the third, of the active forces and mechanical agencies which were the means of physical progress; and the fourth, of the systematic external form and feature of the earth.

The progress of the earth's development is marked by ages. These ages are not separated by distinct dividing lines. All efforts to make such divisions have been fruitless. The culminant phases of different periods are traced in the progress of development, and each culmination is the centre of a separate period. But the germ of that period was long working onward in preceding time before it finally came to its full development and stood forth as the characteristic of a new era of progress. Geologists recognize five ages. The first age is the *Azoic*. It is so called because it is without life. It is admitted that at one time the earth was in a state of universal fusion. The period intervening between this state and when the climate and waters had become fitted for animal life is called the Azoic age. The second is the *Palæozoic*, or ancient. In this age there are three periods: 1, the Silurian or period of Mollusks; 2, the Devonian, or period of Fishes; and 3, the Carboniferous, or period of Coal Plants. The third is the *Mesozoic*, or middle, the age of Reptiles. The fourth is the *Cenozoic*, or recent, the age of Mammals. And the fifth is the *Age of Man*, or era of mind.[1]

Professor H. D. Rogers made the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania during the years from 1836 to 1857; and published a geological map in 1858. In the section of the State which includes Berks County, there are four principal strata. These extend through the county from north-east to south-west.

First. The *Matinal*, in the northern section. It occupies about two-fifths part of the county.

Second. The *Auroral*, in the upper central section. It occupies about two-fifths part.

Third. The *Gneiss* and *Primal*, in the lower central section. It occupies about one-fifth part.

Fourth. The Mesozoic Red sandstone, in the southern section. It occupies about two-fifths part.

[1] Dana's "Manual of Geology."

The first three are placed by him in the *Lower Palæozoic Age*, and the last is placed in the *Upper Palæozoic*.

The *Azoic Age* is also represented in the southern section, in the South Mountain and in the Welsh Mountain. By some geologists it is called the Laurentian system. The *Palæozoic* or older secondary system, beginning with No. 1 Potsdam sandstone, is represented in Penn's Mount, a spur of South Mountain, at the "White Spot." This system is magnificently developed throughout the entire State.

Dr. John P. Hiester published a Geological Map of Berks County in 1854, which was copied from the Rogers Survey. A copy of this map is presented in this chapter. The streams and creeks on the map illustrate admirably the distribution of water and the general topography of the county. At that time there were twenty-five iron-ore mines in the county, as indicated on the map. Other mines have been opened since, especially in the East Penn Valley. The construction and operation of the railroad caused them to be developed rapidly. Several mines are not indicated on the map, though they were operated, at least had been discovered then, notably Boyertown (on Ironstone Creek), Seisholtzville (at head-waters of Perkiomen Creek) and Heffner's (several miles east of Coxtown, now Fleetwood).

MINERALS.[1]

Mineralogy is that branch of natural science which treats of the different kinds of ores, composition of the rocks and stones, etc., and teaches us to distinguish their properties and classify them. There are sixty-eight different elements, or separate substances in the material world. Everything, therefore, must be composed of one or more of these elements. Oxygen comprises one-fifth of the air, eight-ninths of the water, three-fourths of all animal bodies and about one-half of the crust of the earth; hydrogen, one-ninth of the water; and carbon is a large constituent of limestones, marbles and magnesian rocks. The other elements are less abundant; and as their abundance diminishes, their value among mineralogists increases. Among the precious stones, the diamond is the most valuable, and among the metals, vanadium. Iron is worth one cent a pound, silver $18.60, gold $299.72, and vanadium $4792.40. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the mineralogists of Reading, vanadium has no existence within the confines of Berks County.

About one-third of the elements form the mass of the earth, and these are found in Berks County. Most of the others are found only in a few localities in the world, and in very small quantities. The few simple elements met with everywhere are compounded by the operations of nature in wonderful and astonishingly fine and exact proportions. These elements are combined in an infinite number of ways, and so minutely that it requires the highest scientific skill to separate them. The crystallization in minerals, the result of a combination of the elements, is often so small that its forms can only be seen with a powerful microscope. So varied are they that Dana (who is one of the best authorities in mineralogy) has described six thousand five hundred; and new ones are added yearly.

GOLD.—It is known to some persons, and to others it may be a great surprise, that we have gold in Berks County, in the immediate vicinity of Reading; at least so says the eminent chemist, Professor Charles M. Wetherill, Ph.D., M.D. Dr. Wetherill made an examination of rocks, and reported the results of his search to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, December, 1854. In his report he says,—

"In a paper upon the occurrence of gold in Pennsylvania, I alluded to an auriferous quartz in the neighborhood of Reading, Pa., and the examination of which afforded me slight, though uncertain, traces of gold. I stated at the close of the article that I had no doubt that a more careful examination of the rocks in the vicinity would yield affirmative results in an examination for this metal. . . . I have noticed this quartz scattered over the ground in various parts of Berks County, some bearing very strong gold characteristics; they are partially water-worn, but the angles are moderately sharp. On breaking them open, the inclosed masses of dark oxide of iron are apparent."

SILVER.—The most reliable information about silver in Berks County is from the pen

[1] From articles published in *Spirit of Berks*, at Reading, by Professor D. B. Brunner, in 1881.

of Dr. Wetherill. In speaking of a heap of stones at the junction of Eighth and Ninth Streets, he says,—

"Eighth Street quartz—65 grammes x 130 litharge x 10 black flux gave a lead button of 14 grammes, and silver .0075, which contained gold beyond a doubt, as judged from its lustre and resistance to nitric acid.

"Another portion of quartz from the same locality —200 grammes x 400 litharge x.5 charcoal dust, gave lead 17 grammes, silver .00875, containing gold, though not as distinctly as the last.

"Quartz from Jonathan Deininger's field—185 grammes, 370 litharge x.5 charcoal gave 20 grammes of lead, containing .00825 silver, in which no gold could be detected."

By looking at the figures denoting the quantity of silver, it would, at first sight, appear to be infinitesimal; but when it is remembered that the quantity of ore from which it was taken, was only one hundred and eighty-five grammes, and that a ton of the same rock would have produced over forty pounds of silver or seven hundred and fifty dollars, it will be seen that, if there were a large body of the argentiferous quartz, yielding the same per cent. of silver, the mine would be a very remunerative one. Judging from the geological formation of North Reading, it is probable that the argentiferous quartz is not found in a body in or along the mountain, but in isolated fragments scattered over the alluvial soil in the valley.

Professor H. W. Hollenbush, who had a large experience in mineralogy and visited every "nook and corner" in Berks County, exhibited a few years ago a beautiful globule of pure silver which he obtained from a fragment of a rock found in the northwestern part of Oley township. He returned and investigated the locality for silver, but he found nothing.

Some twenty years ago, there was found in Alsace township, a mile and a half north of Fies' Hotel, a combination of the elements among which silver was supposed to be conspicuous. A small organization was formed to extract the silver from the refractory elements. The party secured the services of an expert, who had charge of the mining and smelting operations. After a large amount of labor had been expended in drilling the hard rock and getting it out of its natural bed, it was thought advisable to smelt the ore on hand and see what quantity of silver it contained. A foundry was rented at the foot of Penn Street, a crucible obtained and a quantity of the ore smelted. At the proper time the stockholders of the "Gneiss Silver Mining Company" were invited to see the shining metal poured out of the crucible, and behold! there was enough silver in it to make a half-dollar! The operator asked for more funds to purchase the necessary apparatus to carry on the operations more successfully. The stockholders paid over the required amount, but the operator went to Philadelphia and never returned. It was supposed that the operator had put a half-dollar into the crucible with the ore. No further effort was made to obtain silver from the ore.

Copper.—Copper combines with many of the other elements, and in consequence of this combination about fifty different minerals are found in which copper forms one of the constituents; six of these varieties are found in Berks, viz.,—chalcopyrite, chrysocolla, malachite, azurite, oxyd of copper, bornite and vencrite.

Copper is found at various places in the county, but there is only one locality, Jones' mine, in the eastern part of Caernarvon township, near Joanna Station, in which it has been found in such quantities as to make the mining remunerative. There being no record of the opening of this copper shaft, we give only such information as we obtained from the oldest persons still living, who spent the earlier part of their lives in the vicinity of the mine. Mrs. Lavinia Simmers (nearly eighty-four years of age) said that she could remember distinctly when the first search was made for copper. It was about seventy-five years ago (1806) when the first mining operations began there, by Captain Thomas, who had obtained the privilege from the owner of the land. Richard Trealich was the superintendent of the mine, and he was assisted by two men named Ryfert and Oldfield. These were Englishmen. A building was erected at the large excavation. The slate for the roof, some building material and the machinery for operating the mine were brought from Eng-

land; and it being before the time of railroads, they were conveyed from New York in wagons.

It appears that Richard Trealich was a miner of great experience, because subsequent excavations proved that he sank a shaft near the spot where the richest copper was deposited. The miners descended perpendicularly one hundred feet, then drove a short distance northeast and sank a shaft eighty feet, making the entire depth of the shaft one hundred and eighty feet. In the bottom of the shaft a very hard rock was met, showing that the miners had struck a different geological formation. In sinking the shaft Alexander Young lost an eye and another man was crippled by an accidental blast. Shortly afterward Anthony Petz, while looking down the shaft at the pumping machinery, inadvertently got his head under the bob and had it crushed.

A considerable amount of copper-ore was taken out of the shaft. They had no furnace to smelt the ore, so Thomas erected one about midway between the present house and barn. The ore was smelted in crucibles; but the furnace and its fixtures being imperfect and the ore not yielding a very high percentage, it is believed Thomas did not obtain enough of copper to pay his expenses; at least the mining was not profitable. In 1814 the machinery was taken away. The copper-mine was then idle until 1838, when it was operated by a man named Sands, who realized a considerable amount of money from the copper. In 1840 a Mr. Simons endeavored to get a lease on the mine; but failing, after strenuous efforts, he commenced to take out ore and continued until 1854 without paying a royalty.

There were at that time only two copper furnaces in this part of the country: one at Tyson's, in Baltimore, and the other in Jersey City. Mr. Simons hauled much, if not all of his ore, with wagons to Jersey City. With all this expense and inconvenience in transportation, he is said to have realized considerable money. He separated the copper from all the other minerals by a process called "jigging" and "bucking." These operations were performed as follows: The ore was taken to the Conestoga Creek, and there placed into sieves which were immersed in barrels filled with water, and by a "jig" movement the dirt was washed out and the refuse worked on the top and scraped off. The copper-ore, then almost free from impurities, was put into barrels, for convenience in transportation.

From 1850 to 1854 the mine was in the hands of the American Mining Company, whose branch office was in New York. This company also sent the ore to Jersey City, and was reported to have been successful.

The mine was lying idle from 1854 till 1869, when it was operated by the Schuylkill Copper Company, of Phœnixville, under the superintendence of James Harvey. This company opened a place a little farther east of the shaft, and took out a copper clay, which yielded about six per cent. of copper. Some of this clay was sent to England and the rest to Jersey City, till the company at Jersey City broke up; then the Copper Company at Phœnixville erected a furnace and smelted all the clay which the mine produced till 1878. They then abandoned the mine, and it has been idle since. This clay runs in veins a few feet thick. It is believed by some that it is far from being exhausted.

At this mine are found fine specimens of malachite, chalcopyrite, chrysocolla, bornite and venerite.

Iron.—Iron ore has been found in the county in very great quantities. It is not known when mining for this ore began in this vicinity. The first places were doubtless in Colebrookdale and Caernarvon townships. Its rich deposits have been a source of great wealth to the county. They have caused forges and furnaces to be erected in every section, which have been worked almost constantly till now. The Boyertown Mines and the Jones Mines are particularly prominent. The East Penn Valley has supplied immense quantities of this ore. The total weight carried away cannot be estimated.

In 1882 there were over one hundred mines in successful operation, whose annual production exceeded three hundred thousand tons. They then furnished constant employment to over a thousand men and brought into our county over a million of dollars. The many improvements

in Schuylkill and East Penn Valleys indicate the prosperity afforded through this single source—iron-ore.

The annual product of the county in 1880 was two hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and forty tons. The Census Report placed the county third in the list of ore-producing counties in Pennsylvania—Lehigh having been first and Lebanon second. In the entire country, our county was seventh.

The following are the prominent mines in the county with the *per centum* of iron in the ore :[1]

IRON MINES.—Primitive ore is designated by an asterisk (*); hematite ore is designated by a dagger (†).

	Per cent.
Longswamp.	
1st Range, Gap Mine *	30
2d " Rock " *	39–41
3d " Ginkinger Mine *	45–52
4th " Weiler Mine *	52
Wetzel's *	38
Miller *	48–53
Dunkel *	40
Gardner *	35
Marsteller *	42–57
Mickley *	50
Boyer *	43
Frederick *	35
Fritch & Bro. *	22
Tatham *	29
Mertztown † [2]	49
Klein †	45
Lewis †	44
Trexler †	52
Merkel †	47
Ziegler †	45
Longs †	...
Farmington † (at least twenty)	...
Maxatawny.	
Kutz †	45
Levan †	45
Bieber †	45
Matz †	45
Miller †	45
Richmond.	
Moselem Mines (4) †	50
Rothermel †	50
Schaeffer †	45
Kiefer †	50
Old Heffner †	45
Heffner †	45
Ruscomb-manor.	
Clymer *	59
Tunnel *	35
Schitler *	...
Schwartz & Kutz †	...
Udree †	40
Mellert †	45–50
Medary †	"
Messersmith †	"
Kelchner †	"
Schollenberger †	"
Hoch †	"
Hereford.	
Siesholtzville *	22
Bittenbender *	45
Gehman *	41–66
Bittenbender †	...
Washington.	
Landis *	56
Barto *	38
Stauffer *	39
Gilbert *	49
Gilberg *	49
Sparr *	30
Eline *	30
Pike.	
Rohrbach *	60
Lobach (red oxide)	45
District.	
Beitler *	64
Earl.	
Dotterer (red oxide)	30
Oley.	
Oley *	25
Talley *	30
Weaver † [2]	50
Hunter †	...
Manwiller †	...
Alsace.	
Hartman *	...
Reading.	
Miller *	37
Eckert *	37
Colebrookdale.	
California *	40–50
Gabel *	"
Warwick *	"
Rhoads *	"
Caernarvon.	
Jones *	...
Cumru.	
Fritz Island *	54
Raudenbush *	...
Eureka †	48
Spring.	
Wheatfield *	37
Raub *	37
Ruth *	42
Seitzinger †	44
Muhlenberg †	41

[1] See Geol. Survey Berks Co., vol. D. 3–ii. pp. 257 to 375.

[2] Kaolin also.

CATALOGUE OF MINERALS IN COUNTY.

The following alphabetical catalogue contains the names of all the minerals which have been found in Berks County :[1]

ALLANITE is found on Haines', Rhoads' and Schroder's farms, near Pricetown, in Ruscomb-manor township. It is associated with magnetite and zircon. The mineral is black, and was named after T. Allen, the discoverer.

ALLOPHANE has been found, in small quantities, at Jones' mine, in the eastern part of Caernarvon township. It occurs in fine white and sky-blue mammillary and stalactitic masses.

APATITE is a phosphate of lime, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms of a greenish color. It is found in magnetite at Jones' Mine, and in serpentine in Ruth's Mine.

ARAGONITE.—(See Calcite.)

AMPHIBOLE,—a hornblendic rock, which extends over a large portion of the county. The best specimens are found in the vicinity of Antietam Lake. It takes different forms, according to the locality, viz., that of *Actinolite*, at Jones' Mine; *Asbestos*, at Earlville, on the Manatawny, and at Antietam Lake; of *Mountain Leather*, at Boyertown, and on Mr. Ezra High's farm, a mile south of Reading, in a cut of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, from which specimens a foot square have been obtained; of *Hornblende*, a constituent of many of the South Mountain rocks, on Henry Ruth's farm, Mohnsville; and of *Byssolite*, at Antietam Lake and in Longswamp township.

APOPHYLLITE.—(See Zeolites.)

AURICHALCITE is reported to have been found at Jones' mine and on Fritz's Island; but it has been of very rare occurrence.

AZURITE, in fine azure-blue crystallization, was obtained, a few years ago, at Jones' Mine and on Fritz's Island.

BARITE occurs, abundantly associated with other mineral matter, at Mt. Ætna (Tulpehocken township), which, when it is struck, emits an odor resembling sulphureted hydrogen, and hence it is called *Fetid Baryta*.

BORNITE is a sulphuret of copper of a brilliant red and blue color. Very fine specimens are found at Jones' Mine and on Fritz's Island.

BRUCITE,—a hydrate of magnesia,—takes its name from Dr. Bruce, of New York, the discoverer. It is of a yellowish tint, and is met with on Fritz's Island, both laminar and botryoidal. A vein of this mineral was also struck in Ruth's Mine.

CALCITE,—a carbonate of lime,—is found in various forms through the extensive limestone formation of the county. Very beautiful acicular crystals and botryoidal coatings of this mineral are found at Jones' Mine, which are called *Aragonite*, from Aragon, a place in Spain where the crystallization was first discovered. It is also found on Fritz's Island, Ruth's and Wheatfield Mines, and in Crystal Cave. From its peculiar crystallization at the Big Dam, Fritz's Island and Luckenbill's Cave, it is called *Dog-Tooth Spar*. It is met with in some parts of Bern and Cumru townships, in rhombohedral crystals, and is called *Calc-Spar*.

CHALCOCITE—from *chalcos*, copper—is a sulphide of the mineral. It crystallizes in rhombs, and occurs sparingly at Fritz's Island and Jones' Mine.

CHALCOPIRITE—copper pyrites—occurs at Fritz's Island, Jones' Mine and Boyertown.

CHLORITE—from *chloros*, green—is found at Fritz's Island, Jones' Mine, Wheatfield and Ruth's Mine.

CHLOROPAL is a silicate of iron, and is found in the hills in the neighborhood of Longswamp Church.

CHRYSOCOLLA—from *chrusos*, gold, and *kolla*, glue—is a silicate of copper of a blue or green color, and is met with at Jones' Mine and Fritz's Island.

CHRYSOLITE—from *chrusos*, gold, and *lithos*, stone—is composed principally of silica and magnesia, and occurs in thin layers on Fritz's Island and Ruth's Mine.

COPPER.—Large quantities of copper-ore were taken out of Jones' Mine some years ago. The iron-ore and rocks are saturated with copper, but the percentage is too small, and the process of working the ore is too expensive, to be remunerative. Fritz's Island, Wheatfield and Boyertown also contain small veins of copper.

DAMOURITE—named after the French chemist, Damour—is found on Jacob Fox's farm, in Ruscomb-manor township; at the Rockland Forge of a yellowish pale-green color, with a pearly lustre, found in masses, with lilac quartz; on Levi Merkel's farm, in Oley township; at the Wheatfield Mine and in the various limolite mines in the Limestone Valley.

DATOLITE is a white mineral in small crystals, found only on Fritz's Island.

DENDRITES—from *dendron*, tree—are marks or impressions on rocks on Fritz's Island, at Ruth's Mine and in Albany township, resembling trees.

DEWEYLITE—named after Professor Dewey—is obtained in several forms in Ruth's Mine, and is a silicate of magnesia.

EPIDOTE abounds in masses and in crystals at Antietam Lake and in Longswamp, two miles southwest from Mertztown, in masses at Fleetwood, Boyerstown, Pricetown, Hancock and at various places in the South Mountains.

FELDSPAR group forms the principal constituent of the South Mountain rocks and contains a variety of pyroxene, viz.: *Labradorite*, from Labrador, where the mineral was first observed. It is found in small crystals in the rocks at Antietam Lake; *Oligoclase* or

[1] The author is indebted to Professor D. B. Brunner, of Reading, for this catalogue of minerals, he having prepared it expressly for this history.

Albite at the Nestor and Gilbert Mines, in Washington township; at Siesholtzville, *Orthoclase* and other feldspar minerals at Antietam Lake.

FLUORITE is composed of fluorine and calcium, and is found in the limestones on Leinbach's Hill and at the Big Dam. The crystals are cubical, and of a deep blue color.

GALENITE—a sulphide of lead—was found in a small vein on Fritz's Island.

GARNETS—*garnatees*, like a grain—are found both crystallized and massive, of a rich red color, in Alsace township, east of Antietam Lake, at Hertzog's Mill, in Exeter township, and at Ruth's Mine. The lime-alumina garnets of Fritz's Island are called *grossularite*.

GOLD.—Dr. Charles M. Wetherill analyzed several rocks found in North Reading and discovered traces of gold and silver.

GOETHITE is an iron ore of a peculiar crystallization found at the Udree Mine, one and a half miles south of Pricetown. Another variety of this ore is found at the head of Walnut Street, Reading, on the farm of P. D. Wanner, Esq., and is known by the name of *lepidokrokite*—from *lepis*, scale, and *krokis*, fibre.

GRAPHITE—from *grapho*, I write—is found in the vicinity of Boyertown, on the farms of Messrs. Fegeley, J. Bechtel and Daniel Himmelreich, and at Dr. Funk's fish-pond, on Schmeck's farm, in Longswamp, in Magnetite, at Siesholtzville, and at Antietam Lake.

GYPSUM.—The name of this mineral is from the Greek word *gupsos*, and was anciently applied to the same mineral. It is a sulphate of lime and occurs at Bushong's Mine, north of their furnace, at Boyertown and in beautiful hexagonal prisons at Jones' Mine.

HEMATITE is a very abundant ore in the East Penn Valley. When scratched or crushed it has a deep-red or blood color, and hence the name—*haima*, blood. The micaceous and specular varieties occur at Fritz's Island, at J. F. Dum's Mine, near Fleetwood, and in masses at Lobachsville.

KÄMERERITE—named after Kämerer, a Russian—is composed principally of silica and manganese, and is met with in small quantities only at Wheatfield.

KAOLIN is derived from *Kauling*, a place in China, where the Chinese obtain the material for their fine ware. It is found at the foot of Mount Penn, at Boyertown, James F. Dum's mine at Fleetwood, at Mertztown, on Schmeck's farm in Longswamp, at Weaver's mine in Oley township, and at various other places in smaller bodies.

LIMONITE is one of the most important iron-ores. It is a brown hematite, and was called limonite—from *leimo*, a meadow—because it was first found in bogs and low places.

MAGNETITE.—The iron-ore at Ruth's, Wheatfield, Fritz's Island, Boyertown and other places is magnetite. It is crystallized in fine octahedrons and dodecahedrons at Fritz's Island, Boyertown and Jones' Mine. It is *titaniferous* at Treichlersville, at Huff's Church and at Pricetown.

MAGNESITE is a carbonate of magnesia from Kaufman and Spang's Mine, near Spangsville, in Earl township.

MALACHITE is a green carbonate of copper from Jones' Mine, and Fritz's Island furnished some specimens some years ago.

MARBLE.—A good quality is taken from Deppen's quarry at Wernersville, Dr. Eppler's quarry at Leesport, and Hill's quarry at Shillington.

MARCASITE is a term of Arabic origin and is applied to a sulphuret of iron found in Dr. Eppler's quarry and on Fritz's Island.

MICA.—Group extends in small crystals over the whole South Mountain range. The largest specimens are found near Spangsville, in Earl township, though fair specimens are found on Furnace Hill, in Ruscomb-manor township. *Muscovite* and *biotite* occur near Huff's Church.

MOLYBDENITE.—This mineral is met with on Valentine Hartman's farm, and a number of other places in the vicinity, but only in foliated crystals.

OCHRE.—Small quantities of yellow and red color may be obtained at Noll's Mine, Fleetwood, Udree's Mine and at Siesholtzville.

PROCHLORITE is a green foliated mineral and appears very much like mica. Very excellent specimens have been collected at Wheatfield, Jones' Mine and on Fritz's Island. Its crystals are hexagonal and some have lines parallel to the sides.

PSILOMELANE—from *psilos*, smooth, and *melas*, black—is a peroxide of manganese. The best specimens have been obtained near the Rockland Forge.

PYRITES.—Sulphuret of iron abounds in many of the ore-beds of the county, and especially at Wheatfield, Jones' Mine, Boyertown and on Fritz's Island. Some fine octahedral crystals are found at these places. Globular radiating specimens are found in Centre and Windsor townships.

PYROXENE.—This mineral is of a dark-green and black color. The largest crystals are found on Gottschall's farm, in Alsace township. It is abundant in the vicinity of Antietam Lake and at Rauch's Mine, in Hereford. *Sahlite*, a variety of this mineral, is a frequent constituent of the syenites of the South Mountains. *Augite*, another variety, is found at Babb's tavern and around Antietam Lake.

PYRRHOTITE is a sulphuret of iron, slightly nickeliferous. Its localities are Gottschall's Mine and other places in Alsace and at Boyertown.

PYROLUSITE is an oxide of manganese and is mentioned by Dr. Genth as occurring "in small rhombic crystals in geodes, frequently associated with turgite, in limonite beds" in the county, but he states no locality.

QUARTZ.—Transparent crystals are found on Lee's farm, southeast of Friedensburg, in Windsor and

Greenwich townships; and fine doubly terminated crystals at Noll's Mine at Fleetwood. *Smoky* quartz crystals occur on Updegrove's farm in Union, on Berg's farm in Albany and on Flint Hill. Good specimens of *ferruginous* and *drusy* quartz may be obtained on Flint Hill and on Bomegratz's farm in Ruscomb-manor. *Chalcedony* is found on Flint Hill, at Bomegratz's, Fleetwood, Fritz's Island, Friedensburg and Mertztown. *Oolitic Chalcedony* at Moselem. *Chalcedonic-Jasper, Jasper, Agate* and *Agate-Jasper* are abundant at Wernerville, along the mountain, at Bomegratz's, Gottschall's, Flint Hill and in Longswamp, two miles south of Mertztown. *Hornstone* occurs only at Friedensburg, and *floatstone* at Boyertown.

Basanite, Lydianstone or *Touchstone* is a companion of jasper and chalcedony, and is usually found in the same localities where they exist, but the largest and purest specimens are found in the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley cut southwest of Reading.

RETINALITE—from *retina*, resin—is a species of serpentine of a resinous color met with at Ruth's, Wheatfield, Jones' Mine and on Fritz's Island.

RIPIDOLITE occurs on Fritz's Island and at Jones' Mine.

SERPENTINE.—Very excellent specimens of this mineral were taken out of the mines at Ruth's and Fritz's Island, and among them were some fine specimens of *Precious* or noble serpentine. The same mineral was found associated with soapstone at Jones' Mine, Boyertown and Topton.

SIDERITE.—Dr. Genth found this mineral, a species of iron-ore, on Valentine Hartman's farm and at the Weaver Mine in Oley.

SPHENE—from *sphen*, wedge, because the crystal is wedge-shaped—is a variety of *titanium*, and is found in small crystals in magnetite south of Huff's Church, in Hereford.

STIBNITE is a tersulphide of antimony, very rare, only a few small crystals having been found on Fritz's Island.

TALC or *steatite* is usually associated with the serpentines of Fritz's Island and Jones' Mine.

TITANITE occurs two miles northeast of Jones' Mine.

TURGITE is a common iron-ore and generally forms thin black or red layers on limonite, on P. D. Wanner's farm, at Moselem, and at many of the mines in the East Penn Valley.

VENERITE is a clay of chlorite at Jones' Mine containing about five *per cent.* of copper.

WAD is an earthy oxide of manganese, found at Lyons, at old Oley tunnel-mine and at the Half-Way House in Maiden Creek. It is frequently associated with the *limonite* ores.

WAVELLITE, named after Dr. Wavel, has a finely-radiated structure; a few specimens were found at Wheatfield.

XANTHITE is a Fritz's Island mineral of a yellow color and crystallized in cubes and hexagonal prisms.

XANTHOSIDERITE is an oxide of iron from a brown to a brownish red color; occurs in mines in the East Penn Valley. The best specimens were from the vicinity of Fleetwood.

ZIRCON crystals of a deep wine color are found in the neighborhood of Pricetown, associated with *magnetite*.

ZEOLITE FAMILY.—*Thomsonite*, named after Dr. Thomson, and *mesolite* are Fritz's Island minerals. The crystals of each are of a white or pearly color, round and radiating from a small nucleus in the centre. The *Thomsonites* are hard and solid, but the *mesolites* are generally softer and fibrous.

CHABAZITE, principally a Fritz's Island mineral, crystallizes in cubes of a white pearly lustre and was quite abundant at one time. It was recently found at Ruth's Mine.

APOPHYLLITE is also found exclusively on Fritz's Island. Its color is white and it crystallizes in various forms.

STILBITE—from *silbe*, lustre—is so called on account of its beautiful lustre. Some years ago Raudebush's mine produced many specimens. It is found at Wheatfield, Fritz's Island, Birdsboro', and on Fegley's farm, near Bechtelsville.

UNDESCRIBED ZEOLITE.—A mineral belonging to this family is found on Fritz's Island; the crystals differ from all others of the same family, and since no one has ever described them, they have always been called *undescribed zeolites*.

BOTANY.[1]

Botanical research in Berks County was begun by Gerhard Gottlieb Bischoff, a native of Stadt-Ilm, in Thuringia, Germany, born May 18, 1775. He was a brother of the distinguished Professor G. W. Bischoff, of the University of Heidelberg. After having received a good education he studied pharmacy with his father. From 1793 to 1817 he served as apothecary's assistant in various parts of Germany and Switzerland. His brother Frederick having come to this country and settled at Reading, he decided to leave his native land and join him, and accordingly sailed from Rotterdam on July 29, 1817, arriving at Reading on the 23d day of October following. In time he established himself here as an apothecary, doing business on Penn Street, midway between Sixth and

[1] The author is indebted to Dr. Daniel B. D. Beaver, of Reading, for this article on the botany of the county, he having prepared it expressly for this history.

Seventh Streets, where he resided till his death, in 1856. He left a well-preserved collection of European and American plants, which passed into the possession of Dr. Daniel B. D. Beaver. Among them are about one hundred and fifty specimens which were collected in this county.

Next in order of time came Dr. John P. Hiester, whose professional career is mentioned in the chapter on the Medical Profession. He was an enthusiastic lover of the natural sciences, to which he devoted much time, although actively engaged in the practice of medicine. He made a collection of the plants of the county, which, after his death, was presented to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. He also took a lively interest in the geological features of the county, and published a colored map illustrating them.

Contemporaneous with Dr. Hiester was Rev. Dr. T. C. Porter, now holding the chair of botany in Lafayette College, Easton, whose reputation as a reliable observer and botanist needs no comment here. He resided at Reading during part of the years 1848 and 1849, and in that time collected many of the native plants. Of these a few specimens are preserved in the Bischoff Herbarium.

Another name that deserves mention is that of Hiram W. Hollenbush, a native of this county. He devoted his life to the study of the minerals of the county, and accumulated a mass of fragmentary knowledge of the subject, which, but for his lack of the distinguishing mental trait of the successful scientist—the faculty to generalize facts—and a life-long struggle with poverty, might have secured him a high position among the mineralogists of his State and day. He also took some interest in botany. He made a collection of the different kinds of wood growing in the county, and at one time gave some attention to the fungi, but, unfortunately, left nothing to indicate the extent of his labor, or point the way to his successors in the field of botany.

At present there are many amateur botanists in this county, but their work has been done without organized effort—a consideration highly necessary for obtaining the most fruitful results. The first attempt to prepare a list of the known plants of the county was made by Dr. Daniel B. D. Beaver, when he presented a list to the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. Since then no further progress has been made.

In regard to some of the conditions which determine the richness of the flora of a section of country, this county is unfavorably situated. The distribution and propagation of plant-life are largely dependent upon water-courses and the character of the soil. The former comprising the connecting links between highland and lowland, and draining large areas of territory varying in altitude and latitude, and diverse in geological character, they are the receptacles by which, during the wet season, numberless seeds and spores of plants are swept along and mixed in the surface washings and deposited elsewhere, frequently upon distant banks of the stream. In this manner the flora of lowlands is enriched, and usually in proportion to the surface drained by the streams which water them. In this respect, this county lacks the advantages of some others in this State. Its borders are on line with the water-shed between the main stream—the Schuylkill—and other streams on the east, west and south; on the east, on the divide with the Lehigh; on the west, with the Susquehanna; and on the south, with the tributaries of the Delaware. From the north it receives the waters of the Schuylkill, which drains the eastern two-thirds of Schuylkill County, and carries along a number of plants which are native in that section, the most conspicuous being *Rhododendron maximum* (great laurel) and *Rubus odoratus* (purple flowering raspberry). The former does not grow on limestone soil. Both have been found here only on the banks of the Schuylkill.

The flora of this county have received accessions by water channel from the north only; and these it has transmitted, with its own peculiarities, to neighboring sections to the southward. In so far, then, as their native characters have been modified by the distributive effects of water-courses, they do not differ much from those of Montgomery, Chester and Schuylkill Counties, while with those of the counties bordering on the Susquehanna and Delaware they are in strong contrast, lacking much of their richness.

The county may be wanting in some respects, but it is peculiarly adapted for rich flora by its geological formation. It possesses unusual variety of soil. In the older formation of South Mountain, east and west of Reading, there are the old Laurentian gneiss and Potsdam sandstone, which, by their disintegration, give a distinguishing character to the soil. Immediately to the north of this is the belt of Trenton limestone, extending east and west through the county. Northwardly from Reading these limestones are overlaid by the Hudson shales, which become continuous on the surface with the Oneida sandstone of the Blue Mountains, but southwardly the surface is composed mainly of the new red sandstone formation, with an occasional small area of trap rock. The most conspicuous trap formation is that of Flying Hill. This furnishes several plants which have not been found elsewhere in the county. With this varying soil for plants of different habits upon which to take root and flourish, the native flora of this county were probably enriched long ago by those agencies which serve to distribute the germs of plant-life independently of local conditions—such as the flight of birds, winds and the transportation of merchandise. They should therefore be expected to compare favorably with those of the adjoining counties.

The plants which form the basis of this article have been collected mainly west of the Schuylkill. A few were found on "Neversink Mountain" and "Penn's Mountain," and on the red shale in the southeastern part of the county. West of the Schuylkill they were obtained from all the various kinds of soil—on the South Mountain, on the limestone and shale in the valley, on the red sand and shale of Cumru and adjoining townships, and on the trap of Flying Hill—and may be taken to represent fairly the flora of the county, excepting that part comprising the southern slope of the Blue Mountain. They include only the phænogamous and vascular cryptogamous plants. The mosses, fungi, liver-worts and lichens have not been studied sufficiently to warrant a report of what has been done.

The progress made with the classes here presented can be estimated only by comparison with what is known of the flora of neighboring counties. For this purpose Chester County will serve best, inasmuch as its plants have been studied more extensively than those of any other, which is shown by Dr. Darlington's "Flora Cestrica," a book devoted entirely to a description of the plant-life of that county, and recognized as one of the most complete works of its kind.

Dr. Darlington enumerates ten hundred and seventy-six flowering plants, including all those in cultivation, which have been found in Chester County. The list here given is not intended to include cultivated plants. The distinction between cultivated and wild is in some instances so difficult to make that hardly two observers would draw the line at the same place. Then, again, a plant may grow wild luxuriantly in certain localities, while in others, owing to differences of soil, it will flourish only under cultivation. To determine the relative value of our work, it becomes necessary to compare Dr. Darlington's list of cultivated plants one by one with ours.

This comparison shows his list to contain ninety-two species which are known to be in cultivation here, and which are therefore excluded from ours. Deducting these ninety-two from ten hundred and seventy-six, there remain nine hundred and eighty-four species as wild plants, according to our classification against which our list presents eight hundred and ninety-six species. Of vascular cryptogams, horsetails, ferns and club-mosses Dr. Darlington gives thirty nine species, whilst our list contains thirty-eight. Supposing the flora of each county to contain about the same number of species, there would remain undetermined in this county eighty-eight flowering plants and one cryptogam.

The botanical work which remains to be done in this county lies chiefly amongst the trees, sedges and grasses. It is to be regretted that so little has been done with the lower forms of vegetable life. This is, probably, owing to the difficulty which the amateur encounters in the study of them. Few of them can be examined satisfactorily without the aid of a microscope.

Among the rare plants here, the following may be mentioned: *Arabis patens*, one of the

rarest, found on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Flying Hill; *Lepidum campestre*, near Boyertown; *Viola rostrata*, banks of the Angelica; *Impatiens pallida*, banks of the Tulpehocken, in Heidelberg township; *Oxalis violacea*, Spring township; *Agrimonia parviflora*, copse near Bethany Orphans' Home; *Rosa micrantha*, Angelica Creek; *Hydrangea arborescens* and *Sambucus pubens*, Flying Hill; *Diodia teres*, hills near Fritztown; *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Chamælirium luteum*, near Bethany Orphans' Home; *Rhododendron maximum*, *Asplenium trichomanes* and *Woodsia obtusa*, Flying Hill; *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Flying Hill and limestone ridge near Penn Street bridge, Reading; *Aphyllon reniflorum*, *Obolaria Virginica*, *Limnanthemum lacunosum*, *Habenaria lacera*, *Spiranthus lati'olia*, *Pogonia verticillata*, *Aplectrum hymenale*, near Hertzog's sawmill, Cumru township; *Stachys palustris*, *Ariscema dracontium*, banks of the Tulpehocken; *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, Neversink Mountain.

The following list has been compiled mainly from the plants in the possession of Mr. T. J. Oberlin, at Sinking Spring,—who has probably the best collection of native plants in the county, from the Bischoff Herbarium, and from the collection of Dr. Daniel B. D. Beaver. Professor Porter supplied some species in the latter's collection, which he and Dr. Hiester found here, and which are not in the other collections. The nomenclature used in the catalogue of plants is that of Gray, as given in his "Manual of Botany."

CATALOGUE OF THE KNOWN PHŒNOGAMOUS AND CRYPTOGAMOUS PLANTS OF BERKS COUNTY.

Ranunculaceæ.
- Clematis.
  - verticillaris, DC.
  - Virginiana, L. (common virgin's bower).
- Anemone.
  - Virginiana, L. (Virginian, A).
  - nemorosa, L. (wind-flower).
- Hepatica.
  - triloba, Chaix.
- Thalictrum.
  - anemonoides, Michx. (rue anemone).
  - dioicum, L. (early M).
  - purpurascens, L. (purplish M).
  - Cornuti, L. (tall M).
- Ranunculus.
  - aquatilis, L., var. trichophyllus, Chaix. (common white water-crowfoot).
  - Flammula, L.
  - rhomboideus, Goldie.
  - abortivus, L.
  - sceleratus, L.
  - recurvatus, Poir.
  - Pennsylvanicus, L.
  - fascicularis, Muhl.
  - repens, L.
  - bulbosus, L. (buttercups).
  - acris, L.
- Myosuras.
  - minimus, L.
- Caltha.
  - palustris, L. (marsh marigold).
- Helleborus.
  - viridis, L. (green hellebore).
- Aquilegia.
  - Canadensis, L. (wild columbine).
- Delphinium.
  - Consolida, L. (field larkspur).
- Actæa.
  - alba, Bigel (white baneberry).
- Cimicifuga.
  - racemosa, Ell. (black snakeroot).

Magnoliaceæ.
- Liriodendron.
  - tulipifera, L.

Anonaceæ.
- Asimina.
  - triloba, Dunal. (common papaw).

Menispermaceæ.
- Menispermum.
  - Canadense, L. (Canadian moonseed).

Berberidaceæ.
- Caulophyllum.
  - thalictroides, Michx. (pappoose-root).
- Podophyllum.
  - peltatum, L.

Nymphæaceæ.
- Brasenia.
  - peltata, Pursh.
- Nymphæa.
  - odorata, Ait. (sweet-scented water-lily).
    - var. minor, Sims.
- Nuphar.
  - advena, Ait. (common yellow pond-lily).

Papaveraceæ.
- Papaver.
  - somniferum, L. (common poppy).
- Chelidonium.
  - majus, L. (celandine).
- Sanguinaria.
  - Canadensis, L.

Fumariaceæ.
- Dicentra.
  - Cucullaria, DC. (Dutchman's breeches).

Cruciferæ.
- Nasturtium.
  - officinale, R. Br. (true water-cress).
  - palustre, DC. (marsh-cress).
  - Armoracia, Fries. (horse-radish).
- Dentaria.
  - laciniata, Muhl.
- Cardamine.
  - rhomboidea, DC. (spring-cress).
  - rotundifolia, Michx. (mountain water-cress).
  - hirsuta, L. (small bitter-cress).
- Arabis.
  - lyrata, L.
  - patens, Sulliv.
  - hirsuta, Scop.
  - lævigata, DC.
  - Canadensis, L. (sickle-pod).
- Barbarea.
  - vulgaris, R. Br. (yellow rocket).
- Sisymbrium.
  - officinale, Scop. (hedge mustard).
- Brassica.
  - nigra, Gray (black mustard).
- Draba.
  - verna, L. (whitlow-grass).
- Alyssum.
  - maritimum, L. (sweet alyssum).
- Camelina.
  - sativa, Crantz.
- Capsella.
  - Bursa-pastoris, Mœnch.
- Lepidium.
  - Virginicum, L. (wild pepper-grass).
  - campestre, L.

Violaceæ.
- Viola.
  - blanda, Willd. (sweet white violet).
  - odorata, L. (English violet).
  - palustris, L.
  - cucullata, Ait. (common blue violet).
    - var. palmata, Gray.
  - sagittata, Ait.
  - pedata, L.
    - var. bicolor.
  - canina, L. (dog violet).
  - rostrata, Pursh.
  - Canadensis, L. (Canada violet).
  - pubescens, Ait.
    - var. eriocarpa, Nutt.
  - tricolor, L. (pansy, heart's-ease).
    - var. arvensis.

Cistaceæ.
- Helianthemum.
  - Canadense, Michx. (frost-weed).
  - minor, Lam.
- Hudsonia.
  - ericoides, L.
  - tomentosa, Nutt.

Droseraceæ.
- Drosera.
  - rotundifolia, L.
  - filiformis, Raf.

Hypericaceæ.
- Hypericum.
  - angulosum, Michx.
  - Canadense, L.
  - corymbosum, Muhl.
  - mutilum, L.
    - var. gymnanthum, Gr.
  - perforatum, L.
  - Sarothra, Michx. (pine-weed).

Caryophyllaceæ.
- Saponaria.
  - officinalis, L. (common soapwort.)
- Silene.
  - stellata, Ait. (starry campion).
  - Pennsylvanica, Michx. (wild pink).
  - Armeria, L. (sweet William catch-fly).
  - antirrhina, L. (sleepy, catch-fly).
  - noctiflora, L.
- Lychnis.
  - Githago, Lam. (common cockle).
- Arenaria.
  - serpyllifolia, L.
- Stellaria.
  - media, Smith (common chickweed).
  - pubera, Michx. (great chickweed).
  - longifolia, Muhl.
  - uliginosa, Murr.
- Cerastium.
  - viscosum, L.
  - nutans, Raf.
- Sagina.
  - procumbens, L.
- Spergularia.
  - rubra, Presl.
- Spergula.
  - arvensis, L. (common spurrey).
- Anychia.
  - dichotoma, Michx.
- Scleranthus.
  - annuus, L.
- Mollugo.
  - verticillata, L. (carpet-weed).

Portulaceæ.
- Portulaca.
  - oleracea, L. (common purslane).
- Claytonia.
  - Virginica, L.

Malvaceæ.
- Malva.
  - rotundifolia, L. (common mallow).
  - sylvestris, L. (high mallow).
  - crispa, Gray (culled mallow).
  - moschata, L. (musk mallow).
- Sida.
  - spinosa, L.

Abutilon.
Avicennæ, Gærtn. (velvet-leaf).
Hibiscus.
Trionum, L. (bladder ketmia).
Syriacus, L. (shrubby althæa).
Tiliaceæ.
Tilia.
Americana, L. (basswood).
var. pubescens, Gray.
Linaceæ.
Linum.
Virginianum, L.
Geraniaceæ.
Geranium.
maculatum, L. (wild cranesbill).
columbinum, L.
pusillum, L.
Robertianam, L. (herb Robert).
Impatiens.
pallida, Nutt. (pale touch-me-not).
fulva, Nutt. (spotted touch-me-not).
Oxalis.
Acetosella, L. (common wood-sorrel).
violacea, L. (violet wood-sorrel).
stricta, L. (yellow wood-sorrel).
Rutaceæ.
Zanthoxylum.
Americanum, Mill. (northern prickly ash).
Ruta.
graveolens, L.
Anacardiaceæ.
Rhus.
typhina, L. (staghorn sumach).
glabra, L. (smooth sumach).
copallina, L. (dwarf sumach).
venenata, DC. (dogwood).
Toxicodendron, L. (poison ivy).
Vitaceæ.
Vitis.
Labrusca, L. (northern fox-grape).
æstivalis, Michx. (summer grape).
cordifolia, Michx. (frost grape).
Ampelopsis.
quinquefolia, Michx.
Rhamnaceæ.
Ceanothus.
Americanus, L. (New Jersey tea).
Celastraceæ.
Celastrus.
scandens, L. (climbing bitter-sweet).
Euonymus.
atropurpureus, Jacq. (burning-bush).
Sapindaceæ.
Staphylea.
trifolia, L. (American bladder nut).
Cardiospermum.
Halicacabum, L.
Æsculus.
Hippocastanum, L. (common horse-chestnut).
Acer.
Pennsylvanicum, L. (striped maple).
spicatum, Lam. (mountain maple).
saccharinum, Wang. (sugar maple).
rubrum, L. (swamp maple).
Negundo.
aceroides, Mœnch.
Polygalaceæ.
Polygala.
ambigua, Nutt.
cruciata, L.
lutea, L.
paucifolia, Willd.
polygama, Walt.
ramosa, Ell.
sanguinea, L.
verticillata, L.
Leguminosæ.
Lupinus.
perennis, L. (wild lupine).
Crotalaria.
sagittalis, L.
Trifolium.
arvense, L. (stone-clover).
pratense, L. (red clover).
repens, L. (white clover).
agrarium, L. (yellow or hop clover).
procumbens, L. (low hop clover).
Melilotus.
officinalis, Willd. (yellow melilot).
Robinia.
Pseudacacia, L. (common locust).
hispida, L. (rose acacia).
Wistaria.
frutescens, DC.
Tephrosia.
Virginiana, Pers. (catgut).
Desmodium.
acuminatum, DC.
Canadense, DC.
canescens, DC.
ciliare, DC.
Dilenii, Darl.
humifusum, Beck.
nudiflorum, DC.
paniculatum, DC.
pauciflorum, DC.
rigidum, DC.
Lespedeza.
procumbens, Michx.
violacea, Pers.
hirta, Ell.
capitata, Michx.
Vicia.
Cracca, L.
Lathyrus.
palustris, L. (marsh vetchling).
var. myrtifolius, Gray.

Apios.
tuberosa, Mœnch.
Phaseolus.
perennis, Walt. (wild bean).
diversifolius, Pers.
Clitoria.
Mariana, L.
Amphicarpæa.
monoica, Nutt.
Galactia.
mollis, Michx.
glabella, Michx.
Baptisia.
tinctoria, R. Br. (wild indigo).
Cercis.
Canadensis, L. (red bud).
Cassia.
Marilandica, L. (wild senna).
nictitans, L. (wild sensitive plant).
Gleditschia.
triacanthos, L. (honey locust).

Rosaceæ.
Prunus.
Americana, Marshall (red plum).
pumila, L. (dwarf cherry).
Pennsylvanica, L. (wild red cherry).
Virginiana, L. (choke cherry).
serotina, Ehrh. (wild black cherry).
Spiræa.
opulifolia, L. (nine-bark).
salicifolia, L. (common meadow-sweet).
Aruncus, L. (goat's beard).
Gillenia.
trifoliata, Mœnch (Bowman's root).
stipulacea, Nutt. (American ipecac).
Poterium.
Canadense, Gray. (Canadian burnet).
Sanguisorba, L.
Agrimonia.
Eupatoria, L. (common agrimony).
parviflora, Ait.
Geum.
album, Gmelin.
Virginianum, L.
macrophyllum, Willd.
Waldsteinia.
fragarioides, Tratt. (barren strawberry).
Potentilla.
Norvegica, L.
Canadensis, L. (common cinquefoil).
var. simplex, T. & Gray.
Fragaria.
Virginiana, Ehrh.
vesca, L.
Dalibarda.
repens, L.
Rubus.
odoratus, L. (purple flowering raspberry).
triflorus, Richardson (dwarf raspberry).
strigosus, Michx. (wild red raspberry).
occidentalis, L. (black raspberry).
villosus, Ait. (high blackberry).
Canadensis, L. (low blackberry).
hispidus, L. (running swamp blackberry).
Rosa.
setigera, Michx. (prairie-rose).
Carolina, L. (swamp rose).
lucida, Ehrh. (dwarf wild rose).
rubiginosa, L (sweet-brier).
micrantha, Smith (smaller flowering sweet-brier).
Cratægus.
tomentosa, L. (black or pear thorn).
var. pyrifolia, Gray.
var. punctata, Gray.
Crus-galli, L. (cockspur thorn).
Pyrus.
coronaria, L. (American crab-apple).
arbutifolia, L. (choke cherry).
Americana, DC. (American mountain-ash).
Amelanchier.
Canadensis, Torr. & Gray (shad-bush).
var. Botryapium, Gray.
var. oblongifolia, Gray.

Calycanthaceæ.
Calycanthus.
floridus, L.

Saxifragaceæ.
Ribes.
hirtellum, Michx.
rotundifolium, Michx.
floridum, L. (wild black currant).
Hydrangea.
arborescens, L. (wild hydrangea).
Saxifraga.
Virginiensis, Michx. (early saxifrage).
Pennsylvanica, L. (swamp saxifrage).
erosa, Pursh. (lettuce saxifrage).
Heuchera.
Americana, L. (common alum-root).
Mitella.
diphylla, L.
Chrysosplenium.
Americanum, Schw.

Crassulaceæ.
Penthorum.
sedoides, L.
Sedum.
acre, L. (mossy stone-crop).
ternatum, Michx.
Telephium, L. (garden orpine).

Hamamelaceæ.
Hamamelis.
Virginica, L.

Onagraceæ.
Circæa.
Lutetiana, L.
alpina, L.

Gaura.
biennis, L.
Epilobium.
angustifolium, L. (great willow-herb).
hirsutum, L.
palustre, L.
molle, Torr.
coloratum, Muhl.
Œnothera.
biennis, L. (common evening primrose).
fruticosa, L. (sundrops).
Ludwigia.
alternifolia, L. (seed-box).
palustris, Ell. (water purslane).

Lythraceæ.
Nesæa.
verticillata, H. B. K.
Cuphea.
viscosissima, Jacq. (clammy cuphea)

Cucurbitaceæ.
Sicyos.
angulatus, L.

Umbelliferæ.
Hydrocotyle.
Americana, L.
Sanicula.
Marilandica, L.
Daucus.
carota, L. (common carrot).
Pastinaca.
sativa, L. (common parsnip).
Archangelica.
hirsuta, Torr. & Gray.
atropurpurea, Hoffm.
Thaspium.
aureum, Nutt.
trifoliatum, Gray.
Zizia.
integerrima, DC.
Bupleurum.
rotundifolium, L.
Cicuta.
maculata, L. (spotted cow-bane).
bulbifera, L.
Sium.
lineare, Michx.
Cryptotænia.
Canadensis, DC.
Osmorrhiza.
longistylis, DC. (smoother sweet cicely).

Araliaceæ.
Aralia.
spinosa, L. (Hercules' club).
racemosa, L. (spikenard).
hispida, Michx. (wild elder).
nudicaulis, L. (wild sarsaparilla).
quinquefolia, Gray (ginseng).
trifolia, Gray (ground-nut).

Cornaceæ.
Cornus.
florida, L. (flowering dog-wood).
circinata, L'Her.
sericea, L. (silky cornel).
stolonifera, Michx. (red osier dogwood).
paniculata, L'Her.
alternifolia, L.
Nyssa.
multiflora, Wang. (pepperidge).

Caprifoliaceæ.
Symphoricarpus.
racemosus, Michx. (snowberry).
var. pauciflorus, Robb.
Lonicera.
sempervirens, Ait. (trumpet honeysuckle).
Diervilla.
trifida, Mœnch.
Triosteum.
perfoliatum, L.
Sambucus.
Canadensis, L. (common elder).
pubens, Michx. (red-berried elder).
Viburnum.
Lentago, L. (sheep-berry).
dentatum, L. (arrow-wood).
acerifolium, L. (dock-mackie).
Opulus, L. (cranberry-tree).

Rubiaceæ.
Galium.
Aparine, L. (goose-grass).
asprellum, Michx. (rough bed-straw).
trifidum, L. (small bed-straw).
triflorum, Michx. (sweet-scented bed-straw).
pilosum, Ait.
circæzans, Michx. (wild liquorice).
lanceolatum, Torr. (wild liquorice).
boreale, L. (northern bedstraw).
Diodia.
teres, Walt.
Cephalanthus.
occidentalis, L.
Mitchella.
repens, L.
Houstonia.
cærulea, L.

Valerianaceæ.
Fedia.
olitoria, Vahl.
radiata, Michx.

Dipsaceæ.
Dipsacus.
sylvestris, Mill. (wild teasel).
Fullonum, L.

Compositæ.
Vernonia.
Noveboracensis, Willd.

Liatris.
scariosa, Willd.
spicata, Willd.
Eupatorium.
ageratoides, L. (white snake-root).
album, L.
perfoliatum, L. (boneset).
purpureum, L. (trumpet weed).
rotundifolium, L.
sessilifolium, L. (upland boneset).
teucrifolium, Willd.
Mikania.
scandens, L.
Sericocarpus.
conyzoides, Nees.
Aster.
cordifolius, L.
corymbosus, Ait.
lævis, L.
linifolius, L.
macrophyllus, L.
miser, L., Ait.
nemoralis, Ait.
Novæ-Angliæ, L.
patens, Ait.
prenanthoides, Muhl.
puniceus, L.
sagittifolius, Willd.
simplex, Willd.
tenuifolius, L.
undulatus, L.
Erigeron.
Canadense, L. (butter-weed).
bellidifolium, Muhl. (robins' plantain).
Philadelphicum, L. (common fleabane).
annuum, Pers. (daisy fleabane).
strigosum, Muhl. (daisy fleabane).
Diplopappus.
linarifolius, Hook.
umbellatus, Torr. & Gray.
amygdalinus, T. & Gray.
cornifolius, Darl.
Solidago.
altissima, L.
arguta, Ait.
bicolor, L.
Canadensis, L.
cæsia, L.
lanceolata, L.
latifolia, L.
neglecta, Torr. & Gray.
nemoralis, Ait.
odora, Ait.
serotina, Ait.
Inula.
Helenium, L. (common elecampane).
Polymnia.
Uvedalia, L.
Ambrosia.
trifida, L. (great rag-weed).
artemisiæfolia, L. (bitter-weed).
Xanthium.
strumarium, L. (common cocklebur).
Eclipta.
procumbens, Michx.
Heliopsis.
lævis, Pers.
Rudbeckia.
hirta, L.
fulgida, Ait.
laciniata, L.
Helianthus.
annuus, L. (common sun flower).
decapetalus, L.
giganteus, L.
strumosus, L.
tuberosus, L. (Jerusalem artichoke).
Coreopsis.
tripteris, L.
Bidens.
frondosa, L. (common beggar-ticks).
connata, Muhl. (swamp beggar-ticks).
chrysanthemoides, Mx. (larger bur-marigold).
bipinnata L. (Spanish needles).
Helenium.
autumnale, L. (sneeze-weed).
Maruta.
Cotula, DC. (common May-weed).
Anthemis.
arvensis, L. (common chamomile).
Achillea.
Millefolium, L. (milfoil).
Leucanthemum.
vulgare, Lam. (white daisy).
Parthenium, Godron. (feverfew).
Tanacetum.
vulgare, L. (common tansy).
Gnaphalium.
decurrens, Ives (everlasting).
polycephalum, Michx. (common everlasting).
uliginosum, L. (low cud-weed).
purpureum, L. (purplish cud-weed).
Antennaria.
margaritacea, R. Br. (pearly everlasting).
plantaginifolia, Hook.
Filago.
Germanica, L. (herba impia).
Erechthites.
hieracifolia, Raf. (fire-weed).
Cacalia.
atriplicifolia, L. (pale Indian plantain).
Senecio.
aureus, L. (golden rag-wort).
Centaurea.
Cyanus, L. (blue bottle).

Cirsium.
lanceolatum, Scop. (common thistle).
discolor, Spreng.
altissimum, Spreng.
muticum, Michx. (swamp-thistle).
pumilum, Spreng. (pasture-thistle).
arvense, Scop. (Canada-thistle).
Lappa.
officinalis, Allioni.
Cichorium.
Intybus, L.
Krigia.
Virginica, Willd.
Cynthia.
Virginica, Don.
Hieracium.
Canadense, Michx. (Canada hawk-weed).
scabrum, Michx. (rough hawk-weed).
Gronovii, L. (hairy hawk-weed).
venosum, L. (rattle-snake weed).
paniculatum, L.
Nabalus.
albus, Hook (white lettuce).
altissimus, Hook.
Fraseri, DC. (gall-of-the-earth).
Taraxacum.
Dens-leonis, Desf. (common dandelion).
Lactuca.
Canadensis, L. (wild lettuce).
var. integrifolia, Torr. & Gray.
Mulgedium.
leucophæum, DC.
Sonchus.
oleraceus, L. (common sow-thistle).
asper, Vill. (spiny-leaved sow-thistle).

Lobeliaceæ.
Lobelia.
cardinalis, L. (cardinal flower).
syphilitica, L. (great lobelia).
inflata, L. (Indian tobacco).
spicata, Lam.

Campanulaceæ.
Campanula.
rotundifolia, L. (harebell).
aparinoides, Pursh. (marsh bell-flower).
Americana L. (tall bell-flower).
Specularia.
perfoliata, A. DC.

Ericaceæ.
Gaylussacia.
brachycera, Gray (box-huckleberry).
frondosa, Torr. & Gray (blue tangle).
resinosa, Torr. & Gray (black huckleberry).
Vaccinium.
Canadense, Kalm. (Canada blueberry).
corymbosum, L. (swamp blueberry).
macrocarpon, Ait. (American cranberry).
Pennsylvanicum, Lam. (dwarf-blueberry).
stamineum, L. (deerberry).
Epigæa.
repens, L.
Gaultheria.
procumbens, L. (creeping winter-green).
Leucothoë.
racemosa, Gray.
Cassandra.
calyculata, Don.
Andromeda.
Mariana, L. (stagger-bush).
ligustrina, Muhl.
Clethra.
alnifolia, L.
Kalmia.
latifolia, L. (mountain-laurel).
angustifolia, L. (sheep-laurel).
Azalea.
viscosa, L. (white swamp-honeysuckle).
nudiflora L. (pinxter-flower).
Rhododendron.
maximum L. (great laurel).
Pyrola.
rotundifolia, L.
elliptica, Nutt. (shin-leaf).
chlorantha, Swartz.
secunda, L.
Chimaphila.
umbellata, Nutt. (prince's pine).
maculata, Pursh. (spotted winter green).
Monotropa.
uniflora, L. (Indian pipe).
Hypopitys, L. (pine sap).

Aquifoliaceæ.
Ilex.
mollis, Gray.
verticillata, Gray (black alder)

Ebenaceæ.
Diospyros.
Virginiana, L. (common persimmon).

Plantaginaceæ.
Plantago.
major, L. (common plantain).
lanceolata, L. (rib-grass).
Virginica, L.
Patagonica, Jacq.

Primulaceæ.
Trientalis.
Americana, Pursh. (star-flower).
Lysimachia.
stricta, Ait.
quadrifolia, L.
ciliata, L.
lanceolata, Walt.
nummularia, L. (money-wort).
Anagallis.
arvensis, L. (common pimpernel).

Bignoniaceæ.
Tecoma.
radicans, Juss. (trumpet-creeper).

Catalpa.
bignonioides, Walt.
Orobanchaceæ.
Epiphegus.
Virginiana, Bart.
Aphyllon.
uniflorum, Torr. & Gray (cancer-root).
Scrophulariaceæ.
Verbascum.
Thapsus, L. (common mullein).
Blattaria, L. (moth mullein).
Lychnitis, L. (white mullein).
Linaria.
Canadensis, Spreng. (wild toad-flax).
vulgaris, Miller (toad-flax).
Scrophularia.
nodosa, L.
Chelone.
glabra, L.
Pentstemon.
pubescens, Solander.
Mimulus.
ringens, L.
Gratiola.
Virginiana, L.
Ilysanthes.
gratioloides, Benth. (false pimpernel).
Veronica.
Virginica, L. (Culver's root).
Anagallis, L. (water speedwell).
Americana, Schwein. (brooklime).
scutellata, L. (marsh speedwell).
officinalis, L. (common speedwell).
serpyllifolia, L. (thyme-leaved speedwell).
peregrina, L. (neckweed).
arvensis, L. (common speedwell).
Buxbaumii, Tenore.
Gerardia.
purpurea, L.
tenuifolia, Vahl.
flava, L. (downy false fox-glove).
quercifolia, Pursh. (smooth false fox-glove).
integrifolia, Gray.
pedicularia, L.
Castilleia.
coccinea, Spreng. (scarlet painted-cup).
Pedicularis.
Canadensis, L. (common louse-wort).
Melampyrum.
Americanum, Michx.
Verbenaceæ.
Verbena.
angustifolia, Michx.
hastata, L. (blue vervain).
urticifolia, L. (white vervain).
Phryma.
Leptostachya, L.
Labiatæ.
Teucrium.
Canadense, L. (wood sage).
Trichostema.
dichotomum, L. (bastard pennyroyal).
Mentha.
rotundifolia, L.
viridis, L. (spearmint).
aquatica, L. (water-mint).
arvensis, L. (common mint).
Canadensis, L. (wild mint).
Lycopus.
Virginicus, L. (bugle-weed).
Europæus, L.
Cunila.
Mariana, L. (common dittany).
Pycnanthemum.
incanum, Michx.
clinopodioides, T. & Gr.
lanceolatum, Pursh.
linifolium, Pursh.
Thymus.
Serpyllum, L. (creeping thyme).
Satureia.
hortensis, L.
Calamintha.
Clinopodium, Benth. (basil).
Melissa.
officinalis, L. (common balm).
Hedeoma.
pulegioides, Pers. (American pennyroyal).
Collinsonia.
Canadensis, L. (rich-weed).
lyrata, L. (lyre-leaved sage).
Monarda.
didima, L. (Oswego tea).
fistulosa, L. (wild bergamot).
Lophanthus.
nepetoides, Benth.
Nepeta.
Cataria, L. (catnip).
Glechoma, Benth. (ground ivy).
Brunella.
vulgaris, L. (common self-heal).
Scutellaria.
canescens, Nutt.
pilosa, Michx.
integrifolia, L.
parvula, Michx.
galericulata, L.
lateriflora, L.
Marrubium.
vulgare, L. (common horehound).
Stachys.
palustris, L.
var. aspera, Gray.
Leonurus.
Cardiaca, L. (common motherwort).
Marrubiastrum, L.
Lamium.
amplexicaule, L.

Borraginaceæ.
- Heliotropium.
  - Europæum, L.
- Echium.
  - vulgare, L. (blue-weed).
- Symphytum.
  - officinale, L. (common comfrey).
- Lithospermum.
  - arvense, L. (corn gromwell).
  - latifolium, Michx.
  - canescens, Lehm. (hoary puccoon).
- Myosotis.
  - palustris, Withering (true forget-me-not).
    - var. laxa, Gray.
  - arvensis, Hoffm.
- Cynoglossum.
  - officinale, L. (common hound's tongue).
  - Virginicum, L. (wild comfrey).
  - Morisoni, DC. (beggar's lice).

Hydrophyllaceæ.
- Hydrophyllum.
  - Virginicum, L.

Polemoniaceæ.
- Phlox.
  - maculata, L. (wild sweet William).
  - divaricata, L.
  - subulata, L. (moss-pink).
- Gilia.
  - coronopifolia, Pers.

Convolvulaceæ.
- Ipomœa.
  - purpurea, Lam. (common morning glory).
  - pandurata, Meyer (wild potato vine).
- Calystegia.
  - sepium, R. Br. (hedge bird-weed.)
  - spithamæa, Pursh.
- Cuscuta.
  - Gronovii, Wild.

Solanaceæ.
- Solanum.
  - Dulcamara, L. (bittersweet).
  - nigrum, L. (common nightshade).
- Physalis.
  - pubescens, L.
  - viscosa, L.
  - Pennsylvanica, L.
- Nicandra.
  - physaloides, Gærtn.
- Lycium.
  - vulgare, Dunal.
- Hyoscyamus.
  - niger, L. (black henbane).
- Datura.
  - Stramonium, L. (thorn-apple).
  - Tatula, L.
- Nicotiana.
  - rustica, L. (wild tobacco).

Gentianaceæ.
- Erythræa.
  - ramosissima, Pers.
- Gentiana.
  - crinita, Frœl. (fringed gentian).
  - ochroleuca, Frœl.
  - Andrewsii, Griseb.
- Obolaria.
  - Virginica, L.
- Menyanthes.
  - trifoliata, L.
- Limnanthemum.
  - laconosum, Griseb.

Apocynaceæ.
- Apocynum.
  - cannabinum, L. (Indian hemp).
  - androsæmifolium, L. (spreading dogbane).

Asclepiadaceæ.
- Asclepias.
  - Cornuti, Decaisne (common milkweed).
  - incarnata, L. (swamp milkweed).
  - obtusifolia, Michx.
  - phytolaccoides, Pursh. (poke milkweed).
  - purpurescens, L.
  - quadrifolia, Jacq.
  - tuberosa, L. (butterfly weed).

Oleaceæ.
- Ligustrum.
  - vulgare, L. (common privet).
- Fraxinus.
  - Americana, L. (white ash).

Aristolochiaceæ.
- Asarum.
  - Canadense, L.
- Aristolochia.
  - Serpentaria, L. (Virginia snakeroot).

Phytolaccaceæ.
- Phytolacca.
  - decandra, L. (common poke).

Chenopodiaceæ.
- Chenopodium.
  - album, L. (pigweed).
  - murale, L.
  - hybridum, L (maple-leaved goose-foot).
  - Botrys, L. (Jerusalem oak.)
  - ambrosioides, L. (Mexican tea).
    - var. anthelminticum, G. (worm-seed).
- Salicornia.
  - herbacea, L.

Amarantaceæ.
- Amarantus.
  - paniculatus, L.
  - retroflexus, L.
  - albus, L.
  - spinosus, L. (thorny amaranth).

Polygonaceæ.
- Polygonum.
  - acre, H. B. K. (water smartweed).
  - amphibium, L. (water persicaria).
  - arifolium, L. (halberd-leaved tear-thumb).

aviculare, L. (knot-grass).
var. erectum, Roth.
Convolvulus, L. (black birdweed).
dumetorum, L. (climbing false buckwheat).
Hydropiper, L. (water pepper).
hydropiperoides, Michx. (mild water pepper).
incarnatum, Ell.
orientale, L. (prince's feather).
Pennsylvanicum, L.
Persicaria, L. (lady's thumb).
sagittatum, L. (arrow-leaved tear-thumb).
tenue, Michx.
Virginianum, L.
Fagopyrum.
esculentum, Mœnch (buckwheat).
Rumex.
orbiculatus, Gray (great water-dock).
crispus, L. (curled dock).
obtusifolius, L. (bitter dock).
sanguineus, L. (bloody-veined dock).
Acetosella, L. (sheep sorrel).

Lauraceæ.
Sassafras.
officinale, Nees.
Lindera.
Benzoin, Meisner (spice-bush).

Thymeleaceæ.
Dirca.
palustris, L.

Santalaceæ.
Comandra.
umbellata, Nutt.

Callitrichaceæ.
Callitriche.
verna, L.

Euphorbiaceæ.
Euphorbia.
Cyparissias, L.
hypericifolia, L.
Lathyris, L.
maculata, L.
marginata, Pursh.
Acalypha.
Virginica, L.
var. gracilens, Gray.
Caroliniana, Walt.

Urticaceæ.
Ulmus.
fulva, Mich. (red elm).
Americana L. (white elm).
Celtis.
occidentalis, L. (sugar berry).
Morus.
rubra, L. (red mulberry).
alba, L. (white mulberry).
Urtica.
dioica, L.
Lapertra.
Canadensis, Gaudich.
Pilea.
pumila, Gray (rich-weed).
Bœhmeria.
cylindrica, Willd.
Cannabis,
sativa, L. (hemp).
Humulus.
Lupulus, L. (common hop).

Platanaceæ.
Platanus.
occidentalis, L. (sycamore).

Juglandaceæ.
Juglans.
nigra, L. (black walnut).
cinerea, L. (butternut).
Carya.
alba, Nutt. (shell-bark).
microcarpa, Nutt. (small-fruited hickory).
tomentosa, Nutt. (mocker-nut).
porcina, Nutt. (pig-nut).
amara, Nutt. (bitter-nut).

Capuliferæ.
Quercus.
alba, L. (white oak).
coccinea, Wang. (scarlet oak).
var. tinctoria, Gray (black oak).
falcata, Michx. (Spanish oak).
ilicifolia, Wang. (black scrub oak).
macrocarpa, Michx. (bur oak).
nigra, L. (barren oak).
obtusiloba, Michx. (post oak).
palustris, Du Roi (pin oak).
Prinus, L. (chestnut oak).
var acuminata, Michx.
rubra, L. (red oak).
Castanea.
vesca, L. (chestnut).
Fagus.
ferruginea, Ait. (American beech).
Corylus.
Americana, Walt. (wild hazel-nut)
rostrata, Ait. (beaked hazel-nut).
Carpinus.
Americana, Michx. (water beech).

Myricaceæ.
Myrica.
gale, L. (sweet gale).
Comptonia.
asplenifolia, Ait.

Betulaceæ.
Betula.
lenta, L. (black birch).
alba, (American white birch).
nigra, L. (river or red birch).
Alnus.
serrulata, Ait. (smooth alder).

Salicaceæ.
Salix.
alba, L. (white willow).

humilis, Marshall (prairie willow).
nigra, Marsh.
sericea, Marsh.
viminalis, L. (basket osier).
Populus.
tremuloides, Michx. (American aspen).
grandidentata, Michx.
balsamifera, L. (balsam poplar).
var. candicans, Gray (balm of Gilead).

Coniferæ.
Pinus.
rigida, Miller (pitch-pine).
pungens, Michx. (table mountain pine).
inops, Ait. (Jersey pine).
Strobus, L. (white pine).
Abies.
Canadensis, Michx. (hemlock spruce).
Larix.
Americana, Michx. (black larch).
Juniperus.
communis, L. (common juniper).
Virginiana, L. (red cedar).

Aroideæ.
Arisæma.
triphyllum, Torr. (Indian turnip).
Dracontium, Schott. (green dragon).
Symplocarpus.
fœtidus, Salisb.
Orontium.
aquaticum, L.
Acorus.
Calamus, L.

Lemnaceæ.
Lemna.
trisulca, L.

Typhaceæ.
Typha.
latifolia, L. (common cat-tail).
Sparganium.
eurycarpum, Engelm.
simplex, Huds.
var. Nuttallii, Gray.

Naiadaceæ.
Naias.
flexilis, Rostk.
Potamogeton.
crispus, L.
natans, L.
perfoliatus, L.
pusillus, L.

Alismaceæ.
Alisma.
Plantago, L., (var. Americanum, Gr).
Sagittaria.
variabilis, Engelm.
heterophylla, Pursh.
graminea, Michx.

Hydrocharidaceæ.
Vallisneria.
spiralis, L.

Orchidaceæ.
Orchis.
spectabilis, L. (showy orchis).
Habenaria.
blephariglottis, Hook.
ciliaris, R. Br.
fimbriata, R. Br.
lacera, R. Br. (ragged-fringed orchis).
psycodes, Gray.
tridentata, Hook.
Goodyera.
pubescens, R. Br.
Spiranthes.
latifolia, Torr.
cornua, Richard.
gracilis, Big.
Pogonia.
ophioglossoides, Nutt.
divaricata, R. Br.
verticillata, Nutt.
Calopogon.
pulchellus, R. Br.
Liparis.
lillifolia, Richard.
Lœselii, Richard.
Corallorhiza.
odontorhiza, Nutt.
multiflora, Nutt.
Aplectrum.
hyemale, Nutt.
Cypripedium.
parviflorum, Salisb. (smaller yellow L).
pubescens, Willd. (larger yellow L).
acaule, Ait. (stemless L).

Amaryllidaceæ.
Hypoxys.
erecta, L.

Iridaceæ.
Iris.
versicolor, L. (larger blue flag).
Pardanthus.
Chinensis, Ker.
Sisyrinchium.
Bermudiana, L.

Dioscoreaceæ.
Dioscorea.
villosa, L. (wild yam-root).

Smilaceæ.
Smilax.
rotundifolia, L. (common greenbrier).
tamnoides, L.
herbacea, L. (carrion flower).

Liliaceæ.
Trillium.
cernuum, L. (wake-robin).
Medeola.
Virginica, L.
Melanthium.

Virginicum, L. (bunch flower).
Veratrum.
viride, Ait. (Indian poke).
Chamælirium.
luteum, Gray (blazing star).
Uvularia.
perfoliata, L.
sessilifolia, L.
Smilacina.
racemosa, Desf. (false spikenard).
stellata, Desf.
bifolia, Ker.
Polygonatum.
biflorum, Ell. (smaller Solomon's seal).
giganteum, Dietrich (great S).
Asparagus.
officinalis, L. (garden asparagus).
Lilium.
Philadelphicum, L. (wild orange-red lily).
Canadense, L. (wild yellow lily).
Erythronium.
Americanum, Smith (yellow adder's tongue).
Ornithogalum.
umbellatum, L.
Allium.
tricoccum, Ait. (wild leek).
vineale, L. (field garlic).
Canadense, Kalm. (wild garlic).
Muscari.
botryoides, Mill.
Hemerocallis.
fulva, L. (common day lily).
Yucca.
filamentosa, L. (Adam's needle).

Juncaceæ.

Luzula.
campestris, DC.
spicata, Desv.
Juncus.
acuminatus, Michx.
var. legitimus, Engelm.
bufonius, L.
effusus, L.
marginatus, Rostk.
tenuis, Willd.

Pontederiaceæ.

Heteranthera.
reniformis, Ruiz. & Pav.
Schollera.
graminea, Willd.

Commelynaceæ.

Commelyna.
Virginica, L.
Tradescantia.
Virginica, L. (com. spiderwort).

Xyridaceæ.

Xyris.
flexuosa, Muhl.

Cyperaceæ.

Cyperus.
diandrus, Torr.
filiculmis, Vahl.
flavescens, L.
strigosus, L.
Dulichium.
spathaceum, Pers.
Eleocharis.
acicularis, R. Br.
melanocarpa, Torr.
obtusa, Schultes.
palustris, R. Br.
tenuis, Schultes.
Scirpus.
atrovirens, Muhl.
debilis, Pursh.
Eriophorum, Michx. (wool-grass).
planifolius, Muhl.
polyphyllus, Vahl.
Eriophorum.
Virginicum, L.
gracile, Koch.
Rhynchospora.
alba, Vahl.
glomerata, Vahl.
Scleria.
triglomerata, Michx.
Carex.
conoidea, Schk.
crinita, Lam.
debilis, Michx.
gracillima, Schw.
granularis, Muhl.
hystricina, Willd.
intumescens, Rudge.
lanuginosa, Michx.
laxiflora, Lam.
laxiflora, Lam. (var. styloflexa, Boot).
lupulina, Muhl.
Muhlenbergii, Schk.
Novæ-Angliæ, Schw.
oligocarpa, Schk.
pedunculata, Muhl.
Pennsylvanica, Lam.
pubescens, Muhl.
rigida, Good.
rosea, Schk.
scoparia, Schk.
sparganioides, Muhl.
stellulata, L.
stipata, Muhl.
straminea, Schk.
stricta, Lam.
tentaculata, Muhl.
triceps, Michx.
varia, Muhl.
virescens, Muhl.
vulpinoidea, Michx.

Gramineæ.

Leersia.
Virginica, Willd. (white grass).
oryzoides, Swartz (rice cut grass).
Phleum.
pratense, L. (timothy).
Vilfa.
vaginæflora, Torr.
Agrostis.
vulgaris, With.
alba, L. (white bent grass).
Muhlenbergia.
Mexicana, Trin.
Wildenovii, Trin.
diffusa, Schreb. (trimble will).
Calamagrostis.
Canadensis, Beauv. (blue joint grass).
Aristida.
dichotoma, Michx. (poverty grass).
Eleusine.
Indica, Gærtn. (wire grass).
Tricuspis.
seslerioides, Torr. (tall red top).
Dactylis.
glomerata, L.
Melica.
mutica, Walt.
Glyceria.
nervata, Trin. (fowl meadow grass).
fluitans, R. Br.
Poa.
annua, L. (low spear grass).
compressa, L. (wire grass).
serotina, Ehrh. (false red top).
pratensis, L. (common meadow grass).
Eragrostis.
pœoides, Beauv.
Festuca.
elatior, L. (meadow fescue).
Bromus.
secalinus, L. (chess).
ciliatus, L.
Lolium.
perenne, L. (rye grass).
Triticum.
repens, L. (quick grass).
Elymus.
Canadensis, L.
striatus, Willd.
Gymnostichum.
Hystrix, Schreb.
Danthonia.
spicata, Beauv.
Holcus.
lanatus, L. (velvet grass).
Anthoxanthum.
odoratum, L.
Phalaris.
arundinacea, L. (reed C).

Paspalum.
læve, Michx.
setaceum, Michx.
Panicum.
agrostoides, Spreng.
capillare, L. (old witch grass).
clandestinum, L.
Crus-galli, L. (barnyard grass).
depauperatum, Muhl.
dichotomum, L.
latifolium, L.
pauciflorum, Ell.
sanguinale, L.
Setaria.
verticillata, Beauv.
glauca, Beauv. (foxtail).
viridis, Beauv. (bottle grass).
Italica, Kunth.
Tripsacum.
dactyloides, L.
Andropogon.
furcatus, Muhl.
scoparius, Michx.
macrourus, Michx.
Sorghum.
nutans Gray. (Indian grass).

VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMIA.

Equisetaceæ.

Equisetum.
arvense, L. (common horsetail).
limosum, L.
hyemale, L. (shave grass).

Filices.

Polypodium.
vulgare, L.
Pellæa.
atropurpurea, Link.
Pteris.
aquilina, L. (common brake).
Adiantum.
pedatum, L.
Camptosorus.
rhizophyllus, Link.
Asplenium (spleen-wort).
Trichomanes, L.
ebenium, Aiton.
angustifolium, Michx.
thelypteroides, Michx.
Filix-fœmina, Bernh.
Phegopteris.
hexagonoptera, Fée.
Aspidium (shield fern).
arcostichoides, Swz.
Noveboracense, Swz.
spinulosum, Swz.
var. intermedium, Willd.
Goldianum, Hook.
marginale, Swz.

Onoclea.
sensibilis, L. (sensitive fern).
Woodsia.
obtusa, Torrey.
Dicksonia.
punctilobula, Kunze.
Schizæa.
pusilla, Pursh.
Osmunda.
regalis, L. (flowering fern).
Claytoniana, L.
cinnamomea, L. (cinnamon fern).
Botrychium.
ternatum, Swz.
var. dissectum, Milde.
Virginicum, Swz.

Lycopodiaceæ.

Lycopodium.
lucidulum, Mx.
inundatum, L.
alopecuroides, L.
dendroideum, Michx. (ground pine).
clavatum, L. (common club moss).
complanatum, L.
Selaginella.
rupestris, Spring.
apus, Spring.
Isoetes.
lacustris, L.

MOUNTAINS.

The Appalachian chain of mountains extends through the eastern territory of the United States from the St. Lawrence River on the north, to the State of Georgia on the south. The greatest heights are in North Carolina. There they are between six thousand and six thousand eight hundred feet above the sea. This chain includes all the ridges. Two ridges of this conspicuous chain extend through Berks County. They are the "Blue Mountain" and the "South Mountain."

The Blue Mountain, in its course south twenty-five degrees west from the Delaware, at Easton, to the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, forms the present northern boundary line of Berks County, It was a barrier to migration in the earliest settlements of this section of the State, and it was the limit of the earliest surveys which were made northwestwardly from the Delaware River. The earliest map of surveys was prepared by Lewis Evans, and published by him on March 25, 1749, pursuant to an act of Parliament. This map is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Several drafts of earlier dates appear in the first two volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, and relate to purchases of land from the Indians. The apex of this mountain undulates. Its average height above the sea is about twelve hundred feet. The distinguishing peculiarities in the formation of the mountain in Berks County are the "Pinnacle" (a deep and rugged projection in the northeastern part, of equal height, extending southeast, about two miles in length, at an angle of about forty-five degrees), the "Schuylkill Gap" (a picturesque break in the northern part, several hundred feet wide at the base, through which the Schuylkill River flows) the "Round Head" (a similar projection in the northwestern part, extending southwest) and numerous ravines which were washed out in the mountain-side by rolling waters in the course of time, and came to be useful to man in having marked out for him easy passes over the mountain.

A wonderful feature of this mountain is its intersection by five gaps at almost equal distances for a length of one hundred and four miles,—first, the "Delaware Gap," at the State line on the east; second, the "Lehigh Gap," twenty-eight miles distant; third, the "Schuylkill Gap," twenty-six miles; fourth, the "Swatara Gap," twenty-eight miles; and fifth, the "Susquehanna Gap," twenty-two miles. At the "Schuylkill Gap" there are apparent in the outlines of the mountain *ten curious hooks or coves*, which were caused by geological disturbances.

In looking at the mountain from a distant point it has a bluish appearance. Hence it was and is called "Blue Ridge." The first mention of this name appears in the printed draft of land which was purchased from the Indians in 1749. It is published in 2 Pennsylvania Archives. In the Evans map mentioned, it is called the "Kittatinny Mountain," corrupted from the Indian word "Kau-ta-tin-chunk," meaning *endless*. It is also sometimes called North Mountain. The grand succession of mountains to the northward for many miles, in almost parallel ridges, have been named "St. Anthony's Wilderness."

The South Mountain extends through the county southeastwardly. It enters about the middle of the western boundary, near the corner-stone of the dividing line between Lancaster and Lebanon Counties. At this point it is distant from the Blue Mountain about fifteen miles. It is called South Mountain because it lies *south* of the Blue Mountain. The distance between them increases as they diverge eastwardly. At Reading it is about twenty-three miles distant. The highest point in this mountain is near the county line in Lebanon County, on a spur extending several miles southwestwardly. Its height is about twelve hundred feet. There is a prominent projection of large rocks near by in Berks County, somewhat less in height. It is called "Adler's Kupf" (Eagle's Head). Years ago many native eagles roosted there. Now they are seldom seen in the vicinity. Their departure was induced through the repeated removal of the surrounding trees. The ringing axe of the woodman, the curling smoke of the coal-burner and the cracking gun of the hunter disturbed his wild solitude.

In the southern section of the county this mountain has a greater width. It includes a succession of rolling hills, almost entirely covered with growing trees. Some portions have been cleared and converted into farming lands. This district, being thus covered and having the appearance of a forest, is called "The Forest." The "Welsh Mountain" and the "Flying Hills" are included in this range.

The "Flying Hills" extend along the southerly side of the Schuylkill River for several miles. They comprise a small ridge broken by gorges. They were given this name by the early settlers because numerous grouse were seen *flying* there. They are indicated on the Evans map, and also on a draft which shows the line of the Schuylkill from this point northwardly about eight miles, having been made in the year 1743, by Nicholas Scull, in a survey for a road from Reading to Maiden Creek. From that time till now they have been so known and called. They can be seen and identified for forty miles down the Schuylkill Valley. From afar they resemble great monuments, and they were famous for game until recently. Of the gorges mentioned, the "Gibraltar" is the most remarkable and picturesque. Its narrowness and steep hill-sides suggested its name.

Numerous hills are scattered throughout the county. They subserve the agricultural districts admirably in respect to wood and water. Their natural arrangement and distribution are wonderful. The cupidity of man is, however, gradually breaking up this harmony of nature by cutting down the trees and tilling the land. The destruction of the woods has been considered, for some years, as impolitic; and it has become a subject of increasing concern.

In the western section the most conspicuous hills are "Stoudt's Hill," located at the great bend of the Schuylkill, about six miles north of Reading (named after the owner of the land), and "Scull's Hill," distant about five miles farther to the north (named after Nicholas Scull, the surveyor-general of the province from 1748 till 1761).

In the eastern section the county is considerably broken by intersecting hills which extend in different directions, mostly, however, to the north and south. The "Oley Hills" are most conspicuous in a *historic* aspect. They are mentioned in patents and deeds of lands before 1720. Since 1783 the most prominent hill in that vicinity has been called "Earl Mountain," because it was cut from Oley and included in a new township of that name then erected. The "Monocacy Hill," cone-shaped, is situated several miles southwardly, near the river. The "Reading Hills" are the most conspicuous in the central section in a *natural* aspect. They were included in the "Manor of Penn's Mount," a large tract which was set apart for the use of the Penns before the erection of the county, and included about twelve thousand acres. The hill, known by the citizens of Reading as "Penn's Mount," adjoins the city on the east. Its elevated top commands a magnificent view of the Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys to the north and west, which are especially rich in agriculture, manufactures and internal improvements; and it overlooks an area of territory about five hundred square miles. It has two conspicuous spots at the apex, facing the west, which are called

"White Spot" and "Black Spot." They are visible to the naked eye for a distance of thirty miles. They were called so by the first inhabitants of Reading. Their general appearance does not seem to change any. They are bare spots on the hill-side, composed of stones and rocks. The "White Spot" is the nearer and more accessible. It has been for many years, and is still, resorted to for stones for building purposes, and it is frequently visited also by resident and stranger for the view it commands. The removal of the stones gives the spot a *white* appearance. Time and the weather are not given an opportunity to darken the surface of the stones. The "Black Spot" has not been disturbed till recently; hence its *black* appearance. Their elevation above the Schuylkill River at the foot of Penn Street is as follows: White Spot, 767.64 feet; Black Spot, 879.78 feet. The elevation of the higher point above the sea is about eleven hundred feet.

The hill known as the "Neversink" adjoins the city on the south. Its highest point is somewhat lower than Penn's Mount. It commands a magnificent view of the Schuylkill Valley to the southeast for forty miles and of "The Forest" to the south and southwest for upwards of ten miles. It overlooks the double bend in the river, which forms a large S, both projections being mostly farming land; the one extending northwardly being known as "Lewis' Neck" (from the first settler there), and the other southwardly as "Poplar Neck" (from the great poplar trees) for more than one hundred and fifty years. The point of observation is called "Fairview." It also has been for years, and still is, frequently visited. This hill lies east and west and forms, with Penn's Mount, a large T. Its northern declivity is rather gentle, but the southern steep and rugged. It has been known by the name of "Neversink" for many years. It is mentioned in surveys of adjoining land which were made as early as 1714. An interesting, though ridiculous, tradition is connected with its origin. It was said by early settlers that an Indian had devised a "flying machine," by which he proposed to fly from the one hill[1] to the other and "never sink." His effort proved a failure. Instead of flying into fame he sank into shame. The word is of Indian origin, "Navesink," and means fishing-ground. The Schuylkill River in this vicinity was formerly a famous fishing-ground for shad. Fisheries were carried on successfully until the construction of the canal, about 1820.

"Schwartz-wald" is situated several miles to the east. It was included in the "Manor lands." The woods are dark and like a forest. This name was given by the early settlers in commemoration of their native place whence they emigrated.

"Irish Mountain" is near the centre of the county. It is prominent and overlooks the Schuylkill Valley from the Blue Mountain to the South Mountain, especially the fertile lands which adjoin the Maiden Creek and its tributaries. The early settlers round about were mostly Germans. They named the hill after English settlers who had located or rather "squatted" there. The language and manners of the latter were more or less objectionable to them, and they among themselves entertained contempt for the intruders, and in conversation called them the "Irish."

"Spitzenberg" is a cone-shaped hill near by the Pinnacle. Its peculiar shape makes it conspicuous. It is not as elevated as the mountain to the north.

VALLEYS.

Nature has arranged the earth's surface within the borders of Berks County in a superior manner. The arrangement is not surpassed by that of any county in the State. Its rolling character, interspersed with hills and mountains, and intersected by numerous irrigating rivulets and streams, renders it most admirable for successful cultivation with ordinary labor. The well-directed energy and enterprise of the farmers have enriched and improved it to a wonderful degree.

A depression in the central portion of the county extends from the Blue Mountain on the north to the boundary line on the southeast, a distance of thirty-two miles. It resembles an "L" irregularly drawn. It is called "Schuylkill Valley," and takes its name from the meandering river that flows through its bosom.

[1] Flying Hill at Poplar Neck.

It is not distinguished for width; above Reading it is rather open, below rather confined. Valleys enter it on the east and on the west. The most conspicuous of the eastern valleys are the Maiden Creek, the Antietam, the Monocacy and the Manatawny; and of the western the Tulpehocken, the Wyomissing, the Allegheny and the Hay-Creek. All take their names from the streams which flow through them. On both sides they begin at the extreme limits of the county, excepting the Antietam and Monocacy, which begin in the central portion. Together they present a remarkable conformation; they distribute the water supply equally. Their depression is from the limits of the county towards the centre, with a southern inclination. The principal valley has the lowest points of the county from the northern limit to the southern. The limits on the east, west and south are water-sheds to a great degree; inside the waters flow inwardly; but at the lines, and outside thereof, they flow outwardly—on the east into the Lehigh River and Perkiomen Creek, and on the west and south into the Swatara Creek and Conestoga Creek, which empty into the Susquehanna River. These valleys, therefore, gather all the waters within the county and first direct them into and through its territory, for the great benefit of its industrious inhabitants, before they allow them to depart. Berks County occupies the central portion of the large district, in area forty-six hundred square miles, which lies between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. The plan of distribution of valleys and waters between these rivers is marvelous. And the leaders in the movement for the erection of the county in this large body of land displayed remarkable foresight and knowledge in obtaining such boundary lines.

The "Tulpehocken Valley" forms the eastern section of the Lebanon Valley, the Swatara Valley (which extends westwardly through Lebanon and Dauphin Counties) the western section. These two valleys are, together, about fifty-four miles long, and they take the name of Lebanon Valley from the town which occupies the highest point midway.

There are other valleys, but they have only a local character and take their names from the respective streams which flow through them. The "Schuylkill Gap," in the Blue Mountain, where the Schuylkill River enters the county, is the only gap of marked features in the county.

STREAMS.

Springs are the great sources of all streams. They supply us with water for all purposes. They arise mostly in the mountains and elevated portions of country. They supply all the streams in Berks County, and almost the entire quantity flows from springs which are situated within its borders. This is exceptional; comparatively little water is drained from the adjoining counties into Berks County, but a great quantity is drained from Berks County into all the adjoining counties, excepting Schuylkill County, on the north. This indicates that the borders of Berks County are higher than the surrounding territory. Bethel township, in the northwest, is entirely drained by the Little Swatara Creek, into the Swatara, and the waters pass through Lebanon and Dauphin Counties into the Susquehanna River. Caernarvon township, on the south, is entirely drained by the Little Conestoga and Muddy Creeks, into the Conestoga, and the waters pass through Lancaster County into the Susquehanna River. A part of Union township, on the southeast, is drained by French Creek, and the waters pass through Chester County into the Schuylkill River. Considerable parts of the eastern townships—Colebrookdale, Washington and Hereford—are drained by Perkiomen Creek, and the waters pass through Montgomery County into the Schuylkill. And the greater part of Longswamp township, on the northeast, and the remaining part of Hereford are drained by the Little Lehigh into Lehigh River, and the waters pass through Lehigh County into the Delaware River.

There are numerous large springs in the different sections of the county. They are mostly situated in the valleys, though in elevated positions compared with the Schuylkill River. Those worthy of particular mention are Silver Spring and Orphans' Home Spring, in Heidelberg township; Sinking Spring, in Spring township, in the western section of the county;

Moselem Spring, in Richmond township; and Hampden Spring, in Reading, in the eastern section.

The streams of the county are numerous; they irrigate every section and contribute much to the natural fertility of the soil. The accompanying geological map illustrates the whole system.

The most conspicuous feature of the water system is the Schuylkill River. The streams flow into it from the east and from the west, and the territory on each side, thus supplied, is about equal in area. On the eastern side, beginning in the upper section, they are 1, Windsor;[1] 2, Perry;[1] 3, Maiden Creek,[2] which has two principal tributaries flowing into it, both on the east, Moselem and Sacony; 4, Laurel Run; 5, Bernhart's Run; 6, Rose Valley Run; 7, Antietam; 8, Monocacy, which has two principal tributaries flowing into it,—the Limekiln, from the east, and the Little Monocacy, from the west; and 9, Manatawny, which has two principal tributaries flowing into it,—the Ironstone, from the east, and the Little Manatawny, from the west. Of these, the Maiden Creek and Manatawny are especially large. The Bernhart's Run and the Antietam (formerly, for a time, known as Ohlinger's Creek) have been entirely appropriated by the city of Reading for a municipal water supply.

On the western side they are 1, Mill Creek; 2, Irish Creek; 3, Tulpehocken, which has four principal tributaries flowing into it on the north (Mill, North and Plum) and three on the south (Mill, Spring and Cacoosing); 4, Wyomissing; 5, Angelica; 6, Allegheny; 7, Hay Creek; 8, Six-penny; and 9, Mill Creek.[3] Of these, the Tulpehocken, Wyomissing and Hay Creek are especially large. All the streams mentioned afford valuable water-power. They attracted the attention of the early settlers of the county. The first lands taken up by warrant, survey and patent were those through which these streams flowed. Their invaluable and inexhaustible water-power was fully appreciated. It was appropriated immediately by the settlers and turned to account in running grist-mills and iron furnaces. Many of the early deeds on record relate to it.

SCHUYLKILL.[4]—The Schuylkill River rises in Schuylkill County. It flows generally in a southeasterly direction and traverses the State for a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles until it empties into the Delaware River, at Philadelphia.

It has many important branches which flow into it on the east and on the west from its source to its mouth. These contribute much to the physical and productive welfare of the southeastern section of the State. They together drain a very large area of territory.

The important branches are the following: On the east, beginning in the north, 1, Main Branch; 2, Little Schuylkill, formerly called Tamaqua; 3, Maiden Creek; 4, Manatawny; 5, Perkiomen; and 6, Wissahickon; and on the west, 1, West Branch; 2, Bear Creek; 3, Tulpehocken; 4, Wyomissing; 5, French; and 6, Pickering. Each is conspicuous for length and large flow of water, and in a general way they are about equal in these respects. This harmony in their proportions is wonderful. The earliest drafts show the Maiden Creek, Manatawny and Tulpehocken, which indicates that the surveyors regarded them of more than ordinary importance. The Schuylkill is not only the grand trunk of this system of water, but it occupies the central line of the territory in which this system is arranged.

[1] These two streams have no particular names. I name them thus to identify them. The former passes through Hamburg and the latter through Mohrsville.

[2] At Lenhartsville, about twelve miles from its mouth, and thence northward, it is commonly known as the "Ontelaunee."

[3] The creeks by this name, "Mill," have been quadruplicated in the western section. The inhabitants in the respective localities named them for the water-power in running grist and other *mills*.

[4] The word "Schuylkill" is of Dutch origin. It means *Hidden* Creek, or *Skulk* Creek. The Dutch named the river when they took possession of the land about its mouth. The outlet is very wide and deceiving. It appears to be a part of the Delaware River, instead of being a tributary. By some persons it is said to be of Indian origin; but this is not correct. The name given to it by the Indians was "Ganshowehanne," which means a roaring or falling stream.—*Haldeman*. Rupp says they called it "Manajung," which means mother.

In this magnificent arrangement nature would appear to have been wisdom herself. The subdivision of this comparatively small portion of the earth's surface in such a perfect manner cannot have been the result of chance. Some great sceptre marked out the courses for our mountains, valleys and streams. It was the finger of God! It was He who indicated, by His prescient wisdom, the ways which we should follow for our welfare and progress. And, fortunately for us, we have pursued these ways. Our roads, canals and railways are laid, as it were, in paths especially prepared for them. Nearly two hundred years have elapsed since settlements began in Berks County. In the course of events we seem to have developed in facilities for intercourse by periods of fifty years; for, in the first period our prominent roads were marked out; in the second, our canals and turnpikes; and in the third, our railways. By the end of the fourth period, 1900, all the *natural* ways will be fully appropriated. The tendency and the demands of the present time indicate such a result.

Latitude and Longitude.—The county of Berks lies in the lower central portion of the north temperate zone, between 40° and 41° north latitude, and between ½° and 1½° east longitude, reckoning from Washington.

Relative Elevations.—The following statement exhibits the elevation, above mean ocean-tide, of the several places in Berks County and other places out of the county, as compared with Reading, in different directions, north, south, east and west. The figures to the left of the place indicate the distance in miles from Reading, and those to the right the elevation in feet above mean ocean-tide at Philadelphia.

Reading—265 feet.

Miles.		Feet.
	NORTH.	
5	Tuckerton	295
8	Leesport	295
10½	Mohrsville	299
12	Shoemakersville	311
17	Hamburg	372
20	Port Clinton	407
25	Auburn	468
28	Landingville	500
31	Schuylkill Haven	523
34	Mount Carbon	603
35	Pottsville	611
	Port Carbon	620
	Tamaqua	800
	Ashland	856
	Frackville	1476
	Head of Mahanoy Plane	1482
	Foot of Mahanoy Plane	1129
	SOUTH.	
11 7/10	Hampton	220
13 6/10	White Bear	346
15 5/10	Geigertown	429
16 5/10	Cold Run	522
19 5/10	Joanna	624
21 4/10	Springfield	642
22 7/10	Conestoga	644
	Westchester	403
	SOUTHWEST.	
8½	Fritztown	469
10	Deep Cut (South Mt. Summit)	570
12¾	Reinhold's	446
19¼	Ephrata	381
35	Lancaster	309
45¼	Columbia	261
	EAST.	
	Glasgow	162
	Manatawny	189
	Iron Stone	309
	Colebrookdale	313
	Boyertown	386
	New Berlin	361
	Bechtelsville	398
	Barto	466
	NORTHEAST.	
5	Temple	384
8	Blandon	415
11½	Fleetwood	446
15	Lyons	468
18½	Topton	482
	Trexlertown	411
36	Allentown	254
	NORTHWEST.	
	Swatara Gap	444
	Pine Grove	517
	Tremont	763
	Shamokin	735
	Mine Hill Gap	827
	Mine Hill Plane	1524
	SOUTHEAST.	
6	Exeter	190
9	Birdsboro'	170
10½	Monocacy	159
13½	Douglassville	158
18	Pottstown	147
30½	Phœnixville	107
32½	Perkiomen Junction	106
41	Norristown	72
53	West Falls	58
58	Philadelphia	25

	WEST.	
	Schuylkill Bridge	271
6	Sinking Springs	345
9	Wernersville	385
12½	Robesonia	438
15	Womelsdorf	453
17½	Sheridan	456
19	Richland	488
21½	Meyerstown	471
24	Prescott	498
26	Avon	484
28	Lebanon	463
	Cornwall	600
54	Harrisburg	318

CHAPTER III.

INDIANS.

Origin—Delawares: Tribes, Clans and Sachems—Ganawese—Five Nations—Manners and Customs—Retreat of Indians—Present Location—Villages—Indian Names—Indian Relics.

ORIGIN.—Where the Indians of this vicinity came from and when they settled in this immediate section of country no one has yet determined. It has been generally conceded that they migrated eastwardly hundreds of years ago till they reached the "Great Salt-water Lake," the large body of water which we call the Atlantic Ocean. As a nation they were known as the *Lenni Lenâpé*.[1] This general name comprehended numerous distinct tribes which spoke dialects of a common language—the *Algonquin*. According to the traditions[2] of their ancestors, the *Lenni Lenâpé* were an unmixed and unchanged race, residing many centuries ago toward the setting of the sun, somewhere in the western part of this continent. For some reasons, not explained, they determined to migrate toward the rising of the sun. After journeying for a time they arrived at the Mississippi River[3] (*Namasi Sipu*, meaning Fish River). There they fell in with another nation of Indians, who were also in quest of a new home to the eastward. Those were the *Mengwe*, or, as they have been named by the French, the *Iroquois*. At that river both nations united their forces, because they anticipated opposition to the east of the river from the *Alligewi*, who were a populous race of gigantic form. Shortly after their union, and before they had advanced any distance, they realized their anticipations, for they were compelled to fight many severe battles in carrying out their determination to march onward. At last their enemy, the *Alligewi*, to escape extermination, abandoned the country to them, fled far southward and never returned. The victors then divided the country between themselves—the *Iroquois* choosing the country to the north along the great lakes and their tributary streams, and the *Lenâpé* taking possession of the country to the south of them, from the river eastward to the ocean.

The *Lenâpé*, on their way hither, became divided into three separate bodies. One body settled along the Atlantic Ocean and the country adjacent for some hundreds of miles to the west of the coast, comprising, it was supposed, one-half of the nation, and the other bodies settled to the east and to the west of the Mississippi River. That part of the body which was situated in Pennsylvania became known as the "*Delawares*."[4]

DELAWARE TRIBES.—The *Delawares* divided themselves into three tribes—the *Unamis* or Turtle, the *Unalâchtgo* or Turkey, and the *Minsi*[5] or Wolf. The first two were settled on the territory which lay nearest to the ocean, between the coast and the high mountains, and, as they increased in numbers, they extended their settlements from the Hudson[6] River to the Potomac. The *Minsi* lived back of the other

[1] This name signifies "original people."

[2] See Heckewelder's work on the "Indian Nations" (published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

[3] It has been asserted latterly that the Indians wandered eastwardly through the lower extremity of the territory which is now known as British America to the St. Lawrence River, and thence proceeded southwardly, scattering themselves through the territory which is now known as the Eastern and the Middle States.

[4] "The word 'Delaware' is unknown in the Indian language. At first the Indians thought that the white people had given this name to them in derision, but when they were informed that they were named after a great white chief—Lord de la Ware—they were satisfied."—*Heckewelder's "Indian Nations,"* xli

[5] Sometimes called *Monseys*.

[6] Mohicannittuck, or river of the Mohicans. Subsequently named "Hudson" after the great navigator.

tribes, to form, as it were, a bulwark for their protection and to watch the actions of the *Mengwe*. Their settlements extended from *Minisink*, on the Hudson (a place named after them where they had their council-seat), to the west, far beyond the Susquehanna. Their northern boundaries were supposed to be along the head-waters of the great rivers Delaware and Susquehanna, which flowed through their territory, and their southern boundaries along that ridge of hills known in Pennsylvania by the name of *Lehigh*.

Many clans sprang from these three tribes. They selected distant spots as places of settlement, and gave themselves names or received names from other tribes. Their names were generally taken after simple natural objects or something striking or extraordinary. Though they formed separate and distinct clans, yet they did not deny their origin, retaining their affection for the parent tribe, of which they were proud to be called grandchildren. Many families of them, with their connections, lived by themselves. They were settled along the larger and smaller streams throughout the country. They had towns and villages, in which they lived in separate clans, with a chief in each clan ruling over them. These chiefs were subordinate to the council which comprised the great chiefs of the nation.

Minsi Clans — Lenapé Sachems.—The clans of the Minsi Indians were the Schuylkills, Susquehannas, Neshamines, Conestogas, Assunpinks, Rankakos, Andastakas and Shackmaxons.

These clans were regarded as the most warlike of all the Indians in these tribes. Each clan had a chief to control its actions. The chief of the Schuylkill clan, which was settled along the Schuylkill and its tributaries in this vicinity, was, for a time, Manangy; and each chief was under the command of a "Grand Sachem." The sachems of the Lenni Lenâpé, from the time of the first English settlements till the Indians retreated before the onward march of civilization and eventually disappeared entirely from this part of our country, were, in succession, Kekerappan, Opekasset, Taminent, Allumapees (who was afterward also called Sassoonan) and Teedyuscung. They had their headquarters at Minisink, on the Delaware River, some miles above the Blue Mountains (now in Pike County), and also at Shamokin, on Shamokin Creek (at one time in Berks County for a period of twenty years, and since 1772 in the eastern part of Northumberland County).



DELAWARE INDIAN.

Ganawese.—The Ganawese[1] were also one of the tribes of the Lenni Lenâpé. They had lived formerly along the Potomac River, and were permitted by the Governor of Pennsylvania to locate among the Schuylkill Indians, near Tulpehocken, in pursuance of a request from Manangy—the Indian chief in this section—with a guaranty of their friendship by

[1] Sometimes called Shawnees; also Piscataway.

the Conestoga Indians. This request was made in the year 1705,[1] because the Ganawese had been reduced by sickness to a small number and had expressed a desire to settle here. It is not known whether they came here immediately or not; but four years afterward they were classed with the Indians in this vicinity. In 1728 they were represented at Philadelphia by their king, Manawkyhickon, who was called Shekellamy, also Winjack. He was appointed by the "Five Nations," in 1728. It is supposed that he then lived at Shamokin, his tribe having by this time removed thither beyond the Blue Mountains. After Conrad Weiser had settled in Tulpehocken, in 1729, an intimacy was cultivated between him and Shekellamy. In 1732 these two were appointed to travel between the Indians and the settlers, "in order to speak the minds of each other truly and freely, and to avoid misunderstandings;" and as such agents they performed invaluable services in our early history by the satisfactory and amicable adjustment of disputes. "They were universally respected for their wisdom in council, their dignity of manner and their conscientious administration of public affairs."



DELAWARE INDIAN FAMILY.
(A reproduction from an old design.)

FIVE NATIONS.—The Five Nations were a confederacy of Indians which inhabited the territory now the State of New York. As confederates, they called themselves Aquanuschioni, or united people; and the French called them Iroquois. They comprised the following five nations of Indians: Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas and Senecas.

The language of these nations was radically the same, but it was somewhat different from that of the Lenni Lenâpé.

The Mohawks took the lead in matters pertaining to warfare, and the Onondagas in matters pertaining to the adjustment of their own personal rights and difficulties. The Senecas were regarded as the most powerful nation in respect to numbers and military energy.

The grand council-fire of the confederacy was held in the Onondaga Valley, and it was guarded by the Onondagas.

The Iroquois (as they were mostly called by the settlers) were possessed of remarkable height, strength and symmetry of personal development. These characteristics distinguished them from other nations. They were as brave as they were strong, as cruel as they were ferocious and as overbearing as they were treacherous. They effected an early alliance with the Dutch settlers on the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Albany, and thereby secured the use of fire-arms. With this powerful auxiliary they were enabled to repel the encroachments of the French, and to exterminate or reduce to vassalage other nations of Indians. It is said

[1] This is the earliest reference made to any Indians in this immediate vicinity.

that they even conquered the Lenni Lenâpé, and held this great and powerful nation under subjection till 1756, when Teedyuscung forced from them an acknowledgment of their independence.

Manners and Customs.—The early settlers of Pennsylvania found the Indians possessed of a kindly disposition and inclined to share with them the comforts of their rude dwelling-places. When they were guests of the Indians their persons were regarded as sacred. Penn said that they excelled in liberality; that they never had much, for they never wanted much; that their wealth circulated like the blood; that none wished for the property of another; and that they were exact observers of the rights of property. "They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange," said he, "nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; they take pleasure in hunting, fishing and fowling, which feeds them. They spread their table on the ground anywhere, and eat twice a day, morning and evening. They care for little, for they want but little. If they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are free from our pains."

The Indians loved rum. Traders generally carried quantities of it in bartering with them. It was to them—as they called it—"fire-water," for it inflamed their passions and made them savage and destructive. In 1731 their chief here (Sassoonan) complained to the provincial government about its introduction and sale. He then "desired that no Christians should carry any rum to Shamokin[1] to sell; when they wanted any they would send for it themselves; they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it brought by Christians; they desired that some rum might be lodged at Tulpehocken and Paxtang to be sold to them, so that their women might not have too long a way to fetch it." In purchases of land the Executive Council at times included rum as a part payment of the consideration. Doubtless the Indians asked for it.

The Indians, in their peculiar savage life, possessed, on the one hand, certain personal virtues, a high sense of honor (according to their perceptions of duty), mutual fidelity among individuals, fortitude that mocked the most cruel torments and devotion to their own tribe, for whose welfare they were ready to make any sacrifice; but, on the other hand, they had no appreciation of domestic virtues, for they treated their wives with cruelty and their children with indifference. They were gloomy, stern and severe, and strangers to mirth and laughter. They permitted no outward expression of pain. Remarkable indifference to the good or ill of life was one of the grand elements of their character; and they exhibited no pleasure in anything, save boisterous joy in the moment of victory. They had a great aversion to regular labor, and yet they were capable of enduring the greatest possible exertions during the chase or times of war. They were extremely improvident. When they had an abundance of food and liquor they ate and drank great quantities, not thinking of the morrow and the famine they might have to endure. They recognized polygamy. They believed in the existence of a Supreme Being and of a Being in a subordinate position. The former was the Great Spirit to them which did not require prayers for aid and protection, but the latter was looked upon as hostile to them, and to this they addressed their worship. And they also believed in a future state, where the souls of brave warriors and chaste wives enjoyed a happy existence with their ancestors and friends. Their funerals were conducted with great decorum. They dressed the deceased persons in their best clothes, and buried them in various ways and in different places—some were buried in the air on scaffolds, some in the water and some in the earth. They also practiced cremation.[2]

The general dress of the Indians in the temperate and cold parts of the country, previous to the arrival of the Europeans, consisted of three articles—a cloak of buffalo skin (which hung from the shoulder), a piece of skin used as an

[1] Sassoonan lived at Shamokin.

[2] See interesting and valuable article on Mortuary Customs, with numerous illustrations, by H. C. Yarrow, in Powell's Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1879-80, pp. 89-199.

apron, and a pair of moccasins or loose boots, manufactured out of undressed skin. The women wore a long robe of buffalo skin, which was fastened around the waist.

Their habitations were huts or cabins, generally of a circular form, constructed of poles fixed in the ground and tied together at the top. The outer covering consisted of the bark of trees. A hole was left at the top for ventilation, or for smoke to escape. Beds and seats were made out of skins. The width of some huts was thirty and even forty feet.

The painting of their bodies was a universal custom. Tattooing was practiced; some painted only their arms, others both arms and legs; those who had attained the summit of renown in successful warfare had their bodies painted from the waist upward. This was the heraldry of the Indians. Besides this ornamentation, the warriors also carried plumes of feathers on their heads.

Their weapons consisted of the tomahawk, knife, club and bow and arrow. When the Dutch arrived they introduced the rifle to them; and then the Indians became as expert in the use of this weapon as they had been in the use of the tomahawk and bow and arrow.

They subsisted chiefly on wild game and fish. They were great hunters and fishers. In the use of the spear in fishing they were very successful. They carried on agriculture to a limited extent in raising maize, beans and pumpkins; but the labor was performed entirely by their women.

Each tribe was governed by an elected chief and council. In matters of great importance all the warriors were consulted. In their deliberations, questions were decided by the consent of all, not by a majority. Their assemblies were conducted with great formality. Their debates were carried on by set speeches which abounded in bold figures and bursts of impassioned eloquence. The oldest chief always commenced the discussion of a question. The young men were permitted to attend, but not to speak.

They conducted their warfare in a particular and peculiar manner. They declared war by sending a slave with a hatchet (the handle of which was painted red) to the offending party. In taking the field for action, they proceeded in small squads, and from the time of entering the enemy's territory they killed no game, they lighted no fires, they made no disturbance of any kind; but they advanced with the utmost caution, not even speaking to one another, only communicating by signs and motions. In making an attack, they would first lie flat a whole night, and at the break of day, upon the signal of the chief, rush upon the enemy. If they succeeded—as they generally did succeed in such a quiet, but deliberate, mode of warfare—their horrifying deeds baffled description.

PURCHASES BY TREATY. — The Indians owned this territory by right of possession. Penn's arrival found them occupying and claiming the land, he negotiated with them by treaties and purchased their title. In this way he won their high regard. They sold him large tracts at different times, and as they sold the land they departed. The first departure from land in this section was in 1718, the district lying to the south of South Mountain; and the next was in 1732, when they left all that section lying between the South Mountain and the Blue Mountain.

Having mentioned that Penn held certain treaties with the Indians in carrying on his negotiations with them, the following description of a treaty by Penn himself in 1683 will be interesting in this connection:

"Every king hath his council; and that consists of all the old and wise men of the nation—which is perhaps two hundred people. Nothing of moment is undertaken—be it in war, peace, selling of land or traffic—without advising with them; and, what is more, with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them, upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms of trade. Their order is thus:

"The king sits in the middle of an half-moon, and hath his council—the old and wise—on each hand. Behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the king ordered one of them to speak to me. He stood up, came to me, and, in the name of his king, saluted me. Then he took me by the hand and told me he was ordered by his king to speak to me and that now it was not he but the king that spoke, because what he should say was the king's

mind. He first prayed me to excuse them that they had not complied with me the last time. He feared there might be some fault in the interpreter, being neither Indian nor English. Besides, it was the Indian custom to deliberate and take up much time in council before they resolve. And that, if the young people and owners of the land had been as ready as he was, I had not met with so much delay. Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of and the price—which now is little and dear, that which would have bought twenty miles not buying now two. During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile—the old grave, and the young reverent, in their deportment. They speak little, but frequently, and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty about a thing they understand. When the purchase was agreed to, great promises passed between us: 'of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light,' which done, another made a speech to the Indians in the name of all the *Sachamakers* or kings—first, to tell them what was done; next, to charge and command them to love the Christians, and particularly live in peace with me and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river, but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one that had treated them well, they should never do him, or his, any wrong. At every sentence of which they shouted, and said *amen* in their way."

Retreat of Indians.—The Indians having moved north of the Blue Mountain in 1732, the "Friends" then entered and took up large and fine tracts of land in the Maiden Creek Valley. Within the previous decade, against the complaints of the Indians, a small colony of Germans had settled in the Tulpehocka Valley. Onward, persistently onward, along the flowing, meandering streams and toward their wild and rich sources, the early settlers proceeded. Were these enterprising Christians bent upon ascertaining where the streams rose, in their efforts to gratify a desire for the best settlements, and, consequently, their *worldly* enrichment, just as the Indians—the heathen, as they were called—were bent upon ascertaining where the sun rose in their journey around the world to gratify a desire for *spiritual* enrichment? Before 1750 these settlers had reached and occupied points beyond the Blue Mountain, lying towards the sources of the Schuylkill. And thus, as they came and pressed forward, the Indians went. The Indians had, indeed, reached the "Great Sea;" but, for want of worldly cupidity or genius, they did not, or could not master its mighty rolling waters. Therefore, they began to return, not because they had no more worlds to conquer, not because they had completed their great journey, but because they had met the Bible! Wonderful revelation to them, indeed! Return? No, they had to retreat! The "Armor of God" prevailed against them! Cupidity had found this great country of theirs, but persecution was peopling it. This persecution justified (?) the persecuted immigrants to take possession of their lands and homes and hunting-grounds, which they had possessed time out of mind, in order to spread the "Kingdom of God." These immigrants were forced to have a home where they could worship God freely, according to the dictates of their own consciences; and they got it. But the Indians had to lose theirs! The immigrants—moved more by cowardice than by enterprise in leaving their homes where they were born and where they expected to take affairs as they found them or improve them in the course of time if they could—reasoned apparently like the enterprising (?) men of the present generation in appropriating the property and possessions of others for the promotion of the public weal. First, the quiet possession of the Indians had to be disturbed by the Christians for the public advancement of civilization and the general improvement of morals; then, that of the Christians by corporations for the general improvement of communities in respect to convenience and wealth. This is wonderful. What agency is coming in the future to disturb the corporations? Two hundred years were required to develop the right and exercise of eminent domain. What right or rights will two hundred years more develop in the great interests of mankind, so that all men, irrespective of condition or position, will have justice pure and simple done to them in all departments of life, not through the law's delays, but by the natural and noble impulses of the whole community?

PRESENT LOCATION.—And having been forced, if not driven, out of the territory which we have come to occupy, where are the brave and strong Lenni Lenâpé now? Back again in the vast wilderness which their great progenitors had occupied years and years before them. Like locusts before the storm, they were swept by the tide of civilization westward, westward beyond the Mississippi. Centuries elapsed,—how many, no one knows—between their march hither and thither. Their own energy and determination had brought them hither; but the energy and determination of a mighty and progressive element sent them thither. What a mistake they found that they had made in searching too persistently after knowledge, in going the way of the material world! Instead of realizing their fond hopes of finding what they wanted to know, what they yearned to see, they could only look, look to the eastward into the restless sea, there to find at last coming towards them an "armor-bearer," with the "cross of salvation" before him, directed, as it were, by the King of Day, against the motion of the world and across the wide expanse of waters. And this was, apparently, the "light" which their tradition had inspired them to look for through centuries of time.

In 1749 the Delaware Indians left the great region beyond the Blue Mountains for thousands of square miles. And they departed with the firm intention of remaining away. But, shortly afterward, having been deceived by misrepresentations of the French, they returned, not, however, to retake possession, but to murder the settlers, and in this malicious invasion they were very successful, and they kept the country in an unsettled and uncertain condition for eight years.[1] Then they fled, never to return again.

In 1789 the general government placed them on a large reservation of land in the State of Ohio. But what was a reservation in or against the onward march of civilization? It could not be firmly and certainly reserved. The Christians were too many and too powerful for them, even for the government which manifested such a generous feeling in their behalf. The poor and powerless Indians—poor in the sense of possessions and powerless in the sense of organized political combinations for influence and promotion—had to go, and they went. A generation afterwards, in the year 1818, they were located in Missouri. Numerous removals followed during the next fifty years, when, in 1866, they accepted land in severalty in the Indian Territory. They then gave up tribal relations to settle down to civilized life, to do as civilized people do. And now, it is said, they are at last useful and prosperous citizens of a united people, numbering, it is estimated, one thousand. And there, it is to be hoped, after retroceding for over one hundred years from stream to stream and from mountain to mountain, toward the setting sun, they will be permitted to grow, if not a stronger, a more submissive and a more honorable people, to be, nevertheless, a wiser, a better and a more cultivated people after our own day and generation.

A popular notion prevails that the Indian tribes are disappearing and their numbers growing less. But it has been ascertained that, though certain tribes have decreased in number, and others even disappeared entirely, many of the tribes have increased; and therefore the Indian population, as a whole, in North America has not decreased very much since the advent of the Europeans. In 1880 there were in the United States three hundred and three thousand two hundred and forty-eight, and in the British possessions one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine—total, four hundred and seven thousand two hundred and seventeen. The general policy of our government has been, for some years past, to treat with the Indian tribes in a respectful manner, purchase their lands, place them upon certain reservations, where they are required to remain, and appropriate supplies for them in the nature of food, clothing, arms and ammunition. In this manner the government has been humanely endeavoring to civilize them after our own pattern of civilization. And it has accomplished considerable good results in respect to some tribes, but failed in respect to others.

VILLAGES.—Some of the *Minsi* Indians had

[1] See chapter on "French and Indian War."

villages in this district of territory, now included in Berks County. These villages were numerous. They were located in different sections of the territory, more particularly, however, along the Schuylkill and its principal tributaries, and known as follows:

Tulpewehaki—in the western section of the county, a short distance east of Stouchsburg, near the Tulpehocken Creek.

Sakunk—in the northern section, on the Maiden Creek, in Richmond township, at the mouth of the Sakunk Creek; now called Sacony.

Maschilamehanne—situate some miles east of *Sakunk*, on the stream of the same name; now known as Moselem.

Machksithanne—still farther east, the place being now in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown.

Ganshowehanne—in the central section adjoining the Schuylkill, near the northern base of "Neversink," at the mouth of Rose Valley Creek, the place being included in Reading.

Angelica—opposite "Neversink," at mouth of Angelica Creek.

Navesink—a short distance below the southern base of "Neversink," near the "Big Dam," on the De Turck farm, and it is believed that a village was also in "Poplar Neck," on the High farm.

Menhaltanink—at a large spring now in Amity township, several miles northeast from Douglassville.

Olink—in Oley township, a short distance south of Friedensburg, on land included with the Bertolet farm; and it is believed that a large village was situated several miles to the eastward, on the Lee farm, adjoining the Manatawny Creek.

INDIAN NAMES.—All the prominent streams in the county have been given Indian names; also two townships and two mountains. These names are as follows:

Angelica.—

Antietam.—

Allegheny—Fair water.

Ganshowehanne—Roaring or tumbling stream. This is now known as the *Schuylkill*. In old deeds it is called *Manaiunk*, the signification of which word was a *mother* of streams.

Gokhosing—Place of owls; now Cacoosing.

Kau-ta-tin-chunk—Endless (applied formerly, now changed, to Blue Mountain).

Lechauweki—Place of Forks; now Lehigh.

Machksithanne—Bear's-path Creek; now Maxatawny.

Maschilamehanne—Trout Stream; now Moselem.

Menakesse—Stream with large bends; now Monocacy.

Menhaltanink—Where we drank liquor; now Manatawny.

Navesink—Place of fishing; now Neversink.

Olink—Hole, cavern or cell; also a cove or tract of land encompassed by hills; now Oley.

Outelaunee—Little maiden; now Maiden Creek.

Pakihmomink—Place of cranberries; now Perkiomen.

Sakunk—Place of outlet, where a smaller stream empties into a larger; now Sacony; also Saucon.

Sinne-hanne—Stony Stream; now Stony Creek.

Sipuas-hanne—A plum stream; now Plum Creek.

Tamaque-hanne—Beaver Stream—a stream across which the beaver throws a dam; now Beaver Creek; also changed to Little Schuylkill.

Tulpewihaki—Land of turtles; now Tulpehocken.

Wyomissing.—

COLLECTIONS OF INDIAN RELICS IN THE COUNTY.*

	Ornaments	Beads	Celts	Axes	Hammers	Spear Heads	Arrow Heads and Chipped Implements	Total
Chas. A. Klunk, Douglassville	2		1	5			500	508
Jonas D. De Turck, Neversink Station	1	7	5	10	12		400	435
Isaac D. De Turck, Neversink Station	6	4	3	11	6		2480	2542
A. J. De Turck, Neversink Station			3	5	3		160	160
Solomon H. Christian, Neversink Sta.	3	1	2	4			320	330
Henry D. Dick, Neversink Station			2	2	2		125	129
Amos Lewis, Big Dam	8	3	1	5	6		175	198
Ezra High, Poplar Neck	5	4	8	20	10	15	800	862
Cyrus R. Yost, above Poplar Neck	1	1			3		350	355
Charles W. Berg, Cumru	6	2	3	13	8	12	1410	1454
Maj. S. L. Young, Reading	1	5	4	10		16	200	236
Henry Weidensaul, Reading			3	4	3		150	160
I. W. Kerin, Reading	2	2		2	2		100	108
D. B. Brunner, Reading	6	26		52	58	21	4350	4567
Society of Natural Science, Reading			2	10			200	212
J. H. Bubp, Stouchsburg		10		20	48		1000	1078
William Reith, Stouchsburg		7		20	13		170	210
Franklin B. Reith, Stouchsburg		8		2	18		300	328
H. L. Hinz, Millbach	1			12			500	513
Howard J. Bolton, Sinking Spring		1		3	6		40	50
Abraham H. De Turck, Leesport		1		4			1200	1205
W. J. Diehlbihn, Virginsville				1	5		50	56
Alfred S. Diehlbihn, Virginsville				6	3		50	59
Abraham G. Mengel, Virginsville	1		1			1	100	103
Jonas J. Boyer, Virginsville	2			1			13	16
L. H. Lesher, Perry		3		4			53	60
Dr. C. Walbert, Kutztown		1		8	1		105	133
E. J. Sharadin, Kutztown		4			4	15	950	973
Samuel C. Bast,† Kutztown				13			500	513
William K. Deisher, Maxatawny			1	2	2		120	125
Walter S. Fritz, Wessnersville				1	1		24	26
A. F. Berlin,† Allentown		5		20			1000	1025
Total	48	89	39	208	314	80	18195	19181

* Brunner's "Indians of Berks County," pp. 76, 77.

† Estimated.

‡ Present collection about six thousand.

This statement is not intended to be a correct classification of the relics found in Berks County, but to exhibit, under a few heads, the total number at the present time (1881). Some of the collectors began to gather specimens recently; a few are not ambitious to make large collections, and hence accept only the best specimens (this accounting for a few small collections), whilst others have many more than are indicated by the figures in the statement, such specimens not being from Berks County—gen-

erally from the West. The statement is confined exclusively to Indian relics of this county.

If the specimens recently carried away from the county were added, the total number would be largely increased. There are many single specimens of axes and small lots of arrow heads in the hands of farmers who do not make collections, but they cherish and hold them because they found them on their farms.

Messrs. Ezra High's, J. D. De Turck's and Isaac D. De Turck's collections have a peculiar value, because they were found on their respective farms.

Mr. Cyrus R. Yost's specimens were all found by him on the lower part of Fritz's Island, a short distance below Reading.

Mr. Charles W. Berg found his specimens on the farm of the Reading Land Improvement Company, on an area of six acres. This was also the site of an Indian village.

Major S. L. Young's collection is remarkable for its many rare specimens and large proportion of fine axes.

The collection of Mr. H. L. Illig, Millbach, Lebanon County, deserves mention here. It contains over five thousand specimens, and shows that Lebanon also had a large Indian population. Only a small portion of his collection is from Berks County.

About one-third of Prof. Brunner's collection is from the vicinity of Virgiusville, one-third from Maxatawny, and the remainder from all parts of the county where relics have been found.

CHAPTER IV.

NATIONALITIES.

Swedes — Germans — English — Welsh — Irish — Hebrews — Negroes.

Swedes.—The first permanent settlement along the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, was effected by a small colony of Swedes in 1638. Ten years before this, the subject of encouraging Swedes to settle in Pennsylvania, for purposes of trade, had been discussed by the King of Sweden; but his earnest engagement in warfare with the Germans about that time, and his death suddenly, ended the matter, till it was reconsidered and revised by his lord chancellor, in behalf, and under the patronage of, his daughter, the young Swedish Queen, Christina. The whole number of settlers then in the new country (which they called New Sweden) did not exceed fifty. The Swedes effected the most of their settlements on the western side of the Delaware River, and extended them along this river and its prominent tributary, the Schuylkill. In ten years their number did not increase to one hundred. Notwithstanding their success in carrying on trade, they could not acquire such a firm hold upon the country as to continue their government a score of years. In 1655 their Governor surrendered to the Dutch, and this ended the rule of the Swedes in Pennsylvania. But those who had settled and taken up lands along the Delaware and Schuylkill did not abandon their settlements. They remained. Penn, upon his arrival nearly thirty years afterward, encouraged them to move towards the interior. The English settlers multiplied rapidly after Penn had given a fixed government to the province. Towards the close of the seventeenth century the Swedes began to consider the propriety of accepting Penn's offer. They, doubtless, then moved up the Schuylkill and viewed the adjoining country. A small colony, under the leadership of Andrew Rudman, found suitable land along the river, several miles above the mouth of the Manatawny Creek, and they petitioned for ten thousand acres. This was in 1701. And immediately afterward, in pursuance of warrants, certain tracts, aggregating ten thousand five hundred acres, were surveyed and laid off for them. The names of these Swedes were Andrew Rudman, Andrew Bankson, Benjamin Burden, Peter Boon, Benjamin Boon, Mounce Jones, Justa Justason, Mounce Justice, John Cock, Peter Cock, Otto Ernest Cock, Jacob Culinn, Matthias Holston, Morton Morton, Richard Roads and Jonas Yocum.

All of these, excepting Rudman, remained there and made permanent settlements. A building erected by one of them, in 1716, is still standing. It is the oldest building in the county. The descendants of some of them are still in the township, which was called Amity

very shortly afterward—notably the Joneses and Yocums. This was the only colony of them which came into the county, and the only section of the county in which they took up lands; and they did not wander away, remaining in the township almost entirely.

They were the first settlers who erected a building for religious worship in this county. They were members of the Lutheran denomination. They possessed admirable characteristics to take up and develop a new country. They remained more immediately together than any other subsequent class of settlers in this territory. The Indians must have appreciated their virtues in suffering them to remain unmolested before the land was released. Hence they were a peaceable people. The name of the township indicates the pleasant relation which prevailed between them and the Indians. There was amity between them, and so the township came to be named in 1720. They pursued the vocation of farming.

GERMANS.—The German immigrants were the second to enter this section of territory after the Swedes. The first settlement was effected by them, in 1712, along the Manatawny, in Oley. Many arrived within the next decade. To the east of the Schuylkill River they proceeded northwardly from Philadelphia. To the west, however, the first colony of Germans, before 1730, entered from the west, proceeding from New York southwardly and from the Susquehanna River eastwardly into Tulpehocken Valley. The total number of Germans who settled in the county previous to 1752 cannot be estimated. They were certainly more numerous than all the other nationalities taken together. In 1747 Governor Thomas wrote to the bishop of Exeter, in England, saying that the Germans of Pennsylvania comprised three-fifths of the whole population, or about one hundred and twenty thousand.

Many of these German immigrants were redemptioners, or persons who had bound themselves or one or more of their children to the masters of vessels, upon their arrival, for a term of years, to pay for their passage across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended upon the age, strength and health of the persons sold. Boys and girls generally served from five to ten years, till they attained the age of twenty-one years. Many parents were compelled to sell the service of their own children in order to satisfy their passage-money, so that they might be released from the vessel upon which they were brought to this country. Children under five years of age could not be sold to service. They were disposed of gratuitously to persons who agreed to raise them and give them their freedom when they attained the age of twenty-one years. In this manner the redemptioners came to occupy a very humble position; but "from this class there have sprung some of the most reputable and wealthy inhabitants of the province."[1]

Prior to 1727 most of the Germans, who immigrated, carried with them hither considerable means. But afterward, many of them were poor and they came to be redemptioners on that account. The years in which these arrived were 1728,1729, 1737, 1741, 1750 and 1751. The principal part of them were farmers; but many were mechanics, who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries, comprising weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, (cordwainers) combmakers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, papermakers, clock-makers and bakers.[2] These Germans became perfect mechanics and workingmen, through a custom of "Peregrination" (*Wanderschaft*), which, as young men, just after the close of their apprenticeship, they carried on for one or more years, in order to make themselves more proficient in their several trades. This was required of young mechanics before they were permitted to set up for themselves. By this course they were afforded opportunities of acquiring much useful general knowledge which books could not supply, besides proficiency in their trade. They were called "Traveling Journeymen" (*Handwerks-Bursch*). The intention of this custom was to enable them to gain experience, learn methods practiced in other countries besides their own, and acquire also a knowledge

[1] Gordon's "History of Pennsylvania," p. 556.

[2] "Manners of German Inhabitants," by Dr. Benjamin Rush. Written by him in 1789. Annotated by Rupp and republished in 1875, p. 10.

of the world. "It is nothing unusual to meet in Germany common mechanics who speak three and four different languages, are well informed as to the condition of most countries in Europe and possess a general fund of knowledge which is far superior to that in persons of the same class in England." [1]

And many of the earlier immigrants were Huguenots, who had been encouraged by Penn and the English government to emigrate to Pennsylvania and New York. In France this name was used as a term of reproach for those who aimed at a reform of religion according to the principles enunciated by Calvin. The name attached itself to these reformers when they broke off all connection with Lutheranism and began to organize themselves both as a church and as a political body. Their churches sprang up with wonderful quickness during the middle of the sixteenth century; but they became unpopular—bitterly disliked by the court and by the majority of the French people. During the reign of Francis I. the persecutions against them gave place to a vehement desire to crush "the rising heresy." After the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572, the subordination of their religious interests to their political interests became inevitable, and, having become followers of Henry of Navarre, heir of the French crown, their subseqent discontent obtained from him, as King Henry IV., in 1598 (April 13th), the famous "Edict of Nantes." [2] But the provisions of this Edict were found as helpful for Catholics as for Protestants, and they were so modified as to show a decreasing favor of the Calvinists, who had dreamed of dominance and had hoped for equality, but were put off with tolerance. This situation caused them to become dissatisfied with the Edict; and the King then expressed a determination "to reduce to nothing the Huguenot faction."

About 1590 the Huguenots carried on worship in about thirty-five hundred chateaux and two hundred towns, which were situated chiefly in the south and west of France. In most parts of the north they had a place for worship in each bailliage. In 1598 the King granted a list of one hundred and fifty places to them for their safety, the chief groups being in the generalities of Bordeaux, Montpelier and Poitou. During the next quarter of a century their history passes through a series of outbursts indicating impatience and dissatisfaction. In this time they had five hundred churches; in 1637 they had seven hundred and twenty. Richelieu and Mazarin treated them with prudence, but their synods were discouraged and their grumblings ceased. They grew in piety and purity as the political arena was closed to them; and this was the time of their material prosperity. When Louis XIV. took up his reign the tranquillity of the Huguenots began to pass away. In 1657 they were forbidden to hold colloquies, lest they might take to politics, and in 1659 they were told to hold no more synods. Soon the court went further, and conversions were undertaken. Wherever a pastor could be bribed, converted or got rid of, his temple was torn down. Their worship then became almost impossible in towns. As the King's conscience grew morbid, he became more eager to expiate his own crimes by punishing the heretics. Within twenty years seven hundred churches were destroyed. Throughout that trying period, whilst thousands of them yielded to oppression or bribery, thousands of others fled the land. The emigration began in 1666 and continued for fifty years. It is probable that in 1660 there were over two millions of Huguenots, who were regarded as the best and most thrifty citizens in that country; and of these it is said "fully a million of French subjects escaped from their inhospitable fatherland." At last the King revoked the Edict of Nantes, because he thought that the Huguenots were suppressed. This was on the 15th of October, 1685. "This revocation was the sentence of civil death on all Huguenots. It crushed more than half of the commercial and manufacturing industry of the kingdom." The preamble was as follows: "Our pains have had the end we had proposed, seeing that the better and

[1] Murray's Hand-Book, 218.

[2] "This Edict was drawn up in 92 open and 56 secret articles. It was a code of old and new laws regulating the civil and religious position of Protestants in France, the conditions and guarantees of their worship, their liberties and their special obligations in their relations, whether with the crown or with their Catholic fellow countrymen." —*Guizot's "History of France,"* vol. iii. p. 444.

greater part of our subjects of the religion styled the Reformed have embraced the Catholic; the execution of the Edict of Nantes, consequently remaining useless, we have considered that we could not do better for the purpose of effacing entirely the memory of the evils which this false religion has caused in our kingdom than revoke entirely the aforesaid Edict of Nantes and all that has been done in favor of the said religion."[1]

"Whatever difference of opinions there may be as to the numbers who fled from the kingdom at this time, there can be no doubt as to the quality of them. They were the thriftiest and readiest hands in France; they carried the arts and taste, which were till then the special gift of their country, to Spitalfields, or Amsterdam, or even to Berlin. They crowded into the armies which were arrayed against their oppressor; they helped to man the ships which destroyed the navy of France; they planted their industries in many places, and gave that wealth and prosperity to other lands which was driven from their homes."[2]

This was the class of Germans which settled the country along the Schuylkill and its tributaries. They were a valuable acquisition to Penn and his sons in the development of their great province. They were just what a new country needed to start it grandly in the march of material progress. Their labor, their economy, their perseverance and their stability added great and increasing wealth to the country, decade after decade. They prepared the way for the erection of a new county; and having fitted the settlements for a separate political organization, they proceeded earnestly in behalf of its establishment. Their determination towards this end extends through a period of fourteen years, from 1738 to 1752, when the county was erected. They were largely in the majority. But they did not have this preponderance to appear by the name that was given to the county. Possibly they could not have secured a German name if they had desired to. In the vast sections of territory which they inhabited, only three townships had been named with German names,—Heidelberg, Bern and Alsace. The English influence is apparent. The previous counties, excepting Philadelphia, were given English names.—Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York and Cumberland.

The proprietary government was English, and an English name for the new county was to be expected; and the Penns having been at the head of provincial affairs, the name of their own shire naturally stood out with prominence as a proper name for the new organization. So it was named Berks.

Before this event the Germans had done much for the territory in improving its soil, in erecting buildings, in laying out roads. They were along every stream, excepting the Wyomissing, Allegheny and Hay Creek, in the southern section. They were in the valleys and on the hills, rather than along the Schuylkill. This singular selection of locality was not accidental. They found the best quality of land away from the Schuylkill. Our best farms in productiveness and in appearance are in the localities where they settled—in Oley, in Maxatawny, in Heidelberg. In these respective localities we find the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the first German patentees. This adherence to the soil is not only a peculiar, but also an admirable quality of the German people.[3]

[1] Guizot's "History of France," vol. iv, p. 334.

[2] "Ency. Brit.," vol. ix. p. 510, France; and see Macaulay's "Hist of Eng.," vol. ii, p. 11, 12.

[3] The following extract is taken from an article entitled "First Families," which I contributed to *Historical Register* (published by Dr. W. H. Egle, at Harrisburg), January, 1883, and copied in *Reading Times*, February 6, 1883. The great majority of the names mentioned are German.

"FIRST FAMILIES."

"In the several quarters mentioned, east, south, west, and north, the descendants of many of the first settlers are still flourishing in numbers, in industry, in wealth, and in social, religious, and political influence. In taking a hasty glance over its broad territory, I can mention in the eastern district, along the Manatawny and its tributaries, the Baums, Bertolets, Boones, De Turcks, Egles, Griesemers, Guldins, Hartmans, Herbeins, Hochs, Hunters, Kauffmans, Keims, Knabbs, Lees, Leinbachs, Leshers, Levans, Lincolns, Lobachs, Ludwigs, Peters, Pottses, Reiffs, Rhoadses, Ritters, Schneiders, Spangs, Van Reeds, Yocums, Yoders, Weavers, and Witmans; and, on the border along the headwaters of the Perkiomen, the Bauers, Bechtels, Boyers, Clemmers, Ebsts, Funcks, Gabels, Rushes, Sassamans, Schalls, Schultzes, and Stauffers; in the southern district,

In the representative positions, secured to the people by our Constitution, our officials have been mostly Germans, excepting in one particular, the office of president judge. They were in Congress without interruption from 1789 till 1847; and in the State Senate till 1856, excepting one term, 1817–20.

ENGLISH.—The English entered this territory and took up lands shortly before 1720. They were, accordingly, the third class of settlers, the first having been the Swedes, and the second the Germans. Their first families were the Boones, Ellises, Lees and Lincolns. They settled in Oley,—the Ellises and Lees in the eastern section, along the Manatawny, and the Boones and Lincolns in the central and western sections, along the Monocacy and the Schuylkill. Within ten years after their permanent settlement, they established a meeting-house for religious worship. This was about 1726, at a point where the present Exeter meeting-house stands, in an elevated position near the northwestern limit of the Swedes' tracts, then called Amity township.

Shortly after 1730 they settled along and about Hay Creek and Allegheny Creek, to the west of the Schuylkill, and also farther north, along and about the Maiden Creek, immediately after the Indians had released their rights to the territory. The first families[1] in the former settlements were the Embrees, Lewises, Humphreys, Scarlets, Harrys, Prices, Webbs, Hughes, Moores, Williamses and Thomases; and in the latter settlements the Parvins, Lightfoots, Huttons, Starrs, Davises, Penroses, Pearsons, Wileys, Wrights, Willits, Harveys and Reeds, and these respective families also established meeting-houses in the midst of their settlements, about the year 1736,—the one at the cross-roads, near the centre of Robeson township, and the other near the centre of Maidencreek township.

All these families were connected with the Friends. They exerted a strong influence in these three sections of the county. The numerous English names, given to the townships east of the Schuylkill, were suggested by them.

George Boone was particularly prominent in the lower section, and Benjamin Lightfoot in the upper section, in respect to proceedings for setting apart new townships. They were surveyors and men of more than ordinary ability. And just as these two men were prominent in their branch of service, Anthony Lee and Jacob Parvin were equally, if not more, prominent in these respective sections as justices of the several courts of the county. Indeed, for a time,[2]

along the Allegheny, Hay Creek, Little Conestoga and Wyomissing, the Blands, Evanses, Geigers, Harrisons, Huyetts, Joneses, Mohns, Moores, Morgans, Planks, Redcays, Robesons, Scarlets and Ziemers; in the western district, along the Tulpehocken and its tributaries, and the Little Swatara, the Adamses, Althouses, Batdorfs, Bergers, Boeshores, Bordners, Brechts, Conrads, Eckerts, Eplers, Deppens, Dundores, Ermentrouts, Fishers, Fitlers, Frantzes, Groffs, Hains, Hiesters, Keysers, Kissingers, Klingers, Kurrs, Livingoods, Millers, Newcomets, Obolds, Potteigers, Reeds, Rebers, Rehrers, Riesers, Riegels, Scharfs, Seiberts, Seltzers, Schaeffers, Speichers, Spohns, Tryons, Umbenhauers, Walborns, Weisers, Wenrichs, Wilhelms, Womelsdorfs, and Zerbes; and, in the northern district, along the Maiden Creek and its tributaries, the Brobsts, Davises, Dreibelbises, Gernants, Greenawalds, Grims, Hahns, Heffners, Heinlys, Hottensteins, Kauffmans, Kaerchers, Kellers, Kemps, Kiefers, Kirbys, Kuzes, Leibys, Levans, Merkels, Mertzes, Parvins, Penroses, Piersons, Prices, Rothenbergers, Rothermels, Saylors, Schaffers, Shalters, Starrs, Trexlers, Wanners, Weilers, Wileys and Zachariases. Others could be mentioned. These, however, stand out prominently in the development of the county from the first settlements of the several districts to the present time. The great majority of the descendants have continued persistently engaged in agriculture upon or in the vicinity of the original settlements. Some moved to other districts of the county; others to Reading. Many sons and daughters migrated to the West, and settled particularly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Colorado. Some of the sons turned to the professions—divinity, law, and medicine—in which they shone with more or less distinction; others to trades and manufactures, in which they realized rich rewards for their industry and well-directed energy. In tracing down all the pursuits of life carried on in the county, it is only occasionally that a complete stranger appears and identifies himself with her onward movements for any considerable length of time. This is especially the case in our politics. The names of the old families are continually on the surface. Not particularly demonstrative, they are like expert swimmers in deep water. They float onward majestically in the great stream of time; their heads are always visible; their endurance prevails."

[1] The Robesons have been classed with the English or Friends; but they were Swedes, having been connected with the Swedish Church at Molatton.

[2] Till the Revolution. They were at the head of affairs from forty to fifty years.

through the influence of the provincial government, the Friends exerted the most influence in the direction of our political affairs, notwithstanding their number was far less than the Germans. But during the Revolution, and immediately afterward, the natural energy of the Germans carried them forward in political matters, just as it had carried them forward in agriculture and manufactures before the Revolution. Independence elevated them into political rights, the exercise of which placed them in power. So the Friends lost their position in the community, and with it their public influence. Before the Revolution, their number was strong and their religious meetings were active and successful. But since that time they have gradually decreased decade after decade till now. Indeed, they have become so weak that they can hardly carry on their meetings. This is a matter to be regretted; for, whilst in influence and power, they conducted themselves with justice and ability. Their best men were always elevated to positions of responsibility. The early county records are distinguished for neatness and legibility, this of itself indicating their carefulness and attention to business. This cannot be said of their successors.

In looking over the lists of men who have held representative offices for the county since the Revolution, we find only a few who are distinctively English, especially of the families mentioned. The Germans have been our representative men almost entirely.[1] It is safe to assert that this would not have been the case if the Revolution had not terminated successfully.

During this trying period the Friends here were mostly, if not entirely, Tories. They were opposed to the war; but the Germans were extreme Revolutionists, and they encouraged the War for Independence to the utmost of their ability. Their conduct was admirable. When the struggle closed, with the acquisition of increased power to the people, they naturally asserted their rights and presumed to take positions and power unto themselves.

[1] See "Political Hand-Book of Berks County," pp. 10–20.

I cannot omit to add that there were English people here besides the Friends. At first, before the erection of the county, they were in the southern and southeastern portions of the county. They manifested themselves in a religious way about the same time—between 1735 and 1740—the one body in Caernarvon township[1] and the other in Amity township.[2] They were members of the Established Church of England, called Episcopalians.[3] Afterward, when the county was erected, they also appeared in Reading, though without sufficient strength to cause the erection of a church for themselves till 1824.

Welsh.—Just as the Swedes settled in the county on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, so the Welsh settled in the county to the west of this river. They migrated through Chester County lands till they crossed the South Mountain, and, though some of them reached a point beyond the mountain before the purchase of the territory from the Indians in 1732, yet the most of them entered this district immediately afterward. The Swedes did not have a township named after any of their places in their distant home across the wide ocean. But the Welsh were more impressive; they named three townships—Caernarvon, Cumru and Brecknock.

The Welsh had purchased from Penn, in England, before 1700, a large body of land aggregating forty thousand acres, to be selected in Pennsylvania; and these acres they selected to the west of the Schuylkill. They settled the country so numerously that, before 1698, they had named six townships in the county of Chester.

Rowland Ellis was a prominent Welshman who induced a large Welsh emigration from Wales to this country. After having induced Thomas Owen and his family to emigrate and settle in Chester County, he, in 1686, embarked with one hundred Welshmen for this province. Some of the settlers were named Thomas Evans, Robert Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwallader Evans,

[1] Where Morgantown now is.

[2] At Molattou, now Douglassville.

[3] In the former locality I can mention especially the Morgans, and in the latter the Birds and Brookes.

William Jones, Robert Jones, Hugh Griffith, Edward Foulke, John Humphrey.

The district of territory which lay to the south of the South Mountain and west of the Schuylkill was gradually settled by these Welsh people, and they migrated farther and farther up the river during the next fifty years.

Before 1740 several hundred of them had settled in the district beyond this mountain. The following persons were some of the taxables:

John Bowen.	Thomas Jones.
Edward Davis.	James Jones.
Hugh Davies.	William Jones.
Gabriel Davies.	Watkin Jones.
John Davies.	John Jenkin.
Davis Davies.	Thomas Jenkin.
James David.	George Lewis, Sr.
John David.	George Lewis, Jr.
Alton David.	James Lewis.
Thomas David.	John Lewis.
Morgan Evans.	Evan Lloyd.
David Evans.	Thomas Lloyd.
Nathan Evans.	John Lloyd.
Eleazer Evans.	Thomas Nicholas.
David Edward.	John Persall.
James Edward.	Edward Price.
Robert Ellis.	Evan Price.
William Griffith.	Griffith Rees.
Henry Harry.	William Rettew.
Hugh Hughes.	David Thomas.
William Hughes.	William Thomas.
Evan Hugh.	John Thomas.
Francis Hughes.	John Treeby.
Morgan John.	John Treeby, Jr.
David Jones.	

They were adherents of the Baptist denomination. Their lands were taken up mostly along and in the vicinity of the Wyomissing and Cacoosing Creeks, and there they were most thickly settled. In their midst they caused a meeting-house to be erected. They took up many tracts of land, aggregating twenty thousand acres, before 1752. They were enterprising, having a grist-mill along the Wyomissing before 1740. This flowing stream was appreciated by them for its superior water-power, and they accordingly erected different factories along its banks for the manufacture of gun-barrels, files, etc. Agriculture was their principal employment. Like the Swedes, they remained in their first settlement, southwardly of the Schuylkill and Cacoosing. And they did not enter politics. They attended strictly to their personal affairs. They co-operated earnestly with the Germans in obtaining a new county out of the upper sections of Lancaster and Philadelphia Counties.

Irish.—Persons of Irish nativity did not settle in Pennsylvania for nearly forty years after Penn had obtained the province. During this time persons of other nationalities, especially Germans and English, had been encouraged to locate in Pennsylvania. Penn visited Germany in this behalf, kindling a strong interest for the province in his own country. But it would seem that he did not care for the Scotch or Irish, not having encouraged them to emigrate to his province; and, accordingly, neither of these came till after his death; and when they did arrive, they settled that portion of the province which lay mostly along the southern borders adjoining Maryland. Though some of them followed the course of the Susquehanna and settled in Lancaster County, the great body of them migrated into the country which lay west of the river. Very few, if any, proceeded up the Schuylkill Valley.

Doubtless, the German element in this direction, which composed the greater part of the population, was not agreeable to them. Hence, they directed their way to the westward from Philadelphia, immediately after landing, rather than to the northward. No settlement was effected by them in any of the districts which are now included in Berks County. Possibly, single individuals or families of them came at a time and located within the county, but I have not been able to find any data worthy of special mention.

Hebrews.—And the same must be said of the Hebrews in this respect. Indeed, their immigration into the country has been so limited and so quiet that no notice has been taken of them. They have made no impression at all as a class of people. They have not tilled the soil; they have not built any shops; they have simply traded. Some of them have been in the county for many years, almost entirely, however, at Reading. But they did not show energy or devotion enough in this time to acquire

even a church for religious worship till 1885. Their number was too small to associate together successfully for such a purpose.

A number of them settled along the head waters of the Tulpehocken, at or in the vicinity of Myerstown. Single individuals of this class wandered to Womelsdorf and even to Reading. In 1836 there were eight Hebrews at Reading—Abraham Speier, John Siegel, Mayer Siegel, Mayer Arnold, Alexander Heyman, —— Spiegel, Bernard Dreifoos, —— De Young.

The Jews[1] have been engaged almost exclusively in trading. They have used the German language entirely amongst themselves. Through their children and English education, the English language has made some progress with them.

In 1864, the following Hebrews were in Reading: B. Dreifoos, Sol. Hirsch, Abr. Speier, Mayer Einstein, Aaron Henlein, Sol. Weil, Marcus Lyons, Henry Loeb, Isaac Mann, Isaac Hirschland, Joseph Loeb, Jacob Levy, R. Austrian, Abr'm Arnold, Aaron Einstein, Isaac Schwerin.

Negroes.—The negro is worthy of special mention in the history of this county. Though living under political disability till a score of years ago, his labor, his patience and his integrity require respectful treatment. He has had, indeed, a great struggle with destiny in this vast country for nearly two centuries and a half. It is rather surprising that two great elements should have entered the country about the same time—the one a sentiment, the other a fact, the one moved by religious enthusiasm, the other by selfishness, the one for freedom, the other for slavery—and traveled through our wonderful history in direct antagonism to each other.

Slavery existed to a very limited extent in Berks County. The slaves of which I found any notice were owned almost entirely by iron-masters. But they were few in number. This condition of servitude was incompatible with the notions of our early settlers; hence it was not encouraged. The farmers had no slaves.

Pennsylvania instituted an early movement for the gradual abolition of slavery. This was in 1780, during the progress of the Revolution. An act of Assembly[2] was passed on March 1, 1780, to this end. In the preamble, the Act set forth, among other things,—

"We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing as much as possible the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great Britain, no effectual relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we have imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence toward men of all conditions and nations, and we perceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, to give substantial proof of our gratitude."

And then it enacted "That all persons, as well negroes and Mulattoes as others, who shall be born in this State from and after the passage of this Act, shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life or slaves; and that all servitude for life or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born within this State from and after the passing of this Act, shall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguished and forever abolished;" with the condition that such child should be a servant till the age of twenty-eight years, after the manner of indentured servants.

The Act required the owner of slaves to file a statement in the Quarter Sessions' office, giving age, surname, etc., of each slave. I could not find a statement of this kind in the office of our county.

There were some colored people in the county at an early period. They were in the service of iron men; and they were at Reading soon after it was founded. It was not, however, till after 1830 that they became sufficiently strong to form a society for religious purposes, and thence till now they have grown in number and influence. In 1860 it would seem that they reached their highest number, four hundred and

[1] They are commonly so known and called.

[2] See Egle's "History of Lebanon County," pp. 50, 51 in which a complete copy of the Act is published.

ninety-seven; for in 1870 it was four hundred and twenty-four, and in 1880 four hundred and forty-nine. These were almost entirely at Reading, if not entirely. Some of them owned real estate here before 1800. As a class, long before their enfranchisement, in 1863, they were orderly, industrious and progressive.

CHAPTER V.

ERECTION OF COUNTY.

General Situation of Territory—Petitions for County—Act erecting County—Districts—Names of Townships and Towns—Reductions of Territory, Northumberland County and Schuylkill County—New Counties Proposed.

GENERAL SITUATION OF TERRITORY.—When the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn by Charles II., King of Great Britain, in 1681, no township or county organizations existed in the province. There was no necessity for them. The settlements were limited and they were confined to the immediate vicinity of the Delaware River. And the government had no definite character. But the arrival of Penn was the dawn of government, progress and civilization. Within a month after his arrival he caused three counties to be laid out—Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia. County government then began, and county representation in the Provincial Assembly was inaugurated. During this period thousands of immigrants came into the province and effected permanent settlements; and each succeeding year found them farther removed from the county-seats of the counties named. They proceeded up the courses of streams mostly. Very few followed the streams from their sources to their outlets. Only one colony came from New York overland, and this was nearly fifty years after the settlements had begun, and the government had been given a fixed character. Very nearly all landed at Philadelphia; and thence the great majority proceeded towards the interior districts and the head-waters of streams. This is particularly the case with the Schuylkill River and all its tributaries. The settlements between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers were numerous before 1700. Every decade thereafter found them farther northward from the Wissahickon to the Perkiomen, from the Perkiomen to the Manatawny, and from the Manatawny to the Maiden Creek. And so they proceeded between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers.

Gradually those who had settled in the interior districts, toward the mountains, began to feel the inconvenience and expense incident to their location. They were compelled to travel, regardless of roads or weather, to the county-seat far removed from their settlements, and to haul their goods many miles to the market before they could realize any value for the product of their hard manual labor. Naturally, they felt inclined to improve their condition. A county organization was the first step towards accomplishing this object, as well to bring the county-seat into their midst as to create a market near by for the disposition of their produce. But, notwithstanding the numerous settlements and the large population in the great district of territory east of the Schuylkill and south of the Blue Mountain, no additional counties were erected before 1750. It was different to the west of the Schuylkill. The tide of emigration seems to have been greater in that direction. It pursued the Conestoga Creek. And the people, if not more energetic, were disposed to have local government more convenient. They did not have the natural facilities to enable them to reach their county-seat in Chester County, as the settlers did have in the districts to east of them, which lay in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties. In 1729 they induced the Executive Council to separate them from Chester County and erect their settlements into a new county, which they called Lancaster. This county comprised a very large area of territory. Immigration into its rich valleys continued for twenty years. It extended over and beyond the Susquehanna River. Then the settlers petitioned for another county and obtained it under the name of York. This was in 1749; and in 1750, other settlers, located to the north, also petitioned for and obtained a county under the name of Cumberland.

The territory of both these counties lay west of the Susquehanna River.

During the first quarter of the eighteenth century many immigrants proceeded to the right into Perkiomen Valley along the West Branch, and into Oley Valley along the Manatawny and its tributaries. These were mostly Germans; some were English and others Swedes. Other immigrants, mostly Welsh, proceeded to the left into Conestoga Valley. The settlements for miles on both sides of the river were mostly confined to the south of the succession of hills commonly called "South Mountain." This was especially the case to the right. In this district of territory the settlements were then known by the names "Amity," "Oley" and "Colebrookdale." But to the left a small settlement of Germans had taken place in the Tulpehocken Valley,—the enterprising settlers having come down the Susquehanna River from New York, and migrated eastwardly to the head-waters of the Tulpehocken Creek; and another settlement of English (commonly called "Friends") and Welsh had taken place along the Allegheny and Wyomissing Creeks. These settlements were known by the names "Tulpehocken" and "Robeson." An earlier settlement to the south was called "Caernarvon." Accordingly, during the first quarter of that century six distinct settlements in this vicinity had come to be formed and recognized.

During the second quarter, the way for settlements north of the "South Mountain" was opened by the purchase of the territory from the Indians. The "Friends" were the first to enter the new district to the right of the river. They took up large tracts of land along the Ontelaunee, called by them Maiden Creek. Many Germans followed immediately afterward. And to the left many Germans, Friends and Welsh were added to the settlements along the Tulpehocken, Wyomissing and Allegheny Creeks. Improvements were carried on with great energy and success throughout the great valleys which lay between the South Mountain and the Kittatinny Mountain (sometimes called "North," but commonly "Blue Ridge"). These valleys extended from the east and from the west and united in the picturesque Schuylkill Valley, forming, as it were, a great cross, to symbolize the wonderful faith that directed the settlers into this new and fertile country for freedom and religious toleration. New districts were formed to encourage local government and to facilitate intercourse. To the right they were called Douglass, Exeter, Ruscomb-manor,[1] Alsace, Maxatawny, Maiden-creek, Richmond,[1] Longswamp[1] and Allemengle; and to the left, Heidelberg, Bern, Cumru, Bethel and Brecknock. Altogether, till 1750, the districts were twenty in number.

This was the territorial situation of the settlements in this section of the province towards the close of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The settlers in the several districts had provided themselves with meeting-houses and schools for their religious and secular education. In this respect they had exhibited commendable zeal. The German population predominated; consequently, the preaching and teaching were mostly done in the German language. But the Friends were not backward. They were prominent in Exeter, Robeson and Maiden-creek; and their schools were distinguished for excellence. Manufactures were carried on everywhere; spinning was a common, if not a necessary employment in every household. Wearing apparel was home-made; carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and shoemakers were in every locality; and iron-ore mines and furnaces and forges were in operation to the north, south, east and west. But the great highways were comparatively few. The most prominent public road was the Tulpehocken road. It extended from the Tulpehocken settlement in the west, in a southeasterly direction, *via* the ford across the Schuylkill (now the site of the Penn Street Bridge at Reading) and Pine Iron-Works, to Philadelphia. From this ford a prominent road extended to the north, on the eastern side of the river, called Maiden Creek road; and another to the south, on the western side, called Schuylkill road. This point of concentration naturally attracted attention towards this locality as a practicable place for a

[1] Named, but not regularly erected.

town-site. Elsewhere, for many miles round-about, there was no town, not even a village, and there were then apparently no steps towards founding either. But just as the settlers had labored for years to establish a county out of the surrounding territory, similar efforts were expended for a town here.

PETITION FOR COUNTY.—The first efforts for the establishment of a new county out of the upper sections of Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties, adjoining the Schuylkill, were made in the latter part of 1738. On the 13th day of the Eleventh Month (January), 1738, the Hon. George Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, "laid before the Council two petitions addressed to him—one from the inhabitants of Providence, Limerick, etc., in Philadelphia County, and the other from the inhabitants of the northeast side of the county of Lancaster, (with a Map of the Province of Pennsylvania)—praying that a new county may be bounded as by the dividing lines in the said Map, for that they labor under great inconveniences and damage by reason of their distance from the Courts held at Philadelphia and Lancaster, and for many other reasons in the said petition mentioned; which were read and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration."[1] The petition from the inhabitants of Providence, Limerick, etc., districts (now in Montgomery County) has not been found; but a copy of the other is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia. It is as follows, including the names of one hundred and seventy-two subscribers, of which the first sixty-one were Welsh, the others Germans:

"To the Hon. Geo. Thomas, Esq., Lieut. Govr. and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, etc.

"The petition of the Inhabitants of the North East side of the county of Lancaster in the said Province.

"*That whereas* our Neighbours, the Inhabitants of the county of Philada., have petitioned Your Honor That the upper part of the said county may be made & erected into a County, *We, Therefore,* in consideration of our sufferings and by their approbation and consent, pray That part of this county may be Divided by a North West line at such a reasonable distance as you in your Wisdom shall think fit, upon a right angle from the river Schuylkill and added to the said proposed division and be made and erected into a County & allowed the usual priviledges for the following reasons:

"1st. The Town of Lancaster, where the Courts of Justice and Publick Offices are held, is seated very advantageous for a Division, there being, according to the best account, three-fourths of the Distance between Skulkill and Susquehanna on this side of it.

"2ndly. That our Trade and Commerce are equal with that of our neighbours, the Inhabitants of the Upper part of the county of Philada. aforesd, and [we] transport our produce by the same methods, so that we have [no] business nor trade at or near Lancaster, save only to attend the administration of Justice by reason [of] the disadvantage of their length of land carriage [and] will not allow us a market there for our produce and for the same reasons we cannot purchase such goods as our occasions require but at a very dear rate.

"3rdly. If the Seat of Justice were fixed upon Skulkill we could there cheerfully attend the Courts and dispose of our produce, or have it carried down by water for less than the fourth part of what we must pay for land carriage or store it there ready for markets, to wait the freshets, or if we travel with our wagons, having mist all the aforesd opportunities. Yet we are still in our way to Philada.

"4thly. That many of us are divided from Lancaster by vast ridges of mountains; that the quiet and peaceable people rather choose to suffer thefts and abuses from the idle and dissolute people who always choose to resort to such places which are furthest from the Seat of Justice (Especially the Advantage of the River considered) than be at the expense and trouble of such a journey, the distance and difficulty thereof when attempted, oftentimes gives such opportunities to escape.

"5thly. *That Whereas* Skulkill is the principal River in the Province, We Humbly conceive that these proposed Divisions being annexed as aforesd and the Seat of Justice fixed as aforesaid it would be a great advancem't to trade and a benefit to the Province in General as well as to every particular within the proposed division and no detriment or disadvantage to any.

"6thly. That as our natural situation is such That we are a great distance from any Seaport and consequently it is with great labour & difficulty we transport the effects of our Industry, thereby yielding a benefit to the other, our neighboring Counties, through which we travel and with whom we Barter, *We Therefore* hold ourselves excusable if not Commendable in craving the reasonable advantages we humbly conceive belong to a people deprived of equal advantages with their neighbors, so that being fully satisfied with

[1] 4 Col. Rec. 317–318.

the Justice of our Request, and that Your Honors' care and study is for the good of the Public Weal. *We Therefore Humbly* pray that our cases in conjunction with our neighbours aforementioned may be equally considered.

"And your petitioners as in duty bound shall pray, etc.

(Subscribed by)

"Hugh Hughs.	Thomas Nicholas.
William Hughs.	George Lewis, Sr.
William Thomas.	John Lewis.
Edward Davis.	George Lewis, Jr.
Morgan Evans.	William Jones.
Robert Ellis.	Griffeth Rees.
Hugh Davies.	John Lloyd.
Gabriel Davies.	Thomas David.
Morgan John.	Watkin Jones.
Evan Hugh.	Nathan Evans.
John Davies.	Eleazer Evans.
John Bowen.	David Thomas.
David Davies.	William Griffith.
David Jones.	David Edward.
James Jones.	Thomas Immass.
James David.	Israel Robison.
David Evans.	Francis Hughs.
Thomas Jenkins.	John Treeby.
John David.	Samuel Robison.
Alton David.	James Lewis.
Thomas Lloyd.	John Treeby, Jr.
John Thomas.	Alexander Brindley.
Thomas Jones.	John Scarlet.
Henry Harry.	Moes Martin.
John Davies.	William Rattew.
John Persall.	Christian Joncly.
James Edward.	John Jenkin.
Evan Lloyd.	George Hudson, Sr.
Edward Price.	Nicholas Hudson.
Evan Price.	George Hudson, Jr.
David Lewis.	

"Johannes Bernard.	Lodwick Kormen.
John George Ceh.	Thomas Davis.
Cunradt Wiser.	Martin Fartrigher.
Johannes Rauhoose.	Christopher Steep.
George Heff.	Henry Grubber.
Michael Grove.	Cunrad Sharf.
Jacob Derrup.	John Michael Bush.
Peter Ritter.	George Adam Bush.
Cunrad Sherf.	Lodwick Bush.
Michael Bush.	John Iste.
Henry Dun.	John Zerpe.
Peter Vanbebber.	Philip Zerpe.
Peter Faulk.	Lodwick Butner.
Christopher Stump.	Zach. Wanger.
Johannes Ritter.	John Michael Teeter.
Hance Hitz.	Herman Deedus.
Hance Wire.	Adam Shrouf.
Adam Shite.	Michael Louserecl.
Antony Shad.	Michael Shouer.
George Einer.	Adam Shouer.
Paul Engle.	Tobias Beeger.
Frederick Pickle.	Jacob Koofer.
Christian Pilgus.	Johannes Kirshner.
John Henry Rool.	Johannes Gutslinger.
Henry Seller.	Cunrad Caplinger.
Jacob Beyler.	Tobias Bickle.
David Jones.	John Adolph Henry.
Windel Loudermilk.	John Mekur Huller.
John Loudermilk.	John Jost Hek.
John Michael Cap.	Nichs. Reem.
Michael Neff, Jr.	Balser Reem.
Johannes Ceddor.	Johannes Reem.
Michael Ceddor.	George Frick.
John Adam Stumf.	Isaac Crooker.
Johannes Lebo.	Henry Razer.
Leonard Reed.	Jacob Razer.
Peter Rule.	Peter Herbein.
Michael Felgeller.	John Epler.
Michael Platter.	John Huster.
Johannes Teginham.	Joseph Huster.
Christian Ewig.	Lawrence Thompson.
Jacob Sensibach.	Thomas Thompson.
George Fredk. Lapp.	Jacob Bowman.
Michael Neff.	John George Hege.
Andrew Kolp.	Christopher Stoofel.
John Shinfelt.	George Heil.
Andrew Boyer.	Peter Fry.
Godfrey Fiddler.	Peter Zoller.
Jacob Mouts.	Henry Zoller.
George Lendel.	Youchim Ryman.
Henry Shiggerd.	Christopher Shaup.
George Dedrick Kohl.	Yenik Hefft.
George Unruh.	Michael Eagle.
John Craul.	Hermanus Edee.
Jacob Wilhelm.	Peter Cry.
John Shall.	Jacob Cry.

Several months afterward (on 19th of Third Month [May], 1739) Lieutenant-Governor Thomas addressed a message to the Assembly in which he referred to these petitions and said: "If it shall be thought likely to conduce to the security, ease and good order of that part of the government, I shall be willing to grant the prayer of the petitions; and as a provision will be best made by a law for the establishment of Courts of Judicature, I shall also be willing to join with you in one for that or other necessary purposes."

The Assembly did nothing in the matter. The petitioners waited six years and heard nothing. They then (25th of Second Month [April], 1745) addressed another petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, and renewed their former request for a new county. It was read to the

Council, "and their case being thought proper to be recommended to the Assembly, the same was done," in a message similar to the first. The Assembly ordered it to lie on the table. It was signed by John Potts, Henry Harry, William Bird, Francis Parvin and numerous other inhabitants. On the 14th of the Eleventh Month (January), 1745, a similar petition was presented, in which the petitioners (the persons named "in behalf of themselves and a great many other inhabitants") prayed "that their former petition may now be considered, and that for the reasons therein contained a new county may be laid out and erected," according to the lines drawn in a map then laid before the House, or in such other manner as to the House shall seem meet. It was read and ordered to lie on the table. The next day, (15th) it was again read, but referred for further consideration. In two weeks afterward (on the 30th) another "petition from a considerable number of inhabitants of Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties, praying to be set off into a new county," was presented, read and ordered to lie on the table. On the 28th of Twelfth Month (February), 1745, sundry persons appeared before the House and urged the matter of the erection of this new county, when a resolution was passed, "That the House will, at their next sitting, take the said petition into consideration." The matter seems to have been dropped then for five years more. Nothing is recorded in the "Votes of the Assembly." A diligent, but fruitless search was made for these petitions, in order to ascertain the names of the petitioners.

In the mean time settlements had been extended westwardly and northwestwardly beyond the Susquehanna River. York County had been erected on the 19th of August, 1749, and Cumberland County on the 27th of January, 1750, both out of the westerly part of Lancaster County. This successful action on the part of the German settlers west of the Susquehanna seems to have awakened a new interest in behalf of the new county between the Susquehanna and the Delaware; for, some months afterward, on the 7th of the Third Month (May), 1750, there was presented—

"A petition from a great number of the back inhabitants of Philadelphia County and the adjacent parts of Chester, Lancaster and Bucks Counties, setting forth that by their remote situation from their respective county towns (where the courts and public offices are kept), they are put to such extraordinary expense of money and time in their long journeys thither, as parties in causes, witnesses, jurymen, constables, etc., that their burthen on that account is almost double to what those bear who are so fortunate as to live within a convenient distance of their county town; that their being at a great distance from the metropolis of the province, and the charge of carriage of their produce to market, make the burthen still more heavy upon them; that as the other remote inhabitants of the province, who were lately in the same circumstances, have obtained laws to have new counties erected, they are encouraged to expect the like favor; humbly praying that this House would take their case into consideration, and grant them a law for erecting them into a distinct county of such extent and in such manner as to their wisdom shall seem meet."

It was read, but it was not effective. The House was not in the proper spirit. Its members may have thought—as their successors thought a hundred years afterwards—that counties were becoming too numerous, that the people were getting too many offices and office-holders, and that the taxes would become too burdensome. The very argument which the petitioners had so ably and truly set forth in their petition, and used in their behalf, seems to have moved the House against them. They ordered the petition to lie on the table. Here was a clear case of partiality. The petitioners must have been bitterly disappointed. What was the reason of the refusal? The settlers of the districts erected into York and Cumberland were not removed from Lancaster, the county-town, more than an average distance of thirty miles; yet the average distance of the settlers in this district, especially those situated east of the Schuylkill, exceeded sixty miles, or twice the distance from their county-towns. Had they not used enough money? Had they not first fed the politicians before asking a favor at their hands? Or were they wanting in policy? Their representatives, Potts, Harry, Bird and Parvin, who can be presumed to have taken an active interest in this petition also, were wise, as they were wealthy and influential, and the conclusion must therefore be expressed that

the Assembly deemed the erection of a new county so soon after York and Cumberland as inexpedient.

If they were then disappointed, they were not discouraged. Their determination prepared them for another effort. A year afterward they tried it again. They caused their petition to be brought up before the Assembly on the 16th of Sixth Month (August), 1751, and read a *second* time; but it was "referred to the consideration of the next Assembly."

When the next Assembly met, these earnest petitioners were on hand. They prepared the way by presenting still another petition. This was on the 4th of February, 1752. It represented—

"That they were inhabitants of Reading-town, upon the Schuylkill. That they had settled in the said town, expecting that it would be a great place of trade and business, and had put themselves to vast expenses in building and removing thither with their families, several of whom had left tolerably good plantations; that though the said town had not above one house in it about two years ago (1750), yet it now consisted of one hundred and thirty dwelling-houses, besides forty-one stables and other out-houses; and that there were one hundred and sixty families, consisting of three hundred and seventy-eight persons, settled therein; that they had good reason to believe that in another summer they would be much increased, as the chief part of the province that could be settled was already taken up, and the settling of the town would be of great benefit to tradesmen and others who are not able to purchase tracts of land to live on; that they humbly conceived it their interest, to the honorable proprietaries as well as to themselves, and that unless this House would be pleased to erect part of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster into a separate county, they should be entirely disappointed in their expectations, notwithstanding all the cost and trouble they had been at; they therefore prayed that this House would take their case into consideration and grant them relief by erecting such parts of said counties as they should think most proper into a new county, with the same privileges that the other counties of this province enjoyed; and that the seat of judicature should be fixed within the said town of Reading."

And on the following day (5th) another petition was presented, in which they stated that—

"Although their grievances were laid before the Assemblies of this Province several years past, and their petition again renewed at the last sitting of the Assembly, yet as they find the causes of their complaint still continue growing, they humbly beg leave further to represent that they are settled at a very great distance from the place of judicature, many of them not less than one hundred miles, which is a real hard-hip upon those who are so unhappy as to be sued for debts, their charges in long journeys, and sometimes in severe weather, with the officers' fees, amounting to near as much, if not more, than the debts; that the hardships on jurymen, constables, etc., in being obliged to attend when required, is also very great; that now there is a new town laid out by the Proprietaries' Order, within fifteen perches of the division line between Philadelphia and Lancaster counties, and above one hundred and thirty houses built, and near as many families living therein; it is very easy for rogues and others to escape justice by crossing the Schuylkill, which has already been their practice for some years; that, though their grievances when laid before the Assembly some years past were not redressed, because of other weighty affairs being at that time under consideration, yet the prayer of their petition was thought reasonable, and the number of petitioners being since doubled by the increase of the back inhabitants; they therefore pray that this House would grant relief in the premises, by erecting them into a separate county, bounded as to the wisdom of the House shall seem best."

In pursuance of the reference, the petition was read on the 5th, and referred for the next day. The 6th arrived and it was read again and referred. On the 12th the same proceedings were had. And finally, on the 13th, the monotony of reading and reference was broken; for then the House, after having considered the petition and also the petitions from Reading, "*Resolved*, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of their petition."

On that day some of the petitioners presented themselves before the House "and desired leave to be heard respecting the bounds which they understood the House proposed for a new county in case it should be granted." Their objections were heard; and, after answering such questions as were put to them, they withdrew.

On the 18th the bill was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table. On the 19th it was read a second time, considered paragraph by paragraph, and, after some debate, ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. On the 20th it was read a third time, and, upon the

question, "*Resolved*, that the Bill do pass," it was "*Ordered*, that Henry Pawling and George Ashbridge do carry up the same to the Governor and desire his concurrence thereto." On the 21st "the gentlemen named reported that they had delivered the Bill according to Order, and that the Governor was pleased to say he would give it all the dispatch he could." On the 6th of March, the Governor, by his secretary, sent down the bill with some amendments; it was read and agreed to by the House and ordered to be engrossed; and on the 11th day of March, 1752, the Speaker reported to the House that the bill was assented to by the Governor and enacted into a law.

At last, after the lapse of fourteen years, the zeal and persistent determination of the petitioners were rewarded with success. The act fixing the boundary lines of the county, and authorizing the erection of county buildings for the public service, etc., was as follows:

ACT ERECTING COUNTY.[1]

"*Whereas* a great number of the back inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, and the adjacent parts of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, by their petition, have humbly represented to the Governor and Assembly of this province their remote situation from their respective county-towns, where the courts of justice and public offices are kept, whereby they are frequently put to extraordinary expense of money, and loss of time, in their long journeys thither, as parties in causes, witnesses, jurymen, &c.: For remedying which inconveniencies, and relief of the inhabitants in those remote parts in the premises, *be it enacted* by the Hon. James Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, under the Hon. Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania and of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same—*That* all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, within the metes and bounds as they are hereinafter described, be erected into a county, and the same are hereby erected into a county, named, and henceforth to be called BERKS; bounded as follows: by a line, at the distance of ten superficial miles southwest from the western bank of the river Schuylkill, opposite to the mouth of a creek called Monocasy, to be run northwest to the extremity of the province, and southeast, until it shall intersect the line of Chester county; then on one straight line crossing the river Schulkill aforesaid to the upper or northwestward line of McCall's manor; then along the said line to the extremity thereof, and continuing the same course, to the line dividing Philadelphia and Bucks counties; then along the said line northwest, to the extent of the county aforesaid.

"*Sec.* 2. The inhabitants empowered to elect one representative in the Assembly.

"*Sec.* 3. Taxes already laid in the county of Berks, to be paid to the Treasurers of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster counties.

"*Sec.* 4. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court extended to Berks County.

"*Sec.* 5. County Courts established, which shall sit in May, August, November and February.

"*Sec.* 6. It shall and may be lawful to and for Anthony Lee, Francis Parvin, William Maugridge, William Bird and Joseph Millard, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs, of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said town of Reading, in trust, and for the use of the inhabitants of said county, and thereon to erect and build a court-house and prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease and conveniency of the inhabitants.

"*Sec.* 7. Charges for these purposes to be assessed on the inhabitants, but not to exceed three hundred pounds.

"*Sec.* 8. Suits commenced to be prosecuted in the counties where instituted.

"*Sec.* 9. John Hughes appointed collector of excise with power to collect the same, &c.

"*Sec.* 10. Said collector shall apply to collectors of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster Counties for lists of excise, etc.

"*Sec.* 11. Collector to give bond for performance of duties.

"*Sec.* 12. Sheriff and Coroner of Philadelphia to officiate till the same officers be chosen in Berks County.

"*Sec.* 13. Boundary lines of county to be run within six months by Edward Scull, of Philadelphia County; Benjamin Lightfoot, of Chester County; and Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster County, commissioners specially appointed, etc."

The surveying commissioners surveyed the boundary lines of the county, and extended the easterly and westerly lines to the Susquehanna River, which was then the limit of settlements. The settlers having ascertained that the lines of the new county had been run extended their settlements rapidly. But complaints arose. The adjoining counties claimed

[1] Dallas' "Laws of Penna.," vol. 1 pages 347 to 351. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are abbreviated.

the right of levying taxes on the inhabitants and their property along these lines, and this caused dissatisfaction. An Act was therefore passed on the 18th of February, 1769, which authorized commissioners (William McClay, William Scull and John Biddle) to run the lines between Lancaster, Cumberland and Berks Counties, and also between Berks and Northampton Counties, by actual survey, and extend them in a northwestwardly course as far as the lands extended, which were purchased by the proprietaries from the Indians in 1768.

The most extended limits of the county included about one-tenth part of the province, or five times the present area. As the State is at present subdivided, the vast tract of land cut away from Berks County constitutes the following twelve counties, either in whole or in part, as now bounded: All of Montour and Northumberland,[1] the greater part of Schuylkill,[2] Union, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter, and part of Columbia, Snyder, Tioga, Cameron and McKean.

The population of the county at the time of its erection cannot be approximately estimated. The records at Philadelphia and Lancaster were thoroughly examined for the assessments of the years 1750 and 1751 without success. It may have been about twelve thousand.

The territory which comprised the county upon its erection was taken from Philadelphia County to the east of the river Schuylkill, and from Lancaster and Chester Counties to the west. The estimated area of land contributed by the several counties named to the county, as it is at present enclosed by boundary lines, is as follows:

	Acres.
Philadelphia County	280,000
Lancaster County	238,500
Chester County	7,500
Total area of county	526,000

Districts.—At the erection of the county, in 1752, there were twenty districts or townships. Taking the river Schuylkill as the dividing line which separates the county into two great divisions, they were as follows:

[1] Erected partly from Berks County in 1772.

[2] Erected mostly from Berks County in 1811.

Eastern Division (twelve).

Amity.	Maiden-creek.
Oley.	Maxatawny.
Colebrookdale.	Albany.
Douglass.	Richmond.
Exeter.	Ruscomb-manor.[1]
Alsace.	Longswamp.[1]

Western Division (eight).

Caernarvon.	Bern.
Robeson.	Cumru.
Tulpehocken.	Bethel.
Heidelberg.	Brecknock.

Immediately after the erection of the county townships were formed; and the formation continued for a period of one hundred years. They were as follows:

Eastern Division (eleven).

Hereford.	Pike.
Greenwich.	Washington.
Windsor.	Perry.
Rockland.	Ontelaunee.
District.	Muhlenberg.
Earl.	

Western Division (ten).

Union.	Heidelberg, Lower.
Bern, Upper.	Heidelberg, North.
Tulpehocken, Upper.	Marion.
Penn.	Spring.
Centre.	Jefferson.

The following districts were erected from the townships as named:

Eastern Division.	*Western Division.*
Reading from Alsace.	Birdsboro' from Robeson and Union.
Boyertown from Colebrookdale.	Bernville from Penn.
Fleetwood from Richmond.	Centreport from Centre.
Hamburg from Windsor.	Womelsdorf from Heidelberg.
Kutztown from Maxatawny.	
Topton from Longswamp.	

The total number of territorial districts in the county is fifty-one.

Names of Townships.—The great majority of the early settlers in the county were Germans. From this fact it might be supposed that the majority of the names given to the townships erected upon application to court would be German. But this was not the case; for there was only one township to the east of the Schuylkill named by the German influence, and this was Alsace, and only two to the west, and these

[1] So known before 1752.

were Heidelberg and Bern. The English were more successful in this respect to the east of the river, they having named the following nine townships:

Colebrookdale.	Richmond.
Exeter.	Greenwich.
Hereford.	Windsor.
Ruscomb-manor.	Albany.
Maiden-creek.	

And the Welsh to the west, they having named three,—

Caernarvon.	Cumru.
Brecknock.	

The other townships were named after their several localities or prominent individuals.

LOCALITY.

East of River.	*West of River.*
Oley.	Tulpehocken.
Amity.[1]	Union.
Pike.	Spring.
District.	Centre.
Rockland.	Bethel.
Maxatawny.	
Longswamp.	
Ontelaunee.	

INDIVIDUALS.

East of River.	*West of River.*
Douglass.	Robeson.
Washington.	Penn.
Earl.	Jefferson.
Muhlenberg.	Marion.
Perry.	

NAMES OF TOWNS.—In the county there are one hundred and twenty towns.[2] The greater number of them are named after individuals. They are well distributed throughout the county. For convenience I have arranged them in two classes in the two divisions and four sections of the county according to my historical narrative[3] The names of the one class were given to the towns after the individuals who laid out the town-plans or owned the land in the vicinity, and sold off lots or first began local improvements, and are called "personal;"[4] and the other class after localities or some feature of the neighborhood, and are called "local."

PERSONAL NAMES (78).

East of Schuylkill.

Maxatawny Section (27).	*Ontelaunee Section* (24).
Barto.	Blandon.
Baumstown.	Bowers.
Boyertown.	Coxtown (now Fleetwood.)
Bechtelsville.	Evansville.
Claytonville.	Fetherolfsville.
Douglassville.	Grimsville.
Engelsville.	Hancock.
Eschbach.	Jeffersonville.
Fredericksville.	Kearnsville.
Gabelsville.	Kempton.
Griesemerville.	Kirbyville.
Greshville.	Klinesville.
Hilleg issville (now Herefordville).	Kutztown.
Jacksonwald.	Leesport.
Lobachsville.	Lenhartsville.
Marysville.	Lyons.
Pricetown.	Mertztown.
Schultzville.	Mohrsville.
Seisholtzville.	Molltown.
Shanesville.	Rothrocksville.
Snyderville.	Shoemakersville.
Spangsville.	Smithsville.
Stonersville.	Trexlertown.
Stoneville.	Wessnersville.
Treichlersville.	
Tuckerton.	
Weavertown.	

West of Schuylkill.

Tulpehocken Section (14).	*Schuylkill Section* (13).
Brownsville.	Beckersville.
Frystown.	Birdsboro'.
Hetrichstown (now Mt. Pleasant).	Fritztown.
Millersburg.	Geigertown.
Rehrersburg.	Gickersville.
Robesonia.	Gouglersville.
Schaefferstown.	Joanna.
Schartelsville.	Mohnsville.
Stouchsburg.	Morgantown.
Strausstown.	Naomi.
Wernersville.	Seyfert.
Wintersville.	Shillington.
Wohlebertstown (now Mt. Aetna).	Weitzelville.
Womelsdorf.	

[1] From friendship with Indians.

[2] Including all classes—city, boroughs and villages.

[3] See narrative of townships.

[4] Several have been named after prominent railroad men —Tuckerton, Fleetwood and Lyons.

LOCAL NAMES (41).

East of Schuylkill.

Manatawny Section (16).	*Ontelaunee Section* (13).
Amityville.	Berkeley.
Antietam (now Stony Creek Mills).	Buena Vista.
Churchville.	Eagle Point.
Earlville.	Farmington.
Friedensburg.	Hamburg.
Monocacy.	Monterey.
New Berlin.	Moselem.
New Jerusalem.	Shamrock.
Pleasantville.	Temple.
Reading.	Topton.
St. Lawrence.	Virginsville.
Stonetown.	Walnuttown.
Stony Point (now Dryville).	Windsor Castle.
Suckertown.	
Woodville.	
Yellow House.	

West of Schuylkill.

Tulpehocken Section (5).	*Schuylkill Section* (7).
Bernville.	Gibraltar.
Centreport.	Mt. Airy.
Centreville.	Mt. Pleasant.
Mechanicsville.	Sinking Spring.
West Leesport.	Port Union.
	Springville.
	Unionville.

REDUCTIONS OF TERRITORY.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1772.—As near as it was possible to do so, the provincial government kept the settlers from going beyond the limits of the purchases from the Indians. After the purchase of 1749, the settlers extended the settlements beyond the Blue Mountain. Within the next score of years, numerous settlements were made in that territory, especially in the district which lies between the Blue Mountain and "Schneid Berg," or Sharp Mountain,—named so from the sharpness of its apex. Many persons located beyond the purchase, in the vicinity of the great fork in the Susquehanna; and this induced the additional purchase of 1768. Within the next four years, the Governor was persuaded to feel the necessity of erecting another county, even in that remote locality, notwithstanding a much larger population existed within the limits of the purchase of 1749. Its distance—averaging seventy-five miles—from the county-seat, Reading, was the principal cause of complaint, and the prime reason to the Assembly in granting the prayer of the petitioners for a new county. Northumberland was erected on March 21, 1772. It comprised about one-third of the whole State, including the entire northwestern section. Over three-fifths part of Berks County was cut to it. No townships had been formed in that section. Immediately after the erection of the new county, townships were formed, and a county-seat was established and laid out at Shamokin.[1] The place was named Sunbury. Names, statistics, etc., were not obtainable to show who were the first settlers, what was their number and wealth, and what amount of taxes they contributed to Berks County in 1771. Fort Augusta, at the fork of the river, was a conspicuous place during the French and Indian War. It was erected in 1756.

In the first efforts towards erecting the county of Dauphin, in 1782 a proposition was made to cut off a portion of the western section of Berks County. But the citizens of the county generally remonstrated, and their opposition was successful. It caused the political movement in behalf of the new county to confine itself within the limits of Lancaster County; and it was erected several years afterward, in 1785.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, 1811.—A score of years had passed by when Berks County was first reduced in area by contributing territory towards the erection of a new county. After two-score of years more elapsed there was a second reduction. In these sixty years many surprising developments were made, not only in settlements and population, but more especially in internal resources. The condition of affairs in Berks County was equal to that of any section of the State. Coal was discovered as early as 1775, along the head-waters of the Schuylkill. Its need had come to be felt. It quickened enterprise in developing new means of transportation. Agriculture had enriched the land wonderfully. Numerous furnaces and forges were carried on successfully, not only in

[1] Not present Shamokin, but near Great Fork in the Susquehanna River.

the more populous parts of the county south of the Blue Mountain, but north of it, even in the vicinity of the coal region. The population and improvements in the county beyond the purchase of 1749, when Northumberland was erected in 1772, were comparatively trifling.

But within this purchase they had grown to a surprising proportion when the second county was taken from it, for the population numbered about six thousand, and the several townships together contributed over eight hundred dollars in taxes.

(For the erection of townships in the territory beyond the Blue Mountain till 1811, the first taxable inhabitants in the several townships erected, etc., see Appendix).

New Counties Proposed.—Before a score of years more had elapsed, movements began to further reduce Berks County. They were continued with marked determination. for thirty years; but, fortunately for her territory and people, fortunately for her wealth and influence and fortunately for her greatness in the family of counties which comprise our grand commonwealth of Pennsylvania, they all failed.

In 1824 three different movements were made to cut off parts of Berks County:

One, for the formation of a new county, which was to have been called Penn, out of the following territory: Albany, Greenwich, Windsor (part), Maiden-creek (part), Richmond, Maxatawny, Longswamp, Rockland, Ruscombmanor (part) and Oley (part), with Kutztown as the county-seat. This met with great opposition, representations having been made that it would be impolitic and very expensive, that Reading, the county-seat, was in the central position of the county, and that the project was the result of a few ambitious, designing and speculating individuals who wanted profit in increased value of property, and who doubtless wanted place also for political power.

A second, for the erection of part of Berks, Montgomery, Chester and Lancaster into a new county. And a third for the annexation of part of Berks to Lehigh County.

In 1825 the spirit continued, and it advanced so far as to have bills presented to the Legislature:

1. To erect part of Berks into a new county, with Kutztown as the county-seat.

2. To erect part of Berks and Montgomery into a new county, with Pottstown as the county-seat.

3. To erect part of Berks, Chester and Lancaster into a new county, with Churchtown as the county-seat.

And petitions were circulated for the annexation of part of Berks to Lebanon, and thus was there "a disposition to clip old Berks in every direction." But these bills having been earnestly opposed, they were dropped.

In January, 1838, after slumbering thirteen years, the feeling manifested itself again. Petitions and remonstrances from Berks County for and against a division of the county were presented almost daily to the Legislature. And besides the new counties named, a fourth appeared, which was to be erected out of part of Berks and Schuylkill, and to be called "Windsor." If the prayers of all the petitions had been granted, Berks would have only comprised Reading and several adjoining townships. Bills were reported for all the projects, and many persons were at Harrisburg urging their passage.

In March following, the Kutztown party came very near accomplishing their scheme. Mr. Samuel Fegely, a resident of that borough, and then one of the Assemblymen, opposed the matter. His pleasing personal appearance and acknowledged good character carried great weight before the Legislature. On the 2d of March, 1838, the bill for "Penn County" was submitted to a vote; thirty-nine voted aye and thirty-nine voted nay. Fegely received much denunciation from his neighbors for his action. He was somewhat like the property-holders of Rehrersburg. But his conduct won the favor of politicians at and surrounding Reading. Soon afterward he was promoted from the Assembly to the Senate, and he was kept in this office for two terms,—1841 to 1846.

In February, 1841, another bill was reported by Mr. Daniel B. Kutz (of Kutztown), then in the Assembly, for the erection of a new county out of part of Berks and Lehigh, with Kutztown as the county-seat. By this scheme fourteen townships were to have been cut from Berks. But it was tabled.

On November 15, 1845, there was a grand meeting at Pottstown to encourage a new county which was to have been formed out of part of Berks, Chester and Montgomery, and named "Jackson." The townships to have been taken from Berks were Amity, Douglass, Earl and Colebrookdale. William Johnson, from Berks, was president of the meeting, and on this occasion Dr. Andrew Bush, of Chester County, "made an eloquent address favorable to the new county." Resolutions were adopted with great unanimity and enthusiasm, in which there were expressed "the grievances and inconveniences which the people suffered from their remoteness from the seat of justice, county records, etc., and their indisputable claims to a new county by reason of their business resources, locality and population," the population of those three parts having then been estimated at thirty thousand, and capital in business upwards of three millions of dollars. This aroused great feeling and caused meetings in opposition to be held at different places for four successive weeks: in Amity, November 22d; in Earl, November 29th; in Douglass, December 6th; and in Caernarvon, December 13th. The bill for this new county of "Jackson" passed through the committee, but "it was killed on the second reading," the vote by the Assembly having been,—yeas, twenty-one; nays, sixty-one.

In December of that year there was also an application for a new county out of part of Berks, Chester and Lancaster, to be called "Conestoga," with Churchtown as the county-seat, but it was not encouraged.

In 1847 the leaders for the new county of "Jackson" were again at work before the Legislature. Their efforts stirred up opposition in all parts of the county. On the 4th of January, 1847, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the court-house at Reading, and resolutions were passed in which determined opposition to this movement was expressed. Citizens from all parts of the county attended the meeting. At that session also, on the 15th of January, 1847, Mr. Jacob Graeff, then in the Assembly, presented a bill for the new county of "Penn," to be erected out of a part of Berks, but it was referred to a select committee of three. A third new county was applied for, to have been formed out of parts of Berks, Chester and Montgomery, and named "Madison," with the county-seat at Pottstown. The part to have been taken from Berks comprised all of Union, Douglass, Colebrookdale, Washington, Hereford, District and Earl, half of Amity, two-thirds of Pike and half of Longswamp. The efforts for the new counties of "Madison" and "Penn" were so great and persistent at that session that fears were entertained that the bills would pass. The opponents accordingly developed a feeling against them by public meetings which they caused to be held in Windsor on the 16th of January, in Pike on the 19th of January, and in Maiden-creek on the 23d of January. The bill for "Penn County" was voted for on the 1st of March and defeated by a vote of nineteen ayes to forty-four nays; and the bill for "Madison" was voted for on the 3d of March and defeated by a vote of forty-two ayes to thirty-six nays. The leaders for "Madison" had apparently worked very hard, and, securing such a strong vote—nearly two-thirds—they must have been greatly disappointed.

In 1849, the subject of new counties was agitated with renewed vigor; but earnestly and sincerely as the one party worked for them the other party worked against them. During the winter and spring of that year, numerous opposition meetings were held at different places. The most conspicuous and enthusiastic meeting favorable to a new county was one held at Kutztown on the 16th of February, 1849. It was for the "County of Penn." Very appropriate resolutions were reported and adopted. The proposed division was to have cut off fifteen townships. But their enthusiasm passed away with general satisfaction to the county.

In November, 1849, the people of Hamburg were also seized with this ambitious feeling. They, too, wanted their borough to become a county-seat, and accordingly prepared a petition for the erection of a part of Berks and Schuylkill into a new county, to be called "Windsor," which they circulated for subscribers, in anticipation of the next meeting of the Legislature.

In February, 1850, bills were reported to the

Legislature for the new counties "Madison," "Penn" and "Windsor."

And besides "Windsor," a petition for another county in the same region of territory—to have included part of Berks and Schuylkill, and to have been named "Fulton"—was presented to the Legislature; but on the 1st of May, 1850, Henry A. Muhlenberg (the State Senator from Berks County) reported adversely.

And still another new county was to have been formed. It would seem that the circle about Reading had to be completed in the numerous efforts to cut off the surrounding territory. The citizens in and about Bernville caught the spirit at last, and they, too, had a bill presented, in March, 1852, for the erection of a new county out of part of Berks, which was to have been called "Lee," with Bernville as the county-seat. No particular excitement followed this application. The intelligence from Harrisburg, communicating to the people of Reading that "there were no hopes of the passage of the bill," must have had a cheering, if not a soothing, effect upon their agitated minds.

At the session of 1854, and also of 1855, renewed applications were made for the county of "Madison," but without any progress. Suddenly, however, all these movements collapsed, as a bellows would have done from a break. What struck the wind out of them? From the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, for a period of three score-years, the spirit for new counties had passed through the whole State like fire through a woods. The year 1800 was especially prolific. In these sixty years forty-three new counties had been erected. The politicians and men of public spirit at Kutztown, Hamburg and Bernville had apparently started too late. The growth of the number of counties and the consequent increase in representation, in offices and in local taxation had been gradually formulating legislation against this evil, and finally the bold genius of Charles R. Buckalew broke the storm by a constitutional amendment, which thus set the minds of ambitious, designing men at rest. The citizens of the county are to be congratulated in having had preserved for them such a magnificent natural arrangement of territory for their political existence.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE.

General Condition and Progress—County Society and Exhibitions—Farms, Productions, etc., of County, 1870 and 1880.

General Condition and Progress.—When the first settlers entered this territory they found it entirely without cultivation or improvement of any kind. The land along the Schuylkill and its tributaries was in a primitive state in every respect. But it was in a good condition for farming purposes. Its location was fine, its irrigation was superior. Altogether it was very inviting to them. Labor stood out prominently before them as the one thing necessary to cause it to become fruitful. Fortunately for them, they possessed this personal quality in the highest degree; and with this quality they also possessed other qualities equally important in taking hold of an uncultivated country,—economy, perseverance and patience. They were in every way adapted to their situation. Their preparation was of the best order; and driven from home by religious persecution or intolerance, they must have rejoiced in finding such a pleasing situation, such inviting conditions. After the beginning had been made, can we wonder that immigrants came by the thousand? They knew their sufferings, their uncertain condition at home. Their sense of well-being induced them to leave. But in leaving the valleys and hills so dear to them, they came to possess and enjoy a country equally favored for beauty, for health and for profit; but more highly favored in respect to a condition which was to them more important than all the others combined—freedom. It is surprising to find in the course of time and government the development of a condition for mankind so unfortunate, so objectionable, so discouraging; but it is equally surprising to find in the same course of time and government, though in a country far removed, over a thousand miles across a dreaded sea, a condition exactly opposite, fortunate, acceptable and encouring.

The condition of the settlers was encouraging, not only in respect to an acceptable country,

but also in respect to their own constitution, physically, mentally and morally. They were strong and enduring in physical development; they were sensible and practical in thought and feeling; they were sound, hopeful and trustful in religious convictions. These fitted them admirably for their vocation.

The land was cultivated then as it is now—by manuring and enriching the soil, by turning the sod, by sowing and planting seeds, by rotating crops; but the manner was infinitely more laborious. Every act was performed by muscular exertion and endurance, with the assistance of horse-power. The plow, the harrow, the scythe, the sickle and the rake were important then. By comparison of the past with the present, we can readily appreciate the vast difference. The farming implements were rude and simple in construction and continued so for many years. The whole of the eighteenth century passed away without any improvement. The farmer labored on earnestly and faithfully year after year, and decade after decade, with the same muscular exertion. These rude implements required him to be at his place all the time, if he wished to be in season. His devotion was equal to the task. He was up with the sun in the morning, and he was up with the moon in season. He was never behind; he could not be, without great loss and inconvenience. His implements were satisfactory to him, because he gave them no thought beyond the assistance which they afforded; and sons followed in the footsteps of their fathers—by imitation. Half of the nineteenth century passed away without any material advancement in this vicinity beyond the days of 1700, of 1750 and of 1800. Labor-saving machinery had begun to be introduced within a score of years before 1850, and this naturally led to an improvement in farming implements. The mower came to be substituted for the scythe, the reaper for the sickle and the drill for the hand. Improved plows of various patterns were introduced. And now we have the combined reaper and binder—a machine truly ingenious.

The same slowness, simplicity, but earnest labor, followed the threshing of grain after it had been harvested. The flail and the walking of horses on the barn-floor were continued for a hundred and fifty years. Indeed, some of the poorer, non-progressive farmers in districts distant from railroads and prominent highways still carry on this laborious performance. For long straw the flail is still indispensable. But about 1850[1] the threshing-machine was introduced, and also the horse-power machine for running it with speed and success. Patent hay-rakes, hay-forks, corn-shellers and implements and machines of various kinds are also used in every section of our county. All these things were developed from the easy manufacture of iron into any shape. Accordingly, the model and the foundry played an important part in these improvements. And at the bottom of all this progress to and for the farmer we find iron, coal and steam.

We no longer see from ten to thirty and forty persons engaged in hay-making and harvesting on our surrounding farms as they were seen one hundred, indeed, only thirty years ago. A farmer and his own family, with the aid of his horses and improved farming machinery, can carry on all the work, from beginning to end successfully. He has little or no hired help to deal with. This is certainly a great consideration to him. His investment in improved machinery is therefore profitable; and it is always reliable and ready. During the last thirty years numerous manufacturing establishments were erected in our country. They caused a great demand for working-people, and this demand was supplied to a great degree from the farming districts. The manufacturer paid higher wages than the farmer, and limited the time of daily labor to ten hours. Towns and cities, at which these establishments were almost entirely erected, afforded the working-people more and better advantages and facilities in respect to schools, churches, pleasures and associations. These naturally inclined them to quit laboring on farms in the country and enter establishments in populous places. Accordingly, farm-laborers began to grow scarce, and farmers became alarmed, but for-

[1] Possibly 1840. Between 1840 and 1850 they were manufactured at Reading.

tunately for farming, whilst enterprise was drawing one way against its interests and welfare, genius was acting with equal force in the other for them. The result has actually come to be beneficial to the farmer, especially in respect to making him more self-dependent.

COUNTY SOCIETY AND EXHIBITIONS.—A society, formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of farmers through the progressive cultivation of land, may not be strictly regarded as an intellectual association. But it is certainly intended for the discussion of matters whose principal object is the improvement of farmers, as well respecting their condition as the ways by which they can conduct their operations with greater ease and success; and the process is purely intellectual—the direction of affairs through an improved understanding.

In 1823, a State Agricultural Society was suggested to the people of the State by an Act of incorporation; but nothing resulted from the legislative movement. Nearly thirty years elapsed before a successful movement was made. A public letter was addressed to the farmers of the State, in May, 1850, which suggested a convention to be held at Harrisburg, in January, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. There were delegates from the several counties in attendance,—those from Berks County having been Henry A. Muhlenberg, John C. Evans, Jacob Reifsnyder, Alexander S. Feather, William D. Robeson and Samuel Fegely. It resulted successfully, and the first State Fair was held in October, 1851. This movement having met with success, a preliminary meeting for organizing a society in the county was held at the Keystone House, in Reading, on December 20, 1851. It was attended by fifteen prominent citizens[1] of the county, all from Reading excepting two, who caused a public address to be issued. A formal organization was effected at the court-house on January 13, 1852, and one hundred and eight persons subscribed the constitution. The first exhibition was held on 17th of August, 1852, in the parlors of Housum's new hotel (now American House), on the southwest corner of Fourth and Penn Streets, Reading. It was confined principally to grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers; and, though small, it exceeded all expectations and was an entire success, having attracted a large number of visitors from Reading and all parts of the county. This was a "horticultural fair." The first "agricultural fair" was held in October, 1853; the exhibition of speed took place on a large lot on the northeast corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets; of farming implements, stock, poultry, etc., in the lot on southeast corner of Fifth and Elm Streets; and of grain, fruits, flowers, fancy articles, etc., in the Academy building, on northeast corner of Fourth and Court Streets. It was a great success,—the attendance was estimated at twenty thousand.

In the spring of 1854 (April) an exhibition was held with success on a lot below Laurel Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

In a report to the society, made April 5, 1853, a recommendation was made that the public park and parade-ground be obtained as a suitable locality for the erection of buildings, etc., to promote agricultural science. This recommendation was acted upon, and on May 13, 1854, the county commissioners leased to the society the ground known as the "commons," for the purpose of holding its annual fairs, for the term of ninety-nine years. The third annual fair was held there[2] in October, 1854; and

[1] There were present at this meeting Dr. John P. Heister, Hon. Charles Kessler, General William H. Keim, Jacob Gehr, Peter Filbert, Augustus F. Boas, Frederick Lauer, Hon. J. Pringle Jones, George W. Oskeley, Samuel L. Young, Edward M. Clymer and Jacob Knabb.

Dr. John P. Hiester was elected chairman, and Peter Filbert, Esq., secretary of this first meeting, and a call was issued for a county meeting, which was held at the court-house, in the city of Reading, on Tuesday afternoon, January 13, 1852, at which Henry Flannery, Esq., of Union, presided. A constitution and rules of order were presented by A. F. Boas, Esq., and adopted. The election for officers resulted in the choice of Dr. John P. Hiester as president; Colonel Henry Shubert, of Bethel, and Major Henry S. Kupp, of Union township, vice-presidents; Thomas Penrose, of Maiden-creek, as recording secretary; A. F. Boas, of Reading, as corresponding secretary; and Adam Leize, of Reading, as treasurer. The terms of membership were one dollar per annum, which entitled the member to a family ticket to the society's exhibitions during the year.

[2] On part limited by Washington Street on north; subsequently the fence was removed to Walnut Street.

every succeeding year till now the fairs have been conducted with increasing success on the "Fair Ground" excepting during the Civil War for three years (1862–3–4), when[1] it was taken and held by the United States government for the purposes of a military hospital and camp.

The exhibitions of the society since its organization have been held altogether at Reading.

The annual "Fair" is one of the principal objects of the society. But beyond this, there is an important feature—monthly meetings for the discussion of topics which pertain to the agricultural and horticultural progress of the farmer. These are interesting and profitable in various ways. They have been held in the third story of the court-house for some years past. Formerly they were held at different places, prominent among them being the "Keystone House" and "Keystone Hall."

The society is collecting an agricultural library, the books now numbering several hundred.

A similar society was formed at Kutztown in 1870, and its exhibitions have been very successful. The success of this society should stimulate the residents of the county at and in the vicinity of the several boroughs, Boyerstown, Hamburg, Birdsboro', Bernville and Womelsdorf, to organize similar societies and conduct annual exhibitions for the encouragement of local interest in the progressive development of agriculture and of everything connected with its profitable direction.

The "Patrons of Husbandry" was organized into a prominent and influential association at Washington, D. C., in 1867. The first subordinate organization of this kind in Pennsylvania was called a "grange." The "State Grange" was organized at Reading, on September 18, 1873. Delegates from twenty-five granges were in attendance. Shortly afterward local granges were formed in different parts of the county.

FARMS, PRODUCTIONS, ETC., OF COUNTY.—The following statement exhibits the number, acreage, value and productions of the farms in the county at two periods. Some marked differences appear, as in value of farms, live stock and farm products, which doubtless arose from a different process of ascertaining them.

	1850.	1880.
Farms, number	——[1]	6,847
Land in farms, acres	472,008	488,183
Improved land	374,560	405,288
Woodland	70,932	76,602
Unimproved	26,516	6,293
Value of farms	$43,638,465	$36,989,274
Value farm implements, etc.	$1,753,750	$1,365,615
Value live stock	$4,544,490	$2,859,533
Value farm products	$9,150,789	$4,485,551
Value orchard products	$171,215	$140,701
Value garden products	$36,224	$49,732
Horses	16,783	17,969
Mules and asses	1,333	1,905
Working oxen	37	13
Milch cows	32,112	33,541
Other cattle	19,178	20,572
Sheep	5,610	2,823
Swine	37,553	37,790
Wheat, bushels	930,653	737,125
Rye, bushels	281,867	431,721
Oats, bushels	1,425,157	1,207,657
Buckwheat, bushels	4,992	11,476
Barley, bushels	411	1,824
Corn, bushels	1,267,194	1,586,896
Potatoes, bushels	400,846	448,259
Tobacco, pounds	1,000	240,027

[1] Not given in U. S. Census Reports.

[1] Taken in June, 1862.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY AND GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

Early Furnaces and Forges of County—Production, 1828–30—Industries in 1840—Comparative Statement, 1850–1876—Memorial for National Foundry—Summary of Present Furnaces, Forges, and Mills—Comparative Table of Statistics, for 1880—Production of Iron in County at three recent periods—General Industries—Statistics of Manufactures of County, 1870 and 1880.

EARLY FURNACES AND FORGES OF COUNTY.[2]

THE county of Berks was formed out of parts of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Chester Counties in 1752. In each part there were iron industries at an early period in the history of the county, especially in the lower portion of the part taken from Philadelphia County. They were scattered many miles from one another,

[2] "Penna. Mag. of Hist.," vol. viii., p. 56–81; prepared by the author of this history and published in March, 1884.

extending from the southern boundary to the northern, and from the eastern to the western. All were located along strong streams which afforded constant water-power, and in the midst of thickly-wooded territory which furnished an inexhaustible supply of charcoal. The greater number were east of the Schuylkill. The eight following streams were occupied before the Revolution: Manatawny and its tributary,—the Ironstone, West Branch of Perkiomen, French, Hay, Allegheny, Tulpehocken and its tributary, —Spring.

South of the "South Mountain" were the following: *Furnaces,*—Colebrookdale, Mount Pleasant, Hopewell and Oley; *Forges,*—Pool, Pine, Hay Creek, Oley, Spring, Mount Pleasant and Gibraltar.

North of this mountain, however, there were one furnace, Roxborough or Berkshire, and two forges, Charming and Moselem.

The following historical facts are submitted, relating to the industries named. They conflict with and antedate numerous statements heretofore made and published. They were gathered almost entirely from the recorded deeds, etc., in the recorder's office of Berks County. For this reason they can be generally relied upon as correct. Notwithstanding my diligent search, this narrative is incomplete. Further investigation will doubtless reveal additional facts with respect to some of the industries named, both before and after the Revolution, and these may modify certain statements made and opinions expressed.

FURNACES.

Colebrookdale Furnace. — The Colebrookdale Furnace was situated on the Ironstone Creek, an important branch of the Manatawny, in Colebrookdale township, within a mile to the south of the borough of Boyertown. A valuable deposit of iron-ore there induced its erection at that point. It is supposed to have been erected in the year 1720, "or a year or two earlier," by a company comprising, among others, Thomas Rutter, Anthony Morris, James Lewis and Thomas Potts. Especial mention of it is made in Watson's "Annals," in the "Potts Memorial," by Mrs. James, and in the able and exhaustive chapter on "Iron-Making in Pennsylvania," by Mr. James M. Swank, in "Pennsylvania and the Centennial Exhibition," vol. i. The transmission of title to this furnace property is complicated. The facts about its inception, operation and abandonment are involved in considerable obscurity. A correct statement of facts about it will therefore not be attempted. It is generally conceded to have been the first furnace which was erected in Pennsylvania. Thomas Rutter died in 1730. In November, 1728, he executed a last will, by which it would appear that he owned two-thirds of a furnace and of a forge; the former, it is supposed, was this furnace, and the latter "Pool Forge." In 1731 it was owned in one-twelfth parts, as follows—the Rutter family apparently not owning any interest: Anthony Morris, one-twelfth; Alexander Wooddross, three-twelfths; Samuel Preston, one-twelfth; William Attwood, one-twelfth; John Leacock, one-twelfth; Nathaniel French, three-twelfths; George Mifflin, one-twelfth; Thomas Potts and George Boone, one-twelfth.

About that time the furnace was carried on extensively. Pig-iron was manufactured and sold in large quantities. The price was fifteen dollars a ton. "Country castings"—articles of iron used by farmers in the vicinity—were also made, the price of which was twice that of pig-iron.

A stove-plate, inscribed as having been cast at this furnace in 1763, was exhibited at the "Centennial Exhibition" in 1876. It is supposed that the furnace was abandoned soon after this cast was made.

The furnace was named after one of the same name in Shropshire, in England. The surrounding territory naturally took the same name; and, subsequently, in 1736, upon its erection into a township, it was called "Colebrookdale."

Mount Pleasant Furnace.—The Mount Pleasant Furnace was situated on the West Branch of the Perkiomen Creek, in Colebrookdale (now Washington) township, about five miles north of Colebrookdale Furnace, at a point a short distance beyond Barto, the terminus of the Colebrookdale Railroad. It is said to have been erected by Thomas Potts, Jr., in

1738. The first blast was made on the 12th of October, 1738, and continued to the 11th of December following, during which time there were manufactured: Pig-iron, 85 tons; country castings, 6 T. 1 cwt. 2 qr. 2 p.; and forge castings, 7 cwt. 3 qr. 6 p.—altogether 91 T. 9 cwt. 1 qr. 8 p. Six blasts were made to the 20th of July, 1741—a total of four hundred and seventy days—during which time six hundred and ninety tons of iron were produced. The subsequent history of the furnace is not known; at least it has not as yet been published, perhaps not even investigated thoroughly, owing to the absence of unrecorded agreements and title-papers. Its exact locality can still be identified by the base of the stack.

Hopewell Furnace.—The Hopewell Furnace is situated on French Creek, in Union township, near the county line. It is said to have been erected by William Bird in 1759. This is possible, but not probable. He died November 16, 1762. But this furnace was not then part of his possessions. And yet he then owned the Roxborough Furnace, in Heidelberg, distant at least fifteen miles from Birdsboro'. If he had owned it, why should he have sold it just before his death, inasmuch as it was only five miles distant, whereas the Roxborough was situated three times as far off? But there is no title of record from him to any one. It is more than likely that Mark Bird built this furnace after his father's death, say about 1765. He was then twenty-six years old. He held it for twenty years. The first mention of it is made in a mortgage, dated in 1772, made by him to his sister Mary and brothers William and James to secure the payment of certain trust moneys. Becoming subsequently embarrassed, he, in 1785, was first compelled to borrow money (two hundred thousand Spanish milled dollars) from John Nixon, a merchant, of Philadelphia, on a mortgage, in which (among other properties) he described the Birdsboro' Iron-Works and eight thousand acres of land, which included the Hopewell Furnace property; and then, finding himself insolvent, he, in 1786, transferred the property to Nixon, in trust, to sell and satisfy debts, etc. Nixon accordingly exposed it to public sale, and in 1788 transferred one-third to Cadwallader Morris and two-thirds to James Old, both iron-masters. At that time the furnace lands comprised altogether five thousand one hundred and sixty-three acres. In 1790 Cadwallader Morris sold his one-third of the premises to Benjamin Morris; and in 1791 James Old sold his two-thirds to the same person. In 1793 Benjamin Morris resold the entire furnace property to James Old. After the lapse of seven years Old became embarrassed and was forced to yield up his title through the law and the sheriff to his creditor, Benjamin Morris, who bought it at the sale. This was in 1800. In August, 1800, Morris sold it to Daniel Buckley, of Lancaster County, Thomas Brooke, of Montgomery County, and Matthew Brooke, Jr., of Berks County, for ten thousand pounds. The furnace was rebuilt in that year. The Brookes subsequently sold out their interests, and Dr. Charles Clingan acquired an interest in it. Edward S. Buckley is now a joint owner with the estate of Dr. Clingan. Charcoal has been used from the beginning till now. It may be the oldest furnace in the county now in existence. The "Oley" was built about the same time. The "Hopewell" has been in the Buckley family over eighty years. The "Joanna" has been in the Smith family nearly ninety years.

Oley Furnace.—The Oley Furnace is situated on Furnace Creek, a branch of the Little Manatawny, in Oley township, a short distance north of Friedensburg, and near the line between Oley and Ruscomb-manor townships. It was built most probably by Dietrich Welcker, an iron-master of Skippack, between 1758 and 1768, say about 1765; and it is possible that William Mayberry was a joint owner with him in the beginning. In 1768 the furnace was certainly in existence and in active operation, for Welcker then borrowed one hundred pounds from John Lesher, an iron-master of Oley, and executed a mortgage to him, in which the furnace is mentioned and five tracts of land, together 558 acres, 110 perches He had borrowed money from others, who sent the sheriff after him. Subsequently Daniel Udree came to own this furnace, and carried it on in connection with the "Rockland Forges," situated several

miles to the northeast, till his death in 1828. It is now, and has been for years, owned by the "Clymer Iron Company." A plate, with an inscription "1770," is built in the stack of the furnace; but this must certainly relate to some other fact than the date of the beginning of the furnace. An ore-bank is near by. But iron-ore was also supplied in its early operation from the Moselem Mine, in Richmond township, distant about eight miles to the northwest.

Berkshire Furnace.—The Berkshire Furnace was situated on a branch of Spring Creek, in Lower Heidelberg township, about two miles southwest of Wernersville. It was erected by William Bird about 1760. It was part of his estate at the time of his death in 1762. The name first given to it was Roxborough. It is not known when the name was changed to Berkshire. About 1790 George Ege purchased the furnace property and carried it on for several years, when he abandoned it, doubtless owing to scarcity of water. During the Revolution cannon-balls were manufactured at this furnace. Ege carried it on under a lease with the widow of Wm. Bird—intermarried with John Patton—from 1774. She owned it from 1764 to 1790. Mr. Ege rendered an account to the "United States" April 3, 1783, in which it appears that he furnished the government, November 14, 1780, with the following shells and shot, altogether of the value of £2894 11*s.* 6*d.*:

Shells: 867, 10 in.; 714, 8 in.
Shot: 843, 24 pd.; 2137, 18 pd.; 289, 12 pd.

FORGES.

Pool Forges.—Pool Forge was situated on the Manatawny Creek, a short distance below the point where the Ironstone flows into it; and another of the same name on the Manatawny, several miles below. The latter is supposed to have been the first of the two, and erected in the year 1717. This would be a few years before the time generally allowed as the date of the erection of the Colebrookdale Furnace. It is believed that the remarks of Jonathan Dickinson, in a letter written in 1717, related to this forge. He said: "This last summer one Thomas Rutter, a smith, who lived not far from Germantown, hath removed farther up in the country, and of his own strength hath set upon making iron. Such it proves to be, as it is highly esteemed by all the smiths here, who say that the best of Sweed's iron doth not exceed it. And we have accounts of others that are going on with iron-works." It is not known when the former forge began. Thomas Rutter was interested in one, or perhaps both, of these forges. A forge is mentioned in his last will, dated 1728, in which he disposes of two one-third interests. In 1731 a "Pool Forge" was owned in one-sixteenth parts, as follows: Anthony Morris, two-sixteenths; Alexander Wooddross, two-sixteenths; Samuel Preston, one-sixteenth; William Attwood, one-sixteenth; John Leacock, one-sixteenth; Nathaniel French, one-sixteenth; George Mifflin, one-sixteenth; Thomas Potts and George Boon, one-sixteenth; Rutter's estate, six-sixteenths.

The subsequent history of this forge is unknown. It is possible that Pine Forge was built in 1740, near by, to take its place in the manufacture of blooms.

Pine Forge.—The Pine Forge was erected in 1740, by Thomas Potts. It was situated on Manatawny Creek, in Douglass township, very near the line of Amity. One of the Pool Forges was situated a short distance above and the other some distance below. His son, John Potts, succeeded him. After the forge had been carried on for some years by him, it was sold in 1769 to David Potts, Jr. In 1783 David Rutter bought it at public sale, and he carried it on till his death in 1815, when his son John became the owner of the property. Subsequently Joseph Bailey came to own the works, and in 1845 he converted the forge into a rolling-mill. There was a "Little Pine Forge" not far distant, but its locality and history have not been ascertained.

Hay Creek Forge.—William Bird obtained land along Hay Creek, in the eastern extremity of Robeson township, in 1739, the patent therefor having been taken out three years before by Francis Hughes. In the following year he began the iron business in this locality by the erection of a forge on Hay Creek, about half a mile above the Schuylkill.

He then took up additional tracts of land by warrant and survey, and by 1756 he had secured about three thousand acres. This forge was carried on by him till his death in 1762. Subsequently his widow owned it for some years. His son, Mark Bird, carried on business there till he failed in 1788, and was sold out by the sheriff. At that time it is supposed that Mark Bird had about eight thousand acres of land in connection with his iron industries.

In 1764 the iron-works there comprised three forges, corn (grist) mill, saw-mill and about two thousand four hundred acres of land.

The pig-iron was probably obtained at Colebrookdale Furnace, distant about ten miles, for about twenty-five years, till the erection of Hopewell Furnace, five miles distant to the south.

Mr. Bird laid out a town below the forge towards the river, it is believed about 1750, and called it Birdsboro.' In 1751 he erected, within the limits of the town-plan, a fine two-story, cut-stone mansion-house. This building is still standing, and is now the Birdsboro' House.

At the sheriff's sale in 1788, the forge property was purchased by Cadwallader Morris, James Wilson and others, of Philadelphia; and in 1796 John Louis Barde became the owner. Matthew Brooke married a daughter of Barde, and subsequently purchased the property. It has since remained in the Brooke family. Edward Brooke and George Brooke, brothers, began business here in 1837. The iron-works then comprised two forges, with a capacity of two hundred tons of bar-iron per annum. In 1846 they erected a charcoal furnace, called "Hampton;" in 1848 a rolling-mill and nail-factory; in 1851 an anthracite furnace, and some years afterward two additional furnaces. Their total annual capacity is about thirty-eight thousand tons of pig-iron and one hundred and seventy-five thousand kegs of nails. After the death of Edward Brooke in 1788, the Brooke Iron Company was instituted; and this company is now carrying on the business. The iron industry at Birdsboro', which, in the course of one hundred and forty years, has been so admirably developed out of the "Hay Creek Forge" of William Bird, was in 1878 the largest and richest personal enterprise in this section of the State.

Oley Forge.—The Oley Forge was situated on the Manatawny Creek, about ten miles from its confluence with the Schuylkill, and about a half-mile south of the "Oley Churches." It continued in active operation for one hundred and twenty years.

In 1744, John Ross, gentleman, of Philadelphia, and John Yoder and John Lesher, of Oley, entered into a joint partnership for erecting a forge for manufacturing pig-metal into bar-iron. They then purchased from Sebastian Graeff a tract of one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, situated in Oley township, on the Manatawny Creek, adjoining lands of Robert Stapleton and John Yoder, and the "Great Road" leading to Philadelphia, and thereon erected a forge, constructed a water-pond, water-courses and the necessary buildings, and supplied the utensils for the business of making bar-iron; and they also purchased warrants for taking up land on the hills adjacent to the forge, in order to supply it with charcoal. In 1750 John Yoder sold to John Lesher his one-third interest "of said tract and of the forge, working-gears, tools, implements, dams, etc." Lesher and Ross held their respective interests in the forge till Ross' death. In the settlement of the partnership affairs, litigation arose between Lesher and the Ross estate. This was being conducted in 1784, when Lesher sold his two-thirds to his son, Jacob Lesher, an iron-master, and his sons-in-law, John Potts, a miller, and Jacob Morgan, a merchant. In 1794, Frederick Spang, an iron-master of Oley, obtained an interest in this forge property, and some years afterward secured all the interests. He and, after his decease, his son Jacob, and grandson of the same name, carried on the iron business there for seventy years, until the close of the Rebellion. During this long interval, especially for fifty years, the forge was known as the "Spang Forge." It was abandoned about 1870. Nothing is left to mark the spot excepting the dam. In the transfer by Lesher to his son and sons-in-law in 1784, mention is made of a furnace. It was situated in District township, near the head-

waters of Pine Creek, a tributary of Manatawny. The Oley Furnace was then in operation several miles to the northwest. Lesher loaned money on it in 1768, and between that time and 1784 he may have come to own it, but the titles of record do not disclose the fact.

Spring Forges.—A Spring Forge was at one time in existence on the Manatawny, not far from "Pool Forge." It was owned by Anthony Morris, and in operation in 1729. Pig-metal was supplied from Colebrookdale Furnace. No definite information in relation to it has as yet been developed.

Another Spring Forge was situate on Pine Creek, a branch of the Manatawny, in District (now Pike) township, about four miles north of the "Oley Churches." Its early history is involved in obscurity. In 1760 Rebecca Potts purchased at sheriff's sale a one-sixth interest in it. She died possessed of this interest, and in 1773 her executor sold it, and a like interest in six tracts of land, together containing eight hundred and thirty-eight acres, to John Old, an iron-master, resident in District township. Old subsequently obtained an increased interest in this industry, and in 1778 sold seventeen twenty-sevenths parts to Mark Bird. During its later history it was owned successively by William Schall, Jacob Deysher and Francis R. Heilig. It was abandoned by Heilig about 1865.

A third Spring Forge was erected by John Schenkel Bertolet about 1812. It was situated on the Manatawny Creek, in the southern extremity of Earl township, near the line of Amity. He carried it on till his death in 1828. Then his son, Dr. David K. Bertolette, took the forge property under his last will and continued operations till 1840. Subsequently it passed through various hands, and was finally abandoned about 1860. It is possible that the forge first mentioned of this name was situated here or near by. But it (the first) may have been the second mentioned. And this is probable, for it existed before 1760; it occupied a superior site, ore was not far distant and wood was abundant in the immediate vicinity.

Mount Pleasant Forge.—A forge, it is believed, was connected with the Mount Pleasant Furnace; but there is no definite knowledge concerning its early history. It stood on the West Branch of the Perkiomen, about a mile above the furnace. If it was not erected and carried on by the Potts family, it is probable that it was by either Nicholas Hunter or his son-in-law, John Fisher, about fifty or sixty years afterward. Mr. Fisher, it is certain, carried it on for a number of years, till his decease in 1828, when his estate continued operations for over twenty years,—latterly by a son, J. N. H. Fisher, and son-in-law, Abraham B. Bechtel. On the 25th of March, 1854, it was sold to Samuel W. Weiss, and then operated by him till the close of the Rebellion. The dam was washed away by a freshet several years ago. The Dale Iron-Works were situated a mile above it, on the same stream.

Gibraltar Forge.—Mark Bird, it is supposed, in connection with his other enterprises, began a forge on the Allegheny Creek, about a mile from the Schuylkill, in Robeson township, and named it Gibraltar. The year of its erection is not known,—though it is supposed to be about 1770,—nor its subsequent history for many years; but this supposition is questionable.

It is more than probable that this industry was founded by Thomas Bull, John Smith and Thomas May about the time that they erected the Joanna Furnace, about six miles to the south in the same township. They were interested then in Dale Furnace, and probably prepared the way for selling it by first erecting the Gibraltar Forge, which was to be used in connection with the Joanna Furnace.

In 1827 the estate of Thomas May owned it. In 1828 his two sons, Newton and Addison, by their guardians, sold it and four hundred and forty-four acres of land to Simon Seyfert and John Schwartz, for six thousand five hundred dollars. These two iron-masters then operated it in connection with the Mount Penn Furnace, several miles to the west on Flying Hill Creek. In 1835 they dissolved partnership, Schwartz taking the furnace and Seyfert the forge. Subsequently, the forge property was transferred to Seyfert, McManus & Co.

Charming Forge.—The Charming Forge is situated on the eastern border of Ma-

rion township, on the Tulpehocken Creek, several miles north of Womelsdorf. It was erected by John George Nikoll, a hammersmith, and Michael Miller, in 1749. Then, in pursuance of an agreement entered into shortly before, they, "at their joint expense, erected an Iron work or Forge and Dam, and dug a Race or water-course, and made other great improvements for the commencing of forging and the manufacturing of iron." After passing through several parties, Henry Wm. Stiegel became the owner in 1763. It was known as the Tulpehocken Forge. Soon afterwards he sold an undivided half-part of the forge property and of eight hundred and fifty-nine acres of land to Charles Stedman and Alexander Stedman, merchants, of Philadelphia. By 1770 the quantity of land used in connection with the forge had increased beyond three thousand seven hundred acres. In that year Charles Stedman bought his brother's interest in the forge property at sheriff's sale. In the sheriff's deed-poll to him, the forge is called, for the first time, in the title, Charming Forge. It had been so known and commonly called for some years previously. Its name arose from the picturesque, charming locality. In 1773 the sheriff of the county sold Stiegel's undivided half-interest in the forge property (then comprising one thousand two hundred and ninety-one acres) to Paul Zensinger, merchant, of Lancaster, for one thousand six hundred and sixty pounds. Zensinger, on the same day that he obtained the sheriff's deed-poll for the property (February 9, 1774), conveyed his interest to George Ege, iron-master, of York County, for eight hundred and thirty-eight pounds, fourteen shillings and nine pence. Nine years afterward Ege bought Stedman's interest in the property for one thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence. From this time onward, for nearly fifty years, Mr. Ege was very prominently identified with the industrial life of Berks County. From 1791 to 1818 he was an associate judge. In 1804 he built and operated the Schuylkill Forge, which was situated on the Little Schuylkill (Tamaqua Creek), a short distance north of Port Clinton. At that time he was doubtless the largest land-holder in the county. His possessions then were,—Charming Forge, with four thousand acres; Reading Furnace, with six thousand acres; Schuylkill Forge, with six thousand acres; also four large and valuable farms, situated in Heidelberg and Tulpehocken townships, comprising together nearly a thousand acres, and known in the vicinity as the Spring, Sheaff, Leiss and Richard farms. In 1824 he was forced to make an assignment. His debts and expenses exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. But his estate proved entirely solvent. Through the prudent management of his estate, for a period covering fifteen years, by his acting assignee, Andrew Taylor, all the debts were satisfied, and a large balance was left for distribution to his heirs. He died in December, 1830.

This forge property then passed through a number of parties until 1855, when it became vested in Andrew Taylor and his two sons, William and B. Franklin. In 1866 Mr. Taylor died, and his interest passed to the sons named by devise. They have since held and operated the forge. They own in connection with the forge about thirty-six hundred acres of land. Five-sixths of this large quantity lie in the Blue Mountain range. The land extends from "Round Head" eastwardly in an unbroken tract for seven miles.

In 1777 Ege improved the property at the forge by the erection of a large, commodious and conveniently arranged cut-stone two-story mansion-house. It is still standing in fine order. At that time he hired from the government thirty-four Hessian prisoners, for the purpose of cutting a channel from twelve to fifteen feet deep and two hundred and fifty feet long, through a bed of limestone, in order to supply with water-power a "slitting-mill" which he had erected. The channel is still used. November 5, 1782, he allowed the United States government £1020 for their services.

In 1780 he owned ten slaves—seven males and three females—certified of record in the prothonotary's office of the county.

Moselem Forge. — There was a forge, known by the name of "Moselem Forge," situated on the Moselem Creek, in Richmond township, probably in the vicinity of the Moselem

iron-ore mine. In August, 1767, Jacob Shöffer, of Maxatawny, yeoman, for the consideration of five hundred pounds, sold one undivided fourth part of a tract of land, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, situate on the Moselem Creek, in Richmond township, and also one-fouth part of all *forges, mills,* etc., thereon erected, to Christian Lower, of Tulpehocken, a *blacksmith.* And I found the forge referred to in the description of a road laid out in 1768, leading from the "Moselem Forge" to Reading. I could not find any additional facts in connection with this early industry. It is probable that the forge was erected some years before 1767. Iron-ore had been discovered there before 1750, and doubtless this discovery led to the early erection of a forge near by.

OTHER FURNACES AND FORGES.

Furnaces and forges were erected in different parts of the county during or subsequent to the Revolution and before 1800. Among them there were the following: Furnaces—Union, District, Sally Ann, Joanna, Dale, Mary Ann, Reading and Greenwood; Forges—Brobst's, Rockland, Burkhart's, Dale and District.

Union Furnace.—The Union Furnace is mentioned in connection with the Union or "Brobst's Forges."

District Furnace.—The District Furnace was situated on Pine Creek, in District township, about a mile from the line of Pike township. The time of its erection is not known, nor the builder, though it has been asserted that Jacob Lesher erected it previous to 1797. It was owned by John Lesher, father of Jacob, previous to 1784. He may have erected it about the time of the erection of the Oley Forge. This is possible, even probable. The distance between the two industries was about six miles. The pig metal was obtained from some furnace. He was a man of wealth, energy and enterprise; and it is more than likely that he supplied his own pig metal rather than purchase it at the Colebrookdale and Mount Pleasant Furnaces (which were situated across the "Oley Hills," and distant from eight to ten miles), and haul it over rough and steep roads. In 1791 he conveyed it to his son Jacob, "out of love and affection," together with a grist-mill, saw-mill and three tracts of land. The "furnace tract" in District comprised fifteen hundred and eighty-two acres one hundred and four perches. The other tracts were in Earl, and contained two hundred and thirteen acres sixty perches. Its subsequent history is not known. On a county map of 1820 it is marked as "Lesher's Furnace." It is supposed to have been abandoned about 1797 by Jacob Lesher, because he could not satisfactorily work up to the primitive rock-ore of that vicinity. (By a deed of record dated in 1793 it would appear that John Lesher sold one-third of this furnace to John Teysher, it having been called "German" or District Furnace.)

Sally Ann Furnace.—The Sally Ann Furnace was erected, it is supposed, by Valentine Eckert, an iron-master, about 1791. It is situated on the Sacony Creek, in the northern section of Rockland township. This supposition is, however, doubtful, if not erroneous. Previous to 1811 Abraham Biever, a farmer, owned the tract of ninety-four acres upon which the furnace stands. In the year named he sold this tract to Nicholas Hunter, an iron-master. There was no furnace on then. It is, therefore, probable that Mr. Hunter erected this furnace soon after the purchase of the land. Subsequently he transferred the furnace and lands to his son, Jacob V. R. Hunter, whose estate still holds it. Active operations were discontinued about 1869. It was leased in 1879, but work was carried on for only a year.

Joanna Furnace.—The Joanna Furnace was erected in 1792, by Potts & Rutter, and named after a daughter of the former. It is situated on Hay Creek, in Robeson township, near the line of Caernarvon. In 1796 it was purchased by Thomas Bull, John Smith and Thomas May. Subsequently Levi B. Smith, son of John Smith, became the owner, and operated it till his decease in 1876, when it passed to his son, L. Heber Smith, who is the present owner. Nearly six thousand acres of land are connected with the furnace, lying together in a great, irregular tract, and situated in Robeson, Caernarvon and Brecknock townships. The furnace was rebuilt in 1847. It is run by water and steam-power.

Dale Furnace.—The Dale Furnace was situated on the West Branch of the Perkiomen Creek, two miles above the Mt. Pleasant Furnace. It was erected about 1791 by Thomas Potts, Joseph Potts, Jr., and John Smith, iron-masters. In the year named they purchased from Lewis Walker a tract of one hundred and fifty acres in Hereford township (but since 1839 in Washington), and doubtless immediately proceeded to erect thereon a furnace. In 1793 it was certainly in existence, for then Joseph Potts, Jr., sold his one-third interest to Robert E. Hobart. In 1811 it was owned by Thomas Bull, Robert May, John Smith and John Thompson, iron-masters. About that time, probably soon afterward, a forge was erected near by. Then this enterprise took the name of "Dale Iron-Works." In 1819 these works were in active operation. The furnace was abandoned about 1821. In 1822 they were owned by Dr. Jacob Loeser. In 1826 they were purchased by George Schall and David Schall for eleven thousand nine hundred dollars, comprising a forge, a large dam covering fourteen acres, a fine commodious stone mansion and tenant-houses and other buildings and over six hundred acres of land. Subsequently David Schall became the sole owner of the works and operated them till the year 1868, when he abandoned the manufacturing business.

Mary Ann Furnace.—The Mary Ann Furnace was situated in Longswamp township, on the head-waters of the Little Lehigh. It was erected before 1797, possibly about 1789, by Jacob Lesher, and carried on by him actively till 1808. He then sold it to his son-in-law, Reuben Trexler. It was operated by Mr. Trexler till 1837, when he transferred it to his son Horatio, who carried on work till a suspension of business there was forced in 1869 by the scarcity of wood, high price of labor and the increased demand and cost of the Longswamp ore, superinduced by the introduction of the East Penn Railroad, through the East Penn Valley, from Reading to Allentown. The railway, instead of benefiting the "Mary Ann," as it had been argued and hoped that the result would be, actually robbed her of glorious and profitable activity, and transferred the life of industry into the Lehigh Valley.

The first "stone coal" stoves manufactured in Pennsylvania were made at this furnace by Reuben Trexler. They were called the "Lehigh Coal Stoves." The plates of these stoves were first made in the open sand about 1820; subsequently flasks were introduced. They were made here till 1857, but the development of foundries for this purpose caused the discontinuance of this branch of industry.

Reading Furnace.—Upon the abandonment of the "Berkshire" Furnace by George Ege, he, in the same year, 1794, erected a furnace several miles to the west, on Spring Creek, in Heidelberg township, and carried it on successfully till his assignment for the benefit of creditors, in 1824. In 1807 he improved the property by the erection of a mansion-house (similar to the one occupied by him at Charming Forge) for the manager of the furnace, Andrew Taylor. It subsequently became vested in Robeson & Brooke, who abandoned it about 1850. They improved the property by the erection of an anthracite furnace in 1845, and another in 1858. It was then purchased by White, Ferguson & Co.

Greenwood Furnace.—In 1796 Lewis Reese and Isaac Thomas erected a furnace near Schuylkill Gap, on the north side of Sharp Mountain, and carried on the manufacture of iron till 1806. They then sold it to John Pott, of District township, in Berks County. In 1807 Pott tore it down and erected in its stead another furnace which he named "Greenwood."

Near the mouth of the Little Schuylkill, a short distance above Port Clinton, George Ege, it is said, erected the "Schuylkill Furnace" about 1804.

These two furnaces are also mentioned in this narrative because they were included in the territory of Berks County, beyond Blue Mountain, till 1811, when Schuylkill County was erected.

Brobst's Forges.—In Albany township, in the northern section of Berks County, on a branch of Maiden Creek, called Pine Creek, there were two forges and a furnace. It is not definitely known when or by whom they were

erected. In 1780, Arnold Billig sold to Michael Brobst two tracts of land in this township, one of one hundred and fifteen acres and the other of fifteen acres, with the buildings, improvements, etc., for the sum of eleven thousand pounds. No iron-works are mentioned, as they generally are in deeds conveying property including such important improvements. But why should Brobst pay such a large consideration for one hundred and thirty acres of land if there had not been erected thereon valuable improvements, such as iron-works? Accordingly, it may be inferred that there were iron-works in this township then. Billig, however, is not described as an iron-master, nor Brobst. But Brobst was subsequently engaged in the manufacture of iron in this locality with his brother, John Brobst; and in 1818 they were sold out by the sheriff, the properties sold comprising one furnace, two forges and three thousand six hundred and forty-six acres of land. These iron-works were subsequently know by the name of "Union," and operated for a number of years by George Reagan.

Rockland Forges.—The Rockland Forges were situated in the southern section of Rockland township, on Beaver Creek, a tributary of Manatawny. One of the forges was erected by John Truckenmiller, an iron-master of Richmond township, in the year 1783; and shortly afterward he erected a second forge about one-fourth of a mile farther up the creek. In 1788 he was sold out by the sheriff of the county, and Richard Lewis, an iron-master of Robeson township, bought the forges. Ten years afterward, in 1798, he sold them to Daniel Udree, who operated them continuously till his decease in 1828.

They, in connection with a very large estate, then passed to his son-in-law, J. Udree Schneider, and were operated by him also till his death in 1834. Subsequently the Udree estate became involved by its management, and in 1841 these forges were again put under the hammer by the sheriff and sold. After passing through several hands they were finally abandoned about 1850. A third forge stood on the same creek a short distance above these forges. It was erected about 1830 by Daniel Oyster, and operated ten years. Its site was just above the "Rohrbach Mill."

Burkhart's Forge.—The Burkhart's Forge was situated in Alsace township, on Antietam Creek, about one hundred and fifty yards north of the "Stony Creek Mill." It was erected by Philip Seidel, an iron-master, resident in this township about 1792. He, in 1791, had purchased tract No. 82 of "Penn's Manor," containing fifteen acres one hundred and eighteen perches. By the record it would appear that he erected *forges* on this tract. On the 12th of March, 1796, he sold these forges to Samuel Burkhart, of Bern township. Burkhart operated them—at least one of them—subsequently for a number of years. In 1830 one forge was operated by Burkhart & Keen. It was known as the "Green Tree," having taken its name from the evergreen trees on the steep hillsides in the vicinity. It was abandoned about 1850.

Dale Forge.—The Dale Forge is mentioned in connection with the furnace of same name constituting "Dale Iron-Works."

District Forges.—The District Forges comprised two forges situated on Pine Creek, in District township. The first of these forges was erected about 1793, by Jacob Lesher. About fifteen years afterward he conveyed it to his son-in-law, Reuben Trexler, who carried it on till about 1830, when he demolished it, and erected in its stead a large stone grist-mill. Another was built by Jacob Lesher, a half-mile farther up the stream, about the year 1812. He built it for his son-in-law, Samuel Sands. It was discontinued several years afterward. A third was built (it is supposed) by Jacob Else about the same time, lower down the stream, in what is now Pike township. Subsequently it was operated by William Schall, Jacob Deysher and Francis Heilig. This supposition must be erroneous. This forge was known in the vicinity as the "Pott Forge," formerly the "Spring Forge" hereinbefore mentioned. A fourth forge was erected by Reuben Trexler, in 1828, a half-mile distant to the north. He carried it on till 1846, when he sold it to his son, Horatio Trexler. This also subsequently became vested in Francis Heilig. He operated both for some

years, till about 1865, when he gradually discontinued active operation, and finally abandoned them. They were latterly known as "Heilig's Forges."

SPEEDWELL FORGE.—The Speedwell Forge was erected, it is supposed, by Philip Seidel, about 1800. In 1815 it was purchased by Nicholas Yocum, who operated it for some years. It was situated in Cumru township on Angelica Creek, about five miles south of Reading. Speedwell, No. 2, was built by Mr. Yocum in 1835. Moses and Daniel Yocum, his sons, then operated them separately till about 1870, when they were abandoned.

RECENT INDUSTRIES.—Among the more recent furnaces and forges in the county, there were the following, the date after the name indicating the year of erection:

Furnaces.

Windsor	Reading (Seyfert, McManus & Co.)..1854
Hamburg	second stack.....1873
Moselem.....1823	Temple.....1867
Mount Penn.....1825	Keystone.....1869
Earl.....1835	second stack.....1872
Mount Laurel.....1836	Topton.....1873
Henry Clay.....1844	East Penn (2 stacks).1874
second stack.....1854	Kutztown.....1875
Monocacy.....1852	Bechtelsville.....1875
Leesport.....1853	
Maiden Creek.....1854	

Forges.

Do-Well.....1825	Exeter.....1836
Moyer's.....1825	Mount Airy.....1840
Moselem.....1825	Seidel's.....1853
Sixpenny.....1825	Keystone.....1854
North-Kill.....1830	Reading.....1857
Bloom.....1830	Douglassville.....1878

IRON-MASTERS.—The iron-masters of the county comprise many men distinguished for their energy, enterprise, success and wealth. They extend through the history of the county from its earliest settlements till now. A great proportion of the material prosperity and enrichment of the county has been contributed by them. They have, to a great degree, influenced its social, political and industrial welfare. In the settlement and development of its several sections, south, east, west and north, they have been pioneers. Though their great and influential industry does not antedate agriculture in the affairs of the county, it has, nevertheless, been a traveling companion; and, like agriculture, it has been transmitted from grandfather to son and grandson. Their names reveal the fact that the great majority of them have been Germans or of German origin.

In the year 1806 Berks County was distinguished for its numerous manufacturing establishments, its trade and enterprise. The following iron industries were then in operation:

Tilt hammers.....9	Furnaces.....8
Slitting-mill.....1	Forges.....20

Other industries of the county:

Powder-mills.....4	Grist-mills.....155
Fulling-mills.....14	Tanneries.....49
Hemp-mills.....2	Oil-mills.....20
Paper-mills.....10	Hat factories (Reading).....40
Saw-mills.....235	
Distilleries.....212	

(These were reported by assessors and published in the *Reading Adler* April 22, 1806.)

The county at that time was evidently a great industrial centre. In the manufacture of iron alone it contained thirty-eight establishments. In 1830 there were eleven furnaces and twenty-four forges; in 1850, thirteen furnaces and twenty-three forges; and in 1876, twenty-seven furnaces, but only four forges. The great decrease of forges is accounted for by the introduction of rolling-mills, of which there were ten in the year last named. Water-power was apparently supplanted by the introduction of steam-power; and instead of being located in many places throughout the county, as theretofore through a period of one hundred years, they were concentrated in several places.

The only industries of those named which were begun before 1800, now still in operation, are the following: Furnaces—Oley, Hopewell, and Joanna; Forges—Charming and Gibraltar.

PRODUCTION, 1828–30.—The following two tables were arranged by Daniel M. Keim, to show the furnaces and forges in operation in Berks County for the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, number of hands employed, the amount of production, etc., and published in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, from which they were copied:

Furnaces	Owners.	Workmen.	Dependent persons.	No. of horses.	Cords of wood	Tons of pig metal.	Tons of castings	Wheat, rye, and corn used.	Beef and pork used.
Reading	George Ege	228	1056	198	23,822	3,568	95	33,000	150,000
Hopewell	Buckley & Brooke	168	1600	84	15,000	1,279	981	21,000	30,000
Joanna	William Darling	168	1358	80	15,000	2,200	500	21,000	78,500
Mount Penn	Seyfert & Schwartz	220	1050	120	15,000	1,700	500	16,890	92,000
Oley	J. Udree Schneider	153	765	75	10,500	1,050	360	14,226	46,500
Sally Ann	J. V. R. Hunter	150	750	51	10,800	1,300	252	11,650	36,000
Mary Ann	Reuben Trexler	153	765	81	12,000	1,350	330	12,500	47,000
Windsor	Jones, Keim & Co	195	1075	48	11,200	650	750	8,600	49,000
Moselem	N. V. R. Hunter	18	90	15	4,500	643	.....	2,000	2,000
Union	George Reagan	18	90	15	6,000	700	.....	2,500	15,000
Kernsville	Jonas Kern & Co	12	60	12	4,500	250	100	3,000	3,000
Total		1483	8659	779	128,322	14,690	3868	146,366	549,000

Forges.	Owners.	Workmen.	Dependent persons.	No. of horses.	Cords of wood.	Tons of bar iron	Tons of blooms.	Wheat, rye, and corn used.	Beef and pork used.
Charming	George Ege	99	475	70	9,000	800	.....	9,000	98,550
Gibraltar (2)	Seyfert & Schwartz	168	740	60	9,000	.....	1900	12,000	175,000
Do-Well	Jonathan Seidel	85	425	60	5,000	.....	1000	7,000	65,000
Six-penny	George Zacharias	62	310	36	3,000	.....	600	5,500	56,000
Birdsboro'	Heirs of M. Brooke	94	470	52	7,500	750	.....	10,500	81,000
Speedwell	Daniel Yocum	99	99	54	3,450	205	300	11,000	86,000
North-Kill	B. & J. Seyfert	36	160	22	3,000	300	.....	5,000	33,000
Green Tree	Keen & Burkhart	19	82	12	1,600	150	.....	2,500	17,000
Moselem	N. & J. Hunter	110	550	60	7,500	300	750	13,000	102,000
Rockland (2)	J. Udree Schneider	53	265	31	4,500	450	.....	6,000	5,000
Union	George Reagan	61	305	37	3,000	.....	600	5,600	25,000
Spring	J. S. Bertolette	41	205	40	3,750	375	.....	6,000	36,000
Oley	Jacob S. Spang	35	165	61	3,000	300	.....	5,000	32,000
New District	William Schall	30	146	48	3,000	240	.....	4,000	26,000
District (2)	Reuben Trexler	62	320	64	5,300	480	.....	7,000	53,000
Mount Pleasant (3)		93	453	47	9,600	720	.....	10,000	78,000
Dale	David Schall	32	146	19	3,100	240	.....	3,500	25,000
Rockland	Daniel Oyster	18	81	17	2,500	150	.....	2,400	16,500
Pine	J. Rutter	90	460	61	8,500	700	.....	10,000	79,000
Total		1287	5857	851	95,300	6160	5150	135,000	1,089,050

Industries in 1840.—In 1840[1] there were in the county eleven furnaces and thirty-six bloomeries, forges and rolling-mills; total number of iron industries, forty-seven. The production, investment, men employed, etc., were as follows:

Tons of cast-iron	9,165
" bar-iron	6,569
" fuel consumed	45,765
Men employed	1,245
Capital invested	$367,444
Value of mine product	$54,800
Capital in mines	$32,100

Other industries in county then:

Flour-mills	27
Grist-mills	114
Oil-mills	15
Stores	119
Saw-mills	108
Paper-factories	5
Potteries	3
Powder-mills	3
Pounds of powder	549,000
Distilleries	29
" product (gals.)	54,644
Breweries	6
" product (gals.)	61,600

In 1851 there were forty-one iron-works in the county, a larger number than in any other county of Pennsylvania; and there was no county in the United States which contained more. Lancaster County had thirty; Chester County, twenty-five. The whole number in the State was five hundred and four. The capital invested in iron-works in the county then was $1,231,000.

[1] *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, December 26, 1840.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1850–1876.—The following statement shows the number of iron-works in Berks and adjoining counties for the years 1850 and 1876, respectively:

LOCATION.	FURNACES.		FORGES.		MILLS.	
	1850	1876	1850	1876	1850	1876
Berks	13	27	23	4	5	10
Bucks	2	1	0	0	0	1
Chester	5	4	6	6	14	9
Dauphin	6	12	2	1	1	5
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1	2
Lancaster	16	15	12	2	2	6
Lebanon	6	10	3	3	0	2
Lehigh	9	28	0	0	0	3
Montgomery	6	15	2	0	4	9
Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	8	14
Schuylkill	5	9	6	1	1	6
	68	122	57	17	36	67
Total of State	298	279	127	39	79	156

MEMORIAL FOR NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—In February, 1845,[1] a "memorial" was prepared by a committee of citizens of Reading, appointed at a town-meeting, setting forth reasons why Reading should be selected as a site for one of the national foundries, and it was presented to Congress. The committee referred to the security of Reading in time of war, its central position with regard to points of defense and supply of ordnance, its facilities of transportation, its supply of iron, coal and other materials and its low wages of labor. John Banks, Isaac Hiester and Isaac Eckert were on this committee—the others not being mentioned.[2] A statement of the furnaces and forges in the county was added, including those along the Schuylkill Canal, in Schuylkill County, and also those along the Union Canal, in Lebanon County. They afforded employment to about eleven hundred hands.

The following statement[3] comprises only the furnaces and forges in Berks County in 1845:

FURNACES.	OWNERS.	DISTANCE FROM READING. MILES.
Mount Penn	John Schwartz	3
Joanna	Darling & Smith	11
Hopewell	Brooke & Buckley	14
Reading	D. R. Porter & Co	12
Alsace	J. & S. Kauffman	4
Moselem	N. V. R. Hunter	12
Sally Ann	J. V. R. Hunter	15
Mary Ann	Horatio Trexler	18
Oley	Jacob S. Spang	10
Windsor	Jones & Co	16
Schuylkill	Schuylkill Nav. Co	18
Oley	J. Udree Snyder	8
Glasgow	Jacob Weaver	15
Union	George Reagan	24
Henry Clay	Eckert & Bro.	[Reading]
Speedwell (1)	Nicholas Yocum	2
Speedwell (1)	Daniel Yocum	2
Gibraltar (3)	Simon Seyfert	3
Allegheny (1)	—— Thompson	3
Birdsboro' (2)	E. & G. Brooke	10
Clinton (1)	George Zacharias	11
Pine (1)	Joseph Bailey	15
Charming (1)	David R. Porter	11
Spring (1)	D. K. Bertolette	11
Oley (1)	Jacob S. Spang	10
Rockland (2)	Snell & Co	14
Araminta (1)	Gottlieb Moyer	3
Maiden-creek (2)	Merkel & Co	20
Union (2)	George Reagan	24
Mt. Pleasant (1)	John Rush	20
Glasgow (1)	Jacob Weaver	15
Do-Well (2)	J. Seidel	4
Dale (1)	David Schall	16
Green Tree (1)	J. W. Burkhart	6
Sally Ann (1)	J. V. R. Hunter	15
District (1)	Jacob Deisher	15

Iron and nail-works, Reading, Whitaker, Seyfert & McManus,

Total—15 furnaces and 21 forges (including nail-works).

SUMMARY OF PRESENT FURNACES, FORGES AND MILLS.—Statement of iron furnaces, forges and mills in county, including size, capacity, etc., as published in "Directory of

[1] There had been a movement in this behalf seven years previously, the completion of the Reading Railroad having suggested the feasibility of procuring at Reading the establishment of a National Foundry, the building of which was then being agitated in Congress. A large meeting of the citizens of Reading was held in March, 1838, with this object in view, at which meeting General George M. Keim was appointed the chairman of the committee to present a memorial to Congress, and Henry A. Muhlenberg and John Ritter accompanied him to Washington to urge the claims of Reading.

[2] *Reading Gazette*, February 1, 1845. The entire memorial appears in this issue. Fifteen members were on the committee. The committee who carried the memorial to Washington were Wm. Darling, Wm. Strong and J. Pringle Jones.

[3] *Reading Gazette*, February 1, 1845.

Iron and Steel-Works in United States," by American Iron and Steel Association, 1884:

ANTHRACITE FURNACES.

Bechtelsville Furnace, at Bechtelsville; now known as Norway Furnace. One stack, 58½ x 14, built in 1875; open top; one iron hot-blast stove; ore, Berks County magnetic; product, foundry and mill pig-iron; annual capacity, 16,000 net tons. Brand, "Norway."

East Penn Furnaces, at Lyons Station, owned by Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Two stacks, each 48 x 12; built by East Penn Iron Company in 1874–75; injured by fire in 1881; closed tops; annual capacity, 17,000 tons.

Henry Clay Furnaces, at Reading, owned by Eckert & Brother. Two stacks, each 57 x 13; one built in 1842, and blown in in August, 1844; the other built in 1855, and blown in in September, 1856; four iron hot-blast stoves; closed tops; fuel, anthracite coal and coke; ores, hematite and magnetic from Berks and Lebanon Counties; product, No. 2 foundry and gray forge pig-iron; total annual capacity, 22,000 net tons. Brand, "Henry Clay."

Keystone Furnaces, at Birdsboro', owned by E. & G. Brooke Iron Company. Three stacks; one, 50 x 12, built in 1853; one, 55 x 15, built in 1871; one, 60 x 16, built in 1873; closed tops; fuel, anthracite coal and coke; ores, principally magnetic, with a mixture of hematite; product, forge pig-iron; annual capacity, 50,000 net tons. Brand, "Keystone."

Keystone Furnaces, at Reading, owned by Keystone Furnace Company. Two stacks; one, 50 x 15, built in 1869; the other, 50 x 14, built in 1872–73; blown in during June, 1873; closed tops; total annual capacity, 20,500 net tons.

Leesport Furnace, at Leesport, owned by Leesport Iron Company. One stack, 55 x 15, built in 1852; first blown in in 1853, and rebuilt in 1871; closed top; fuel five-sixths anthracite coal and one-sixth coke; ores, three-quarters hematite from Moselem, Berks County, and one-quarter magnetic from Cornwall, Lebanon County; specialty, foundry pig-iron; annual capacity, 14,000 net tons. Brand, "Leesport."

Kutztown Furnace, at Kutztown; owned by Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. One stack, 55 x 15, built in 1875, by Kutztown Iron Company; closed top; annual capacity, 8300 net tons.

Monocacy Furnace, at Monocacy; owned by Monocacy Furnace Company. One stack, 50 x 13, built at Hopewell in 1852; removed to Monocacy in 1854; specialty, foundry pig-iron; annual capacity, 10,000 net tons. Brand, "Monocacy." Formerly called Theresa Furnace.

Moselem Furnace, at Moselem, owned by Leibrandt & McDowell. One stack, 49 x 12, built in 1823 for charcoal, and rebuilt several times; two Ford hot-blast stoves; closed top; fuel, anthracite coal; ores, three-quarters Moselem hematite and one-quarter Cornwall magnetic; specialty, foundry pig-iron; annual capacity, 8000 net tons. Brand, "Moselem."

Mt. Laurel Furnace, one mile east of Temple; owned by Clymer Iron Company. One stack, 50 x 11, built in 1836, rebuilt in 1847; changed to anthracite in 1873, but not blown in afterwards until February 1, 1880; closed top; annual capacity, 5000 net tons; two hot-blast stoves; ore principally hematite; product, foundry pig-iron.

Reading Iron-Works Furnace, at Reading; owned by "Reading Iron-Works." Two stacks, 55 x 15 and 55 x 16, built in 1854 and 1873, respectively; closed tops; ore, principally hematite from Lehigh and Lebanon Counties; product, foundry and mill pig-iron; total annual capacity, 20,000 net tons.

Robesonia Furnace, at Robesonia; owned by Ferguson, White & Co. One stack, 80 x 18, built in 1858, and rebuilt in 1874, and again in 1884; three Whitwell hot-blast stoves; closed top; fuel, anthracite coal and coke; Cornwall ore is exclusively used; product, red-short pig-iron for Bessemer steel and bar-iron; annual capacity, 25,000 net tons. Brand, "Robesonia." A furnace, built here in 1845, was abandoned in 1880.

Topton Furnace, at Topton; owned by Topton Furnace Company. One stack, 55 x 16; built in 1873, by Topton Iron Company.

Temple Furnace, at Temple; owned by Temple Iron Company. One stack, 55 x 14, built in 1867, and rebuilt in 1875; two iron hot-blast stoves; closed top; ores, from Lehigh, Berks and Lebanon Counties, and from New Jersey; specialty, foundry pig-iron; annual capacity, 12,000 net tons.

CHARCOAL FURNACES.

Hampton Furnace, at Birdsboro', owned by E. and G. Brooke Iron Company. One stack, 30 x 8, built in 1846, and rebuilt in 1872; closed top; cold blast; ore, principally hematite, obtained in the vicinity of the furnace; product, car-wheel iron; capacity, 1500 net tons.

Hopewell Furnace, in Union township, south of Monocacy, owned by Edward S. Buckley. One stack, 30 x 7, built in 1765, and rebuilt in 1800; cold blast; water and steam-power; ores, hematite and magnetic, obtained in the neighborhood; product, car-wheel pig-iron; annual capacity, 1200 net tons.

Joanna Furnace, at Joanna, owned by L. Heber Smith. One stack, 30 x 8, built in 1792 by Potts & Rutter, and rebuilt in 1847; cold blast; water and steam-power; open top; ores, local magnetic and hematite; specialty, car-wheel pig-iron; annual capacity, 1200 net tons. Brand, "Joanna."

Mary Ann Furnace, in Longswamp, owned by Horatio Trexler. Built in 1793. Out of blast since 1869.

Maiden-creek Furnace, at Lenhartsville, owned by Jacob K. Spang. One stack, 33 x 9, built in 1854;

cold and warm blast; water and steam-power; open top; annual capacity, 1600 net tons.

Mount Penn Furnace, in Cumru township, owned by W. M. Kaufman & Co. Built in 1830. One stack, 30 x 8½. Abandoned in 1883.

Oley Furnace, in Oley township, near Friedensburg, owned by Clymer Iron Company. One stack, 30 x 8, built in 1772; open top; cold blast; steam and water-power; ores, three-quarters hematite and one-quarter primitive; specialty, No. 1 dead gray iron; annual capacity, 2000 net tons.

Sally Ann Furnace, latterly called Rockland, in Rockland township, owned by Hunter estate. Built in 1791, rebuilt in 1879, and burned in 1881.

MILLS.

Birdsboro' Nail-Works, at Birdsboro', owned by E. & G. Brooke Iron Company. Built in 1848; 2 single and 11 double puddling furnaces, 2 scrap and 4 heating furnaces, 113 nail-machines, and 5 trains of rolls; steam and water-power; product, nails; annual capacity, 250,000 kegs. Brand, "Anchor."

Blandon Iron-Works, at Blandon, owned by Maiden-creek Iron Company. Built in 1867; 11 single puddling furnaces, 2 heating furnaces and 3 trains of rolls; product, round, square, flat, hoop, band and skelp-iron; annual capacity, 8000 net tons.

Gibraltar Iron-Works, at Gibraltar, in Robeson township, owned by S. Seyfert & Co. Built in 1846, and completely rebuilt in 1883–84, and new machinery erected; 2 heating furnaces and one 18-inch train of rolls; product, boiler-plate and boiler-tube and pipe-iron; annual capacity, 3000 net tons.

Keystone Iron-Works, at Reading, owned by J. H. Craig and Jacob Snell. Built in 1854; 1 double and 5 single puddling furnaces, 2 heating furnaces and one 18-inch train of rolls; product, boiler-plate, skelp, tank, chute, stack, pipe, boat and car-iron and muck-bars; annual capacity, 3600 net tons.

McIlvain & Sons' Boiler-Plate Mill, at Reading owned by Wm. McIlvain & Sons. First put in operation in 1857; 2 double and 4 single puddling furnaces, 3 heating furnaces, 2 trains of rolls (break-down rolls, 52 by 25 inches, and finishing rolls, 81 by 25 inches) and one 3-ton hammer; product, every variety of plate-iron; annual capacity, 6000 net tons. Brand, "McIlvain."

Philadelphia and Reading Rolling-Mill, at Reading, owned by Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, built in 1868; 12 single puddling furnaces, 10 heating furnaces and 3 trains of rolls (one 12, one 23 and one 24-inch); product, rails, splice-bars, and muck-bars; annual capacity, 50,000 net tons. Specialty, reheated iron rails. Bessemer steel rails are rolled from purchased blooms. Brand, "P. & R."

Reading Bolt and Nut Works, at Reading, owned by J. H. Sternbergh. Established in 1865; enlarged in 1872 and 1881; 4 heating furnaces, 3 trains of rolls (one 9, one 10 and one 12-inch,) and 1 hammer; product, refined merchant bar, band and skelp-iron; also, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, etc.; annual capacity, about 8000 net tons.

Reading Iron-Works, at Reading, owned by "Reading Iron-Works." Flue-iron mill built in 1836; 12 single puddling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces, 1 rotary squeezer, 3 trains of rolls, 28 nail-machines and 1 spike-machine; product, cut nails, bar, band, hoop and skelp-iron; annual capacity, 7000 net tons. Plate mill built in 1863; 8 double puddling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces, 1 hammer and 4 trains of rolls; product, sheet, plate and bar-iron; annual capacity, 10,000 net tons.

Seyfert Rolling-Mills, at Seyfert Station, W. & N. R. R., in Robeson township, owned by Samuel R. Seyfert. Built in 1880–81, and started in March, 1881; 4 double puddling furnaces, 4 forge fires, 3 heating furnaces, one 4-ton hammer and 2 trains of rolls; product, boiler-plate, boiler-tube and pipe-iron, blooms, and puddled bar; annual capacity, 5,000 net tons.

BLOOMERIES (FORGES).

Charming Forge, in Marion, near Womelsdorf, owned by W. & B. F. Taylor. Built in 1749; 5 forge fires, 1 heating furnace, 1 refinery and 1 hammer; water power; product, charcoal and coke blooms for boiler-plate and sheet-iron, made from pig-iron; annual capacity, 1000 net tons.

Gibraltar Iron-Works, at Gibraltar, in Robeson, owned by S. Seyfert & Co. Built in 1846; 1 coke run-out, 4 charcoal forge fires and 2 hammers; water-power; product, charcoal blooms for flue-iron and boiler-plate; annual capacity, 500 net tons.

Mount Airy Forge, on North Kill, in Tulpehocken Upper, near Shartlesville, owned by Robert C. Green. Built about 1840; 2 forge fires, one 4-tuyere run-out and 1 hammer; water-power; product, run-out anthracite, charcoal and scrap blooms and billets for boiler-plate, sheets and wire; annual capacity, 450 net tons.

Moyer's Forge, on Antietam Creek, in Exeter, south of Jacksonwald, owned by Morgan J. Althouse. Built in 1825; 3 fires and 1 hammer; water-power; product, charcoal blooms for steel, made from pig-iron and steel scrap. Abandoned in 1883, and converted into a chopping-mill.

North Kill Forge, near Shartlesville, on North Kill, owned by M. B. Seyfert & Co. Built in 1830, and repaired and started in 1879 after a long idleness. Product, run-out anthracite blooms.

Schuylkill Steam Forge, at Douglassville, owned by B. F. Morret. Completed in 1878; 8 fires, 1 double run-out and 1 hammer; product, charcoal blooms for boiler plate and sheet iron, made from charcoal pig-iron and scrap-iron.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1880.—Statistics relating to iron establishments and their production in Berks and surrounding counties for the year 1880,[1]—

[1] From United States Census Report, 1880.

	Berks.	Chester.	Lancaster.	Lebanon.	Lehigh.	Montgomery.
Number of establishments.	33	12	18	13	9	19
Capital invested	$5,365,118	$2,159,900	$2,407,500	$1,428,628	$9,514,850	$5,245,613
Hands employed	3,048	1,735	1,605	501	2,673	2,973
Wages paid	$1,123,946	$812,079	$444,305	$230,134	$890,926	$1,301,610
Value of all materials	$5,049,091	$2,650,898	$1,757,828	$1,250,411	$5,631,985	$4,593,563
Value of all products	$7,730,512	$4,162,957	$2,663,223	$1,904,489	$8,578,871	$7,194,821
Total weight of " (tons)[2]	213,580	78,363	87,019	73,149	324,875	168,628

PRODUCTION OF IRON IN BERKS COUNTY, AT THREE RECENT PERIODS.[1]

Pig Iron.	1876. Net tons.[2]	1882. Net tons.	1884. Net tons.
Anthracite and coke	55,962	148,359	133,664
Charcoal	2,679	8,391	2,283
Total	58,641	156,750	135,947

The following table shows the production of all forms of rolled iron, including bar-iron, plate-iron, nail-plate, sheet-iron, and iron and steel rails. (No steel was produced in Berks County. Steel for rails bought elsewhere.)

Years.	Net tons.
1876	31,799
1882	94,996
1884	49,795
Years. Hammered Iron Blooms.	**Net tons.**
1876	460
1882	3,457
1884	2,185

General Industries.—The industries previously mentioned were prominent in their several sections on account of the capital invested and the men employed to carry them on successfully. But besides these there were many other industries in the several townships. Blacksmith-shops and wheelwright-shops were located and conducted in every community. They were necessary for the accommodation of the settlers. They were not large. Only a few individuals worked together—mostly a master-workman and his apprentice. Grist-mills for flour and feed were situated along all the large streams. The mill of George Boone, Esq., on the Monocacy, is the earliest one of which I found any notice—it having been referred to in 1727; and the Price Mill, at the mouth of the Wyomissing, was one of the earliest, having been erected about 1735. The Welsh were mechanics who conducted their trades in small factories along the Wyomissing. Rope-makers were common in every section. Ropes and cords were largely used in the daily affairs of life. This industry was conducted for many years by individuals at their homes; but improved machinery and steam caused its decline, and small ropewalks were compelled to discontinue. Carpenters and builders were numerous. They were finished workmen, preparing every article out of wood by hand. Some of the old buildings, still in a good state of preservation, attest the excellence of their workmanship. Doors and windows and frames of all kinds used in building operations were hand-made. This custom amongst them continued till the introduction of the planing-mill about 1835, and then it began to decline. The country saw-mill, run by water-power, was active then in preparing lumber; but great steam mills in the lumber regions have caused them to become less and less active. Great rafts of logs are no longer towed down the canals to Reading, especially the Union Canal from the Susquehanna River, to afford employment to our saw-mills. The railroads instead deliver finished lumber.

Every community had a weaver, who conducted his business at his home. He wove carpets and coverlets (plain and fancy) and linen and cotton stuffs for domestic use. He did not carry a large stock on hand; he manufactured articles to order.[1] And so with other trades.

Fulling-mills, paper-mills, oil-mills and distilling-mills were conducted for cloths, paper, oil and whiskey, but they were limited in capacity.

Statistics of Manufactures of County, 1870 and 1880.—Two tables are introduced for the years 1870 and 1880. The statistics were taken from the Census Reports of the United States:

[1] Furnished by James M. Swank, vice-president of American Iron and Steel Association.

[2] A net ton consists of two thousand pounds.

[1] County industries are described in the districts where they were or are situated. Full statistics of county productions were not obtainable.

Manufactures of Berks County, 1870.*

Manufactures.	Establishments	Hands employed	Capital invested	Wages.	Material.	Products.
Agricultural implements	10	64	$66,050	$27,329	$29,810	$85,675
Boats	3	121	59,500	46,470	106,401	155,801
Boots and shoes	11	177	70,900	69,150	89,622	170,417
Brass founding, etc	1	13	28,000	7,020	6,730	25,000
Bread and bakery products	3	13	3,100	5,528	10,090	19,291
Bricks	29	386	191,160	81,416	97,915	260,110
Brooms, etc	7	26	7,350	1,910	4,495	14,300
Carpets (rag)	13	27	2,775	4,423	14,160	25,175
Carpets (other than rag)	2	16	5,500	2,525	8,900	12,400
Carriages and wagons	54	185	67,950	40,846	44,064	137,233
Cars (freight and passenger)	1	20	10,000	6,000	75,000	106,500
Charcoal	3	14	350	2,850	22,336	32,000
Clothing (men's)	59	307	88,375	54,647	137,143	228,891
Coffins	2	8	5,500	2,240	8,400	18,924
Confectionery	2	6	6,000	1,800	5,860	13,000
Cordage and twine	1	46	100,000	10,000	114,800	145,600
Cotton goods	5	341	198,400	77,150	175,574	299,550
Fertilizers	2	12	22,000	5,240	29,125	37,500
Flour-mill products	63	154	537,550	29,555	1,127,265	1,308,233
Furniture	37	139	50,475	27,013	35,904	93,668
Gas	1	12	150,000	8,390	24,533	72,471
Glue	2	17	12,000	2,880	8,972	14,000
Hats and caps	16	432	391,188	177,460	158,299	951,880
Hubs and wagon material	2	19	13,500	5,600	5,410	20,328
Iron (blooms)	3	16	62,500	5,133	49,415	59,220
forged and rolled	19	1027	2,199,659	581,260	2,199,684	2,983,755
bolts, nuts, etc	2	26	110,000	13,564	52,309	71,000
nails, etc	3	140	180,000	66,250	288,472	383,500
wrought, tubes, etc	1	241	750,000	108,410	437,206	569,634
pigs	17	1244	2,378,600	332,945	1,415,166	2,041,025
castings	12	421	505,500	171,283	348,888	616,659
stoves, heaters, etc	3	71	121,000	40,340	55,002	101,950
Leather (tanned)	38	113	180,765	26,191	281,499	348,564
(curried)	39	74	111,525	15,777	250,961	314,831
Lime	57	172	86,450	34,878	96,433	185,979
Liquors (distilled)	2	9	22,000	3,025	28,689	92,520
(malt)	5	66	421,000	36,720	150,715	257,679
Lumber (planed)	1	26	70,000	15,000	28,000	50,000
(sawed)	15	46	43,200	11,000	43,250	85,666
Machinery (not specified)	6	68	72,990	23,090	14,480	68,750
(engines and boilers)	3	112	95,500	40,600	42,350	107,640
Malt	1	6	40,000	5,000	34,100	50,000
Marble and stone work (not specified)	3	20	16,000	9,900	18,200	31,500
(tombstones)	18	63	40,135	16,171	18,428	50,322
Masonry (brick and stone)	18	125	690	19,630	44,488	99,900
Millinery	8	31	8,820	3,200	7,275	15,320
Oils (vegetable and linseed)	3	6	8,500	1,140	20,750	24,900
Paper (not specified)	1	13	30,000	4,000	21,400	55,000
(printing)	3	50	68,000	15,000	76,488	129,679
Saddlery and harness	33	85	18,500	13,773	26,652	56,859
Sash, doors and blinds	6	130	56,500	61,417	112,852	211,861
Scales and balances	1	9	25,000	3,600	9,375	15,300
Stone and earthenware	13	49	72,431	15,345	10,601	54,125
Tin, copper and sheet-iron ware	33	95	59,985	18,592	47,381	101,961
Tobacco and cigars	38	282	89,500	49,910	86,198	196,543
Woolen goods	13	227	197,780	57,473	158,795	285,435
Total	1414	8991†	$11,182,603	$2,711,231	$10,646,049	$16,243,453

* For year 1860: Number of establishments, 679; hands employed, 5,009; capital invested, $5,829,440; wages, $1,313,568; material, $4,268,210; products, $6,821,840.

† Males above sixteen, 7,671; females above sixteen, 701; youths, 619.

MANUFACTURES OF BERKS COUNTY, 1880.

MANUFACTURES.	Establishments	Hands employed	Capital invested	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Agricultural implements	9	84	$99,812	$24,668	$17,880	$71,993
Boots and shoes	4	70	74,600	17,730	54,280	78,017
Boxes, cigar	4	17	10,950	5,180	25,750	45,450
Bread and bakery products	30	89	41,800	26,137	78,023	147,280
Brick and tile	25	316	216,570	51,978	87,297	197,269
Brooms and brushes	9	29	8,128	7,375	16,600	38,900
Carpets, rag	8	47	6,300	10,476	12,650	32,243
Carriages and wagons	12	88	51,800	26,096	39,000	87,200
Clothing (men's)	33	217	102,091	45,334	134,777	209,512
Confectionery	8	27	20,100	7,600	28,400	49,600
Cordage and twine	1	28	50,000	7,200	50,000	75,000
Cotton goods	1	226	150,000	38,445	83,334	125,175
Flouring and grist-mill products	155	174	789,300	34,229	1,320,305	1,522,821
Foundry and machine-shop products	21	867	762,265	304,749	546,044	1,049,648
Furniture	28	116	125,625	36,709	69,441	178,383
Hardware	4	619	422,363	182,562	188,241	579,789
Iron and steel	33	3048	5,365,118	1,123,946	5,409,091	7,730,512
Iron forgings	1	43	40,000	16,816	58,113	76,792
Iron pipe (wrought)	1	700	1,000,000	240,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Leather (curried)	23	49	69,747	12,988	155,381	192,840
Leather (tanned)	29	101	241,333	22,802	270,831	362,211
Liquors (distilled)	3	6	45,000	2,500	25,500	38,500
Liquors (malt)	7	80	577,000	43,580	214,791	390,520
Lumber (sawed)	36	47	48,540	6,665	44,173	79,830
Marble and stone work	14	44	87,087	14,040	50,000	96,600
Mixed textiles	2	106	15,167	35,485	72,417	149,936
Paints	1	13	70,000	5,600	72,000	80,000
Paper	4	115	90,000	28,833	157,198	213,551
Printing and publishing	12	202	230,990	63,909	66,845	173,800
Saddlery and harness	24	31	22,795	8,700	18,565	40,835
Shirts	3	21	5,400	5,180	12,700	23,800
Shoddy	1	7	25,000	1,400	20,000	32,000
Spectacles and eye-glasses	1	117	100,000	35,000	15,000	60,000
Tin, copper, and sheet iron ware	44	80	101,015	26,472	53,890	104,095
Tobacco, cigars, etc.	61	406	167,849	77,493	221,612	380,091
Woolen goods	10	192	114,167	51,966	171,760	288,692
Wool hats	17	891	662,500	248,987	818,704	1,385,026
Total	1044	10008*	$12,522,140	$3,077,919	$13,026,331	$20,143,164

* Hands employed: males above sixteen, 8,747; females above fifteen, 830; youths, 431.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Military Periods—Cause of War—Officers, Supplies, etc.—Colonial Forts—Burd's Journal—Invasion of County by Indians—Numerous Letters on Sufferings of Early Inhabitants—Peace Declared—Persons Murdered, Taken Prisoners and Missing.

MILITARY PERIODS.—Like every other country, ours has also its military periods. They are very interesting to us, and the interest is not of an ordinary kind. Its nature is more or less thrilling. Nothing in the progress of our country is more so. Our growth in population and wealth, its fluctuations from different causes, losses by storm and fire, and death by famine and pestilence, awaken in us great interest. As we advance step by step in our researches, from interest we grow into eagerness, and from sympathy we are carried into a sort of terror at the wonderful power of an apparently inexplicable and uncontrollable law. But when we get beyond the agency of natural forces, study the actions of man against man, tribe against tribe or nation against nation, incited by interest or hate in the onward movements of our social organization, and see that at times they result in war, bloodshed and death, our interest becomes intense and thrilling sensations move us into inexpressible pity or revenge.

The citizens of Berks County participated in the following five wars, in which our country

was engaged during its eventful history, from the beginning till now: French and Indian War, 1755 to 1762; Revolution, 1775 to 1782; English War, 1812 to 1815; Mexican War, 1846 to 1848; War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865.

At present we have a strong feeling of security in the enjoyment of life and property. This is a great blessing. It is both inspiring and ennobling. It conduces to the persistent direction of labor in the various channels of industry, and to the development of our general life as a free people. This feeling did not exist one hundred and thirty years ago. Then, for some years, our people were in constant alarm and great dread of loss and death. Our county organization had just been established after repeated efforts in the Colonial Assembly running through a number of years. Before this the prospects for rapid improvement were bright and promising. But these prospects were darkened by a cruel foe. The inhabitants had confidence in themselves, but they needed protection. The colonial government was weak. It could not extend its power effectively over the entire State. They were, therefore, discouraged. Driven by dread, and suffering from loss, they were obliged to petition the Governor for protection. In pursuance of their petitions, forts were erected along the Blue Mountain, and small detachments of soldiers were stationed in them to guard the neighboring settlers from the atrocious cruelties of the Indians. Formerly the Indians and settlers were on the most friendly terms. They associated and dealt with each other in the most satisfactory manner. The change from friendship and peace to hate, revenge and war was most surprising. It was produced by the wicked misrepresentations of the French, and terminated in what is known in our history as the "French and Indian War."

Cause of War.—Whilst the Penns were endeavoring to locate a town on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill at the "Ford," war was being carried on between England and France, and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was formed between them in the same year in which the town was laid out. But this treaty of peace did not settle the controversy between them in respect to territory on the American continent. The English colonies were originally planted along the sea-coast. But they advanced westwardly. The English, therefore, claimed the right to extend their settlements across the continent, from ocean to ocean. The French, however, had possessed Canada to the north and Louisiana to the south. They, too, claimed the intervening territory which lay along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Both parties claimed the same country, and, in order to maintain their respective rights, they "rushed into a fierce and bloody war for lands which belonged to neither, and which, in twenty years after the termination of hostilities, passed away from both and became vested in a new power whose national existence, by a mysterious Providence, in a great measure, grew out of their contentions."[1] It was accelerated by a large grant of six hundred thousand acres of land in that disputed territory by the English to certain persons who associated under the title of the "Ohio Company." This great company agitated a scheme for the settlement of the land granted to them, which alarmed the French. Remonstrances and complaints having proved fruitless, each party seized and plundered the subjects of the other; and hostilities ensued which resulted in the defeat of Braddock in the western section of the province in 1755.[2]

The Indians, having united with the French through misrepresentation, and finding the frontier open, proceeded eastwardly to recover and repossess the territory which had formerly been theirs, and out of which they believed they had been swindled.[3] On their way they committed

[1] Ramsay's "History of United States," 276.

[2] The declaration of war was published at Easton by the Governor, on the 30th of July, 1756, and at Philadelphia in August following. It was issued by King George on the 17th of May, 1755. See 2 Penn. Arch., 735.

[3] In a message to the Executive Council on the 3d of November, 1755, Governor Morris said, —

"This invasion was what we had the greatest reason to believe would be the consequence of General Braddock's defeat and the retreat of the regular troops, and had my hands been properly strengthened, I should have put this province into such a posture of defence as might have prevented the mischiefs that have since happened.

"It seems clear, from the different accounts I have received, that the French have gained to their interest the

depredations and cruelties which resulted in a great loss of life and property. Notwithstanding forts were erected by the provincial government along the Kittatinny Mountain, from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, to afford protection to the settlers in the vicinity, and were garrisoned with twenty-five companies, comprising one thousand four hundred men, they even crossed the mountain and carried their wickedness, arson and murder into the counties adjoining. Berks County was entered. Numerous persons, including men, women and children, were killed, and many dwellings and barns were burned. This naturally spread consternation throughout the county. The settlers along the mountain fled and abandoned home and property. The enemy extended their incursions to a point near Reading. The inhabitants of the town became alarmed for their safety. They armed and organized themselves to defend the town, and even marched to the mountain to assist in driving the cruel foe out of the county. Many letters have been published which describe the wretched state of the people who lived in the townships to the north and west of the town.

The cruelties of the Indians and the unsettled condition of the inhabitants of the upper section of the county continued during the years 1755, 1756 and 1757. During these years the English were unsuccessful in their campaigns against the French and Indians. Their affairs here were in an alarming situation. Their efforts had produced only expense and disappointment. But in 1758 the tide turned in their favor through the vigorous administration of a new leader, William Pitt. The Indians retreated and victory crowned the British armies everywhere during the succeeding years till 1760, when the French were dispossessed of all the territories in dispute and forced to surrender Canada. Peace was declared in 1763.

The town of Reading had just been fairly started when this terrible shock fell upon the inhabitants. Though discouraged, they did not abandon their new settlement and its bright prospects, as the settlers were forced to do along the mountain. They remained, they persevered, they succeeded. It is probable that the unsettled condition of affairs during that period in the townships bordering on the mountain, which arose from the incursions and cruelties of the Indians, contributed much towards the rapid growth of the town.

The Friends, through Christopher Sauer,

Delawares and Shawanese Indians under the ensnaring pretense of restoring them to their country, their intimate knowledge of which will make them dangerous enemies to the colonies in general, and to this in particular."

The Governor doubtless founded his opinion upon the following report which was made to him by a committee of three persons (Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner and Thomas Cadwalader), who had been appointed to make a full investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the causes that occasioned the defection of the Indians:

"And we further beg leave to remind your honor, that, at one of the conferences held with Scaroyody, one of the Six Nation chiefs, and Andrew Mountour, in the council chamber, they being particularly asked if the Delawares or Shawanese had any cause of complaint given them by this government, they declared that those Indians never mentioned any to them, and that they never heard or did believe they had any; but that they attributed their defection wholly to the defeat of General Braddock, and the increase of strength and reputation gained on that victory by the French, and their intimidating those Indians and using all means by promises and threats to seduce and fix them in their interest, and to the seeming weakness and want of union in the English, and their appearing unable or unwilling to protect them, and particularly this government, who had constantly refused to put the hatchet into their hands; and we beg leave to say we are entirely of opinion that this is the true and sole cause of their defection."

Teedyuscung, the chief of the Delawares, referred to this treaty with the Indians at a meeting in Easton, June 28, 1762, in a speech to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, and Sir William Johnson, of New York, when he said,—

"At a treaty held here about six years ago I made a complaint against the proprietors and charged them with depriving us of our lands by forgery and fraud, which we did at a time when we were just come from the French, by whom we were very much incensed against our brothers, the English. This matter was afterwards, by our mutual consent, referred to the great King George over the waters, who directed you, brother, to enquire into the circumstances of the case and make a report to him that he might see what was just therein.

"You have taken the trouble to come for this purpose, and many days have been spent in this affair. It now appears, by sundry old writings and papers which have been shown by the proprietary commissioners and read at this conference, that the said charge of forgery was a mistake, into which mistake we were led by the accounts we had received from our ancestors concerning the lands sold by Maykerikishe, Sahoppey and Tahaughsey to old William Penn in the year 1686."

the publisher of a German newspaper, at Germantown, induced the German settlers to co-operate with them. They persuaded them to believe that the Provincial Council intended to enslave them, enforce their young men to become soldiers and to load them down with taxes. These representations induced the Germans to travel to Philadelphia from all parts in order to vote, and they carried all the elections. Almost to a man, the Germans refused to bear arms in the French and Indian War.

Officers, Supplies, etc., in County.—The provincial military officers of Berks County in 1754 were: Lieutenant-Colonel, Conrad Weiser; Captains, Christian Bussé (at Fort Henry), Frederick Smith, Jacob Orndt, Jacob Morgan (at Fort Lebanon); Lieutenant, Philip Weiser; Ensigns, —— Harry (at Fort Lebanon), Edward Biddle; Sergeant, Peter Smith; Corporal, —— Schaeffer.

Weiser was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, which consisted of nine companies. This was a portion of the troops which were ordered by the Governor and provincial commissioners to be raised for the purpose of repelling the invasion by the Indians, the total force to comprise twenty-five companies, numbering fourteen hundred men. Of the nine companies under Weiser, one and one-half companies were at Fort Henry, and one company was at Fort Williams.

In March, 1756, an independent company of grenadiers, in General Shirley's regiment, was stationed at Reading on duty. Upon receiving orders to march to New York, twenty-five men, under the command of a lieutenant, were ordered to Reading to remain on guard till further orders.

In June, 1756, the town was occupied by a company of men, under the command of Conrad Weiser. It was composed of two sergeants and twenty-eight privates. Shortly before, an independent company of grenadiers, from General Shirley's regiment, had been stationed here on duty. The ammunition at Reading then consisted of twenty-five good muskets, twenty-five muskets out of repair, eleven broken muskets, nine cartridge-boxes, two hundred and forty pounds of powder, six hundred pounds of lead. In August, 1757, "fifty men, from Cumru and other townships near Reading, set out in expectation of bringing in some Indian scalps."

In February, 1758, Fort Williams was garrisoned by Captain Morgan and fifty-three men; and Fort Henry was garrisoned by Captain Bussé with eighty-nine men, and Captain Weiser with one hundred and five men; and Fort Augusta with eight companies, numbering three hundred and sixty-two men.

The whole number of men receiving pay then in the province was one thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

In June, 1758, Berks County had in the service fifty-six good and strong wagons. Each wagon was completely furnished with four able horses and an expert driver. These wagons were formed into two divisions,—the first division containing twenty-six wagons, and the second thirty wagons. A deputy wagon-master, appointed by Colonel Weiser, was over each division. Their names were John Lesher and Jacob Weaver, who were reported to be freeholders and able to speak the English and German languages and to understand smith and wheelwright work.

In 1761 the inhabitants of Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships raised one hundred and fifty men as rangers to guard the county lines of Berks and Lancaster Counties.

The following is from a return of troops, commanded by Major Asher Clayton, stationed on frontiers of Lancaster, Berks and Northampton Counties, dated June 1, 1764:

In Berks County.

At Fort Henry, Bethel township, Captain John Philip De Haas; one sergeant, eighteen men.

(Conrad) Rehrer's, Bethel township, Lieutenant Christopher Seely; fourteen men.

Christopher Young's, Tulpehocking township, Ensign William Wild [Wiles]; one sergeant, thirteen men.

Kauffman's Mill, Bern township, Captain Jacob Kern; one sergeant, fourteen men.

Hagabaugh's, Albany township, Lieutenant John Sitzhoupt; fifteen men.

John Overwinter's, Albany township, Ensign George Nagle; twelve men.

—— ——, Bern township; one sergeant, ten men.

—— ——, Heidelberg township, Captain Nicholas Houssegger, Ensign William McMean; one sergeant, twenty-six men.

Colonial Forts.—When the officials of the provincial government learned that the Indians and French had united for the purpose of co-operating against the English on this continent, they decided to afford protection to the settlements near the frontiers by the erection of forts; and the number of settlers who had gone beyond the Blue Mountains till this time having been small, they determined to locate these forts along this natural boundary line from the Delaware on the east to the Susquehanna on the west.[1] The object of these forts was simply for refuge, as places to which the inhabitants could retreat when danger was imminent. They were erected hastily to serve a temporary purpose. Unfortunately for the people, they were too few in number and too far apart to serve the purpose for which they were intended, especially to those who were somewhat removed. The Indians did not march over the mountains in large numbers together, and they did not attack the forts. They came quietly and in small parties. Without any warning they fell upon the unprotected families like a thunderbolt, and after murdering men, women and children indiscriminately and setting fire to dwellings and barns, they departed like a flash. And their success in these wicked incursions was truly wonderful.

The following forts were erected in the territory which was embraced in Berks County, the first four having been along the Blue Mountain, and the last at Shamokin (now Sunbury): Fort Henry, Fort Dietrich Snyder, Fort Northkill, Fort Lebanon, Fort Franklin and Fort Augusta.

Fort of 1754.—The house within the stockades was built of logs, and often crowded uncomfortably by the neighboring inhabitants in times of danger. The stockades were logs, about eighteen feet long, cut in the woods where the forts were built, and planted in the ground as closely as possible. They were intended to protect the house and prevent the Indians from shooting its occupants when they stepped out of the house.

Fort Henry was situated in Bethel township, in what was, and still is, commonly known as "The Hollow," about three miles northwardly from the present village of Millersburg, some fifty yards to the east of the "Old Shamokin Road," which leads over the mountain. The spot was somewhat elevated, to enable the guard to look out some distance in every direction. There is no particular mention of this fort in the Colonial Records, which omission induces the belief that it was a fort erected by the people of that vicinity for their protection. It was sometimes called "Dietrich Six's," doubtless because it stood on the land of Dietrich Six. The records mention several times that the people fled to Dietrich Six's, but the place was not indicated as a military post. The field where it was situated has been under cultivation for many years. Not a single mark remains to indicate where it stood. It was erected some time before June, 1754.

In the beginning of June, 1757, the Governor of the province visited Fort Henry, having been escorted thither by sixty substantial freeholders of the county on horseback, completely armed. "They presented a very dutiful address to his honor, in which they expressed the warmest loyalty to the King and the greatest zeal and alacrity to serve His Majesty in defense of their country."

Michael La Chauvignerie, a French officer, was captured at Fort Henry, and examined in Reading, October 16, 1757, by Conrad Weiser, James Read and Thomas Oswald, but nothing of any particular importance was developed except that he had been in this part of the country once before and that his party killed

[1] In 1758, the location and distances were reported to be as follows:

	Miles.
From Wind Gap to Doll's Block-House	20
Thence to Fort Leychy	8
" " Fort Allen	10
" " Block-House	20
" " Fort Everit	10
" " Fort Williams	12
" " Fort Henry	22
" " Fort Swatara	14
" " Fort Hunter, on Susquehanna	24
Total distance	140

and scalped a German and took seven children prisoners. He stated that the Indians had a great number of prisoners which they would not part with.

Fort at Dietrich Snyder's.—A fort was situated on the top of the Broad Mountain, north of Fort Northkill. It occupied one of the most prominent spots on the mountain. Being within two miles distant from Fort Northkill, it is supposed that this fort was designed for an observatory or watch-house. It is mentioned in the "Historical Map of Pennsylvania."

Fort Northkill was situated in Upper Tulpehocken township, near the Northkill—a branch of the Tulpehocken Creek—about two miles east of Strausstown and about a mile south from the base of the Blue Mountain. It was built in the early part of 1754.

With regard to the dimensions of the fort Commissary Young says, June 20, 1756: "The fort is about nine miles to the westward of the Schuylkill, and stands in a very thick wood, on a small rising ground, half a mile from the middle of Northkill Creek. It is intended for a square about 32 feet each way; at each corner is a half-bastion of very little service to flank the curtains—the stockades were ill fixed in the ground, and open in many places—within is a very bad log-house for the people; it has no chimney and can afford but little shelter in bad weather."

Ensign Harry had command of the fort in June, 1754. "Harry marched out of the fort about 12 o'clock with his men to Fort Lebanon, according to orders. Provisions I found in the fort as follows: 5 pounds of powder, 198 pounds of flour, 10 small bars of lead, 15 pounds of beef and pork, 3½ pounds of candles."[1]

In 1879 there was a heap of ground close by. This was caused by the excavation of the cellar or underground chamber into which the women and children were placed for security. Some of the ground has fallen into the opening, and the autumn leaves have been blown into it for one hundred and twenty-five years, so that now it is nearly full. Mr. Jonathan Goodman, of Strausstown, a man nearly eighty years of age, who was born and who lived all his lifetime in the neighborhood of the fort, said then that he remembered that the stockades were still in position, higher than the ceiling of a room, and that the form of the fort could still be seen in his younger days.[2]

There was an attack in the neighborhood of Fort Northkill on the 1st of October, 1757. Application was made to Conrad Weiser (who was in Reading at the time) for immediate assistance. Captain Oswald (who commanded the guards about Reading) sent two lieutenants with forty men to their relief.

Fort Lebanon was situated "on the forks of the Schuylkill," in that section of the county beyond the Blue Mountain, near the outlet of the "Little Schuylkill." This was at a point just above Port Clinton. It was erected in the beginning of the year 1754. In 1758 it was known as "Fort Williams;" and it was also called sometimes "Fort Schuylkill." It is frequently mentioned in the *Pennsylvania Archives*. Two years after its erection it was described as follows: "Fort Lebanon, about 24 miles from Gnadenhutten, in the line to Shamokin. Fort 100 feet square. Stockades 14 feet high. House within built 30 by 20, with a large store-room. A spring within. A magazine 12 feet square. On a barren, not much timber on it. One hundred families protected by it within the new purchase. No township. Built in three weeks; something considerable given by the neighbors towards it."

Fort Franklin.—The fourth and last fort on the frontier of Berks County was situated several miles above the Blue Mountain, on Lizard Creek. It was built about two years later than the other forts. It was sometimes called Fort Allemangael, or Fort above Allemangael, or *Alle Mangel* (all wants), afterward changed into Albany.

The first information of this fort is from Benjamin Franklin, who (while superintending the

[1] 2 Penna. Arch, 159. He delivered possession of the fort to his successor on the 15th of June, 1754; the name of the commander is not mentioned.

[2] Brunner's "Indians of Berks County," p. 23.

erection of Fort Allen, where Weissport now stands) wrote to Governor Morris after it was finished, and said: "Foulk is gone to build another between this (Fort Allen) and Schuylkill Fort (Lebanon), which I hope will be finished (as Texter is to join him) in a week or ten days. As soon as Hays returns I shall detach another party to erect another at Surfas' which I hope may be finished in the same time, and then I hope to end my campaign." This letter was written January 25, 1756. A "Block-House" and several other buildings stood between Fort Franklin and Fort Allen, in which soldiers were stationed, and Surfas was evidently the name of a man upon whose property one of the forts was located. The fort was named in honor of its projector, Benjamin Franklin.

James Young, "commissary of ye Musters," visited the fort on June 21st. He reported the road from Fort Lebanon "a narrow path, very hilly and swampy; about half-way we came through a very thick and dangerous pine swamp; very few plantations on this road, most of them deserted and the houses burnt down; half of a mile to the westward of this fort is good plantation; the people retire to the fort every night. This fort stands about a mile from the North Mountain; only two plantations near it. This fort is a square of about forty feet, very ill stockaded, with two log houses at opposite corners for bastions; all very unfit for defence; the stockades are very open in many places; it stands on the bank of a creek, the woods clear for 120 yards; the lieutenant (Igle) ranges towards Fort Lebanon and Fort Allen about four times a week; much thunder, lightning and rain all night."

Fort Augusta.—The first allusion to this fort is in a letter by Governor Morris, on 1st of February, 1756, in which he states that he proposed to build a fort at Shamokin, at the forks of the Susquehanna, as soon as the season would admit a passage of that river. And in a letter dated July 20th following, he stated that a fort was then building at Shamokin (where a camp was stationed for some time) by Colonel Clapham, who had five hundred men with him. Shortly afterward (August 14, 1756), the colonel addressed a letter to the Governor, dated at "Fort Augusta," in reference to a necessary supply of military stores. This fort was therefore built during July and August, 1756. No dimensions are given. But it was large and commodious, affording room for many men and a large quantity of military stores at a time. Frequent reports of the supplies on hand and of the forces stationed there appear in the records and archives; and cruelties by the Indians were committed in the vicinity. These matters are not included in this narrative. Though the fort was within the territorial limits of the county, it was many miles beyond the settlements of its inhabitants.

In order to give some idea of the activity of the soldiers in the northwestern part of the county, the journal of the commander[1] at Fort Northkill is presented in this connection. It begins June 13, 1754, and ends on August 31st. It contains an account of what was done every day during this time, and it also furnishes the first information relating to the actual invasion of the county by the Indians so far as to and even on this side of the Blue Mountain, and to the murders committed upon our inhabitants.

The commander says in his journal[2]—,

"Accordingly I set out from Reading by break of day on the 14th, and arrived at Lieut.-Colonel Weiser's, where I received orders to march with the company, or detachment, to Fort Henry, and from there take a detachment of twenty men and continue till to Fort on Northkill. Accordingly, on the

"15th.—In the morning I took the said twenty men from Fort Henry of the new levies, and marched straitway to the said fort (Northkill), accompanied with Captain Busse and Captain Smith. As soon as I arrived, I gave ensign Harry (then commander at Fort Northkill) notice of my orders, and sent off two men immediately to Col. Weiser with a report of the condition I found the fort in, and sent him a list of the new levies who were detached from Captain Busse's fort (Henry) with me to this fort.

"16th.—Captains Busse and Smith set off about 10 o'clock with a scout of ten men, which Captain Busse had ordered of his company on the 15th. [Here a description of the fort appears, quoted before].

"17th.—I, with a corporal and twenty men, according to orders from Lieut.-Col. Weiser, went a scouting

[1] Name not given in Archives.

[2] 2 Pennsylvania Archives, 159–166. Some of the days have been omitted, being of no interest or consequence.

and ranging the woods till to Fort Lebanon, where we arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We staid there all night, being not able to scout any farther or return home because of a heavy rain.

"18th.—Set off from Fort Lebanon in the morning, being rainy weather, and ranged the woods, coming back, as before, with the same number of men, and arrived at Fort on Northkill about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"19th.—Gave orders to Sergeant Peter Smith to scout to Fort Lebanon and to bring me report the next day of his proceedings. Accordingly he arrived on the 30th about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and made report that he had done according to his orders, and that he had made no discoveries. Received a letter from Captain Morgan,[1] informing me that he had no news, &c.

"20th.—Sent off Corporal Shafer to scout as before.

"21st.—Minister Shumaker[2] came and preached a sermon to the company. The scout arrived from Fort Lebanon. The corporal reported that nothing strange had come to his knowledge. A scout of Captain Busse's arrived about 11 o'clock, and returned about 4 towards their fort, but upon the Indian alarms, they immediately returned back to my fort and gave me notice; in the midst of the rain I sent on the first notice Sergeant Smith with eighteen men, and ordered them to divide themselves in two parties.

"23d.—Sergeant Smith returned and made report that he arrived at Dietz's house about 10 o'clock in the night, where they heard a gun go off at Jacob Smith's, about a mile off. They immediately set off again from said Smith's towards the place where the gun went off, and surrounded the house (according to my orders). They searched all the house but found no marks of Indians. From this they marched to Falk's house in the Gap, and surrounded it, but found no Indians. From there they went to the mountain, and arrived there at 2 o'clock in the morning, where Sergeant Smith, according to orders, waylaid the road in two parties, and as soon as it was day went back and buried the man that was killed, to wit: Peter Geisinger, who was shot and killed the day before. At burying him, they heard five guns go off about two miles from said place, whereupon Sergeant Smith immediately repaired to the place, and divided themselves into two parties. (I have sent off Corporal Shafer with eight men, on the 22d, to their assistance). Sergeant Smith also makes report that this morning, about 7 o'clock, a girl about 15 years, daughter of Balser Schmidt, was taken prisoner by two Indians, whose tracks they saw and followed, but to no purpose. A party of Captain Busse's company went along from this and remained with my men all the time. Fifteen or sixteen of the inhabitants came to me and applied for assistance. I ordered out several detachments to assist them.

"June 24.—I set off with twenty men from this to Captain Busse's fort, along the mountain, and called at the place where the murder was committed. Went up as far as the gap of the mountain, but as I found no tracks there I thought the Indians would be on this side the mountains, therefore I went up along the mountains without opposition, till to Captain Busse's fort, and as it rained very hard all day and we went far about, we arrived there towards the evening.

"June 25.—Set off in the morning with the same number of men, and scoured the woods nearly the same way back again, and arrived towards evening in the fort, being rainy weather.

"June 26.—Received in the morning a letter for me, positively not to neglect my scouting toward Fort Lebanon; accordingly, immediately called in my detachments. This afternoon a woman living about one and a half miles from here came to the fort and said she had seen an Indian just now in her field, almost naked, and had a gun, but said she did not stay to look long. I immediately sent off Sergeant Smith with two parties, consisting of about 20 men. They searched the place and found nothing, but saw two bare feet tracks. They divided into small parties, and scoured the woods till evening and then returned to the fort, and as I had to-day but men sufficient to guard the fort, I sent out no scout. This evening intelligence came to me from the Colonel [Weiser] informing me that he had notice from Captain Orndt of fifteen going to fall on this settlement on hereabouts. He ordered me therefore immediately to send notice to Captain Busse's fort, in order that it might be from there conveyed to Fort Swatara. I did accordingly.

"June 27.—Gave orders to Sergeant Smith to go scouting the woods between this and Fort Lebanon, and, if Captain Morgan thought that it was serviceable, to range some way up Schuylkill (as that gap is their common rendezvous).

June 28.—A scout of Captain Busse arrived in the forenoon, and set off again this afternoon.

"June 29.—In the evening there came two men to the fort, and reported that the Indians had invaded about six miles from this, about nine o'clock this morning. I was somewhat concerned that I had no sooner intelligence of it; however, I immediately sent off twelve men under two corporals.

"June 30.—About noon the two corporals returned and made the following report: That yesterday they could not reach the place, as they were tired, but staid at a house till nigh break of day, and then set off again. He did not immediately go to the place where the man, etc., were killed, but went somewhat further down towards the Schuylkill, thinking that the Indians had invaded lower down, but as it was not so he took another route towards the place where the murder was committed, and as he came there he found the man's wife (Frederick Myers), who had been at a

[1] Commander at Fort Lebanon.

[2] Pastor of Trinity Lutheran congregation at Reading.

plough, and shot through both her breasts and was scalped. After that he went to look for the man, whom they found dead and scalped some way in the woods. They took a ladder and carried him to his wife, where the neighbors came and helped to bury them, after which they went towards the mountain, and scouted along the same and arrived here about four o'clock in the afternoon. It is reported by the farmers who saw the deceased a short while before, that he was mowing in his meadow, and that his children were about him, which makes them believe that the man, after he had heard the shot which killed his wife, went to run off with only the youngest child in his arms, as the man was shot through his body, and the child is one and a half years of age and is scalped, but yet alive, and is put at a doctor's. The other three, who were with their father, are taken prisoners; one of them is a boy about ten years old, the other a girl of eight years and the other a boy of six years. There was a baby, whom they found in a ditch, that the water was just to its mouth. It was lying on its back crying. It was taken up, and is like to do well. A boy of one Reichard, of eight years, was taken prisoner at the same time. This was all done within half an hour, as some neighbors had been there in that space of time."[1]

A squad of soldiers were ranging the woods daily between Forts Henry, Northkill and Lebanon, but no Indians were seen for three weeks. On the 23d of July the commander of Fort Northkill marched along the mountain as far as to the east side of the Schuylkill, and remained at Fort Lebanon during the night. Then he continues in his journal,—

"July 24th.—Returned, and as soon as we came over on this side of the mountain (it being yet early in the day), I took quite another route through the woods, but made no discovery, so we arrived at Fort Northkill in the evening. I had not been there one-half an hour before three farmers came and informed me that this morning the Indians had taken a boy of about 14 years prisoner, but had done no other damage. I immediately sent off a party, but as it happened, the boy being taken prisoner in the morning, night came on before my men could get there.

"25th.—In the morning I heard that the boy had escaped, and that he made report, and that there were four white men and four Indians with him, and that at night he escaped; they had tied him and he was obliged to lie between them, but as they all got drunk and fast asleep, he untied himself and ran off. He further says that when he was taken prisoner he made a noise, and that they struck him and told him to be silent. I imagine they saw me with my men go over the day before yesterday. The Indians were this night about the fort, but it was very dark, therefore I did not sally out.

"26th.—This morning sent out Sergeant Smith with five men to search about the fort for tracks, but he only found one which was in a muddy place. But it being nothing but stones, he could not follow the tracks. It rained all day, therefore I could send no scouts.

[Scouts were sent out every day, but nothing was seen of the Indians for a week.]

"August 4th.—A scout of Captain Busse arrived and returned the same day. The inhabitants desiring assistance to bring in their harvest, I gave them some men, and went scouting, but as I left few men in the fort I returned this evening."

[The soldiers often guarded the fields while the farmers took off their grain and hauled it away, because when they were engaged in this work, the Indians could approach them more closely without being observed.]

"7th.—This being Sunday, I took a party and went to church,[2] as the church lies near the mountain and the minister could not come without a guard.

"8th.—The sentry fired at an Indian. The Indian stood behind a bush about 300 yards off, and was viewing the fort. I went off with eighteen men, and parted them in six parties, and went after the Indians, but could not come up with them. Went to clearing about the fort, it being thick of bushes.

[1] This heart-rending tragedy occurred about a mile and a half north of Shartlesville, in Upper Bern, on the farm owned by Frederick Moyer, the grandson of the little child that had such a narrow escape from cruel death.

Tradition says that the child found in the ditch was scalped and otherwise hurt, and died afterwards.

The child Frederick, who was scalped and put to a doctor, was also shot through the arm, probably pierced by the bullet that killed the father, but recovered and in due time became the owner of the farm and died at the age of seventy-eight years. The property then came into the possession of his son, Jacob M., and after his death into the possession of his grandson, Frederick, who is the present owner.

The Reichard mentioned in the report belonged to a family living on the farm owned by Mr. Daniel Berger. Tradition says that the Reichard family was murdered, except one of the boys, whom the Indians had intended to take prisoner. Mr. Reichard used to tell his children that if the Indians should come and attempt to take any of them alive they should resist to their utmost. This young boy, wishing to carry out his father's request, resisted the Indians who, after conveying him as far as to Moyer's, and, chafed by his insubmission, killed him with their tomahawks and scalped him.

It was also about this time that the Hostetter family was killed near the forge west of Shartlesville.—*Brunner's "Indians of Berks County,"* p. 29-30.

[2] The old church situated half a mile east of Strausstown.

"9th.—Continual clearing and burning bush.

"10th.—Sent off a scouting party who returned and brought no intelligence. This night the sentry about an hour after dark perceived that a fire which had been kindled to burn brush, but was before night gone out, began to burn afresh, upon which he called the Sergeant of the guard, who, perceiving the same, ordered the guard to fire, on which the Indians ran off. The dogs pursued them and kept barking after them about half a mile. I had the men all under arms, but everything being now quiet, dismissed them, ordering them to be in continual readiness with their accoutrements on. In about an hour the Indians returned and took a fire-brand out of the fire and ran off. They were immediately fired on, but in vain.

"14th.—Being Sunday, Minister Shumaker came here and the soldiers being fatigued with continual scouting, there was no scout to-day.

"20th.—Sent a scout of fifteen men to range the woods towards Schuylkill, into Windsor township, and with orders to call in some detachments lying in the said township, according to Lieut.-Colonel's order.

"23d.—A scout of Captain Busse arrived. The sentry heard the Indians distinctly whistle this night.

"26th.—Ensign Biddle returned from his scout having been at Captain Morgan's Fort [Lebanon], and thence scouted over the mountains into Albany, and thence along the foot of the mountain till here."

In June, 1756, James Young, "commissary general of ye musters," was sent "to examine into the state and condition of the forts, arms, ammunition, provisions, blankets, accoutrements, tools and other stock and things belonging to his majesty or the province," and report to the Governor. He rendered his report July 2, 1756. That part of the journal [1] which relates to the forts of Berks County is as follows:

"READING, June 19.—At 11 o'clock in the morning I came to Reading. I sent an express to Lieut.-Col. Weiser, to acquaint him of my intended journey to the northern frontier, that I inclined to muster the company here, and that I should want some men to escort me to the next fort. Ammunition at Reading, 25 good muskets, 25 muskets want repairs, 11 broken muskets, 9 cartouch boxes, 250 pounds of powder and 600 pounds of lead.

"At 6 P.M., Col. Weiser came here, I mustered his company that is posted for a guard to this place. They consist of 30 men, viz: two sergeants and twenty-eight private soldiers; two of them were absent at Col. Weiser's house.

"FORT NORTHKILL.—June 20, at 2 P.M. I set out from Reading, escorted by five men of the town, on horseback, for the Fort at Northkill; at half-past 6 we came to the fort, it is about 19 miles from Reading, the road very hilly and thick of woods. When I came here the Sergeant, who is commander, was absent and gone to the next plantation, half a mile off, but soon came when he had intelligence I was there; he told me he had 14 men posted with him, all detached from Captain Morgan's company, at Fort Lebanon, five of them were absent by his leave, viz., two he had let go to Reading for three days, one he had let go to his own house, ten miles off, and two more this afternoon, a few miles from the fort, on their own business; there were but eight men and the Sergeant on duty. I am of opinion there ought to be a commissioned officer here, as the Sergeant does not do his duty, nor are the men under proper command for want of a superior officer; the woods are not cleared above forty yards from the fort; I gave orders to cut all down for two hundred yards; I inquired the reason there was so little powder and lead here, the Sergeant told me he had repeatedly requested more of Captain Morgan, but to no purpose. Provisions here, flour and rum, for four weeks; Mr. Seely, of Reading, sends the officer money to purchase meal as they want it. Provincial arms and ammunition at Northkill Fort, viz., eight good muskets, four rounds of powder and lead, per man, fifteen blankets and three axes.

"June 21.—At eight o'clock, A.M., Captain Busse, from Fort Henry, came here with eight men on horseback, he expected to meet Conrad Weiser here, in order to proceed to the several forts on the northern frontier, but Colonel Weiser wrote him that other business prevented him, and desired Captain Busse to proceed with me, and return him an account how he found the forts, with the quantity of ammunition and stores in each, of which I was very glad, as the escort on horseback would expedite our journey very much, and be much safer.

"FORT LEBANON.—Accordingly, we set out for Fort Lebanon; all the way from Northkill to Lebanon is an exceedingly bad road, very stony and mountainous. About six miles from Northkill we crossed the North Mountain, where we met Captain Morgan's lieutenant with ten men, ranging the woods between the mountains and Fort Lebanon; we passed two plantations, the rest of the country is chiefly barren hills; at noon we came to Fort Lebanon, which is situated in a plain; on one side is a plantation, on the other a barren, pretty clear of woods all round, only a few trees about fifty yards from the fort, which I desired might be cut down. . . . The fort is a little too much crowded on that account; I acquainted Captain Morgan that the Sergeant at Northkill did not do his duty, and I believed it would be for the good of the service to have a commanding officer there, on which he ordered his Lieutenant, with two men, to go and take post there, and sent with him four pounds

[1] 2 Penna. Arch. 675–677.

of powder and ten pounds of lead. Provincial arms and ammunition: 28 good muskets, 10 wanting repair, 9 rounds of powder and lead, 4 pounds of powder, 24 pounds of lead, 30 cartouch boxes, 40 blankets, 1 axe, 1 wall piece.

"By Captain Morgan's journal, it appears he sends a party to range the woods four or five times a week, and guard the inhabitants at their labor. At 1 P. M. I mustered the people and examined the certificates of enlistments which appear in the muster roll, after which I ordered the men to fire at a mark; 15 of 28 hit within two feet of the centre and at the distance of 80 yards. Provisions here—flour and rum for a month; the commissary sends them money to purchase meal as they want it.

"FORT ABOVE ALLEMINGA (Albany).[1]—At one-half past three P.M. we set out with the former escort and two of Captain Morgan's company for the fort above Alleminga, commanded by Lieutenant Engle. Provincial stores—28 good muskets, 8 wanting repair, 16 cartouch boxes, 8 pounds of powder, 24 pounds of lead, and twelve rounds for 36 men, 36 blankets, 1 axe, 1 adz, 1 auger, 2 planes, 1 hammer, 2 shovels, 9 small tin kettles.

"June 22—At 6 A.M. I ordered the people to fire at a mark; not above 4 in 25 hit the tree at the distance of 85 yards; at 7, mustered them; found 25 present, 2 sick, 2 absent on furlough, 2 sent to Reading with a prisoner, and 5 at Fort Allen on duty. Provisions—one cask of beef, exceedingly bad, flour and rum for three weeks."

In 1758 the number of men in the pay of the province was one thousand two hundred and seventy-four men. These were employed in garrisoning the forts and ranging. In the limits of Berks County, there were at Fort Henry two companies, comprising one hundred and five men; at Fort William (Forks of Schuylkill), one company, fifty-three men; and at Fort Augusta, eight companies, three hundred and sixty-two men. These were reported at Philadelphia, on the 9th of February, 1758, by James Young, commissary of the musters.

BURD'S JOURNAL.—During the month of February of that year Colonel James Burd visited the forts between the two rivers. That part of his journal which relates to the forts in Berks County is as follows:

"Tuesday, 21st February.—March'd at 1 P.M. for Fort Henry (from Fort Swatara); at 3 P.M. gott to Soudder's (7 miles); left Lieutenant Broadhead to march the party 4 miles to Sneevly's, there to hault all night, and to march to Fort Henry in the morning (6 miles). The roads being very bad, marched myself with Adjutant Thorn and 8 men on horseback; arrived at Fort Henry at 5 P.M.; found here Captain Weiser, Adjutant Kern and the ensigns Biddle and Craighead doing duty with 90 men. Ordered a review of the garrison to-morrow at 9 A.M.

"Wednesday, 22d.—Had a review this morning at 9 A.M.; found 90 soldiers under good command, and fine fellows; examined the stores and found about 2 months' provision in store, and am informed by the Commanding Officer there is 2 months' more about 6 miles from hence, at Jacob Myers' Mill; no poudder; 224 lbs. of lead; no flints; about 80 province arms, belonging to these two companies, good for nothing; ordered Ensign Craighead, with 18 men of this garrison, to march to-morrow morning to Fort Swettarrow, and there to apply to Captain Allen, and to receive from him 7 men, and with this party of 25 men to march from thence to Robertson's Mill, there to take Post, to order from thence a Serg't, Corporall & 8 men to the house of Adam Read, Esq., and to employ his whole party in Continuall ranging, to cover these Fronteers. This I found myself under a necessity of doing; otherwise several townships here would be evacuated in a few days. Ordered Ensign Haller to march back my escort to Hunter's Fort to-morrow morning, and Captain Weiser to continue to range from this to Forts Northkill & Swettarrow; to employ all his judgment to waylay the enemy & protect the Inhabitants. This is a very good stockaded fort, & everything in good order, & duty done pretty well; marched to-day at 11 A.M., & arrived at Conrad Weiser, Esqr.'s, at 3 P.M. (14 miles), where I found 4 quarter-casks of poudder belonging to the province, 3 of which I ordered to Fort Henry, and 1 to Fort Swettarrow; no lead here; very bad roads & cold weather; stayed all night.

"Thursday, 23d.—Marched this morning, and arrived at Reading at 3 P. M., found Capt. Morgan here; this is 14 miles from Mr. Weiser's. Examined the stores here and found 77 blankets, 8 pounds of powder, 300 pounds of lead, and half a cask of flints. Ordered 56 blankets to be sent to Captn. Patterson's Co. and 11 to Capt. Lieut. Allen's; 200 pounds of lead to Fort Henry, and 100 pounds to Swettarrow; gave the 8 pounds of poudder to Captn. Morgan, and 400 flints to each company.

"Before I came to Reading, Adjutant Kern had sent by Lieutenant Engle blankets for four companies, viz: Ornd, Weatherholt, Davis and Garaway, 224, and one-quarter cask of poudder, 300 bars of lead, and 1600 flints.

"Friday, 24th.—This morning set out for Fort William, arrived at Peter Rodermil's at 2 P. M., 15 miles from Reading; it snowed and blew so prodigiously, I stayed here all night.

"Saturday, 25th.—Marched this morning, the snow deep, for Fort William, arrived at Fort William at 12

[1] About nineteen miles northeast from Fort Lebanon.

M.; here was Lieut. Humphreys and Ensign Harry; ordered a review of the garrison at 2 P. M.; at 2 P. M. reviewed the garrison and found 53 good men, but deficient in discipline; stores—3 quarter casks of poudder, 150 pounds of lead, 400 flints and 56 blankets, no arms fit for use, no kettles, nor tools, nor drum; two months' provisions.

"Here I found a target erected, ordered the company to shoot at the mark, set them the example myself by wheeling round and firing by the word of command. I shot a bullet into the centre of the mark, the size of a dollar, distance 100 yards. Some of them shot tolerably bad; most of their arms are very bad.

"Ordered Captain Morgan to continue to patrol to Northkill and Allemangel."

INVASION OF COUNTY BY INDIANS.—The English, under General Braddock, were defeated by the French and Indians on the 9th of July, 1755, in the western part of the province. This victory encouraged the Indians to move eastward, and it was this movement by them which threw terror into the quiet rural districts of this vicinity. The news of their shocking cruelties to the inhabitants of the province on their way had been carried before them. We cannot appreciate the excitement that prevailed. Preparations for defense were made, but these were feeble. The forts along the frontier were either too distant from the settlers or too far apart to be serviceable. The community were not organized to carry on vigorous measures against the approaching foe. Arms and ammunition were scarce. Weakness was apparent on every side, and, conscious of this weakness, all the inhabitants trembled with fear and many fled from their homes.

LETTERS ON SUFFERINGS OF EARLY INHABITANTS.

The following important and interesting correspondence by prominent persons is submitted to show the state of affairs which existed during this trying period of our early history.

The earliest information on the subject of departing residents of Berks County, who feared the Indians, is contained in a letter addressed to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated 25th of August, 1755. It stated that there were then several families in Reading on their way to New Jersey, who had left their habitations on the frontiers, and that forty more were expected some time during the same week, thinking that it was not safe to stay any longer on account of the scalping Indians.

WEISER LETTERS.—The first remarkable letter from a resident of this county—which related to the approaching Indians and their cruelties—was by Conrad Weiser to Governor Morris,—

"*Honored Sir.*—

"I take this opportunity to inform you I received news from Shamokin that six families have been murdered on John Penn's Creek, on the west side of Susquehannah, about four miles from that river, several people have been found scalped and twenty-eight are missing; the people are in a great consternation and are coming down, leaving their plantations and corn behind them. Two of my sons are gone up to help one of their cousins with his family down. I hear of none that will defend themselves but George Gabriel and —— ——. The people down here seem to be senseless, and say the Indians will never come this side of Susquehanna River, but I fear they will since they meet with no opposition nowhere. I don't doubt your Honor heard of this melancholy affair before now by the way of Lancaster, perhaps more particularly, yet I thought it my duty to inform you of it, and when my sons come back I will write again if they bring anything particular. I have heard nothing of the Indians that are gone out to fight against the French on Ohio. Their going I fear has been the occasion of this murder. I have nothing to add, but am,

"Honored Sir, Your very humble servant,
CONRAD WEISER."

"Reading, October 22, 1755."

Several days afterward Weiser's two sons returned. He then addressed another letter to Governor Morris, as intimated in his previous letter to him. It was as follows:

"HEIDELBERG, in the County of Berks.
Oct. 26, 1755, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

"*Sir*:—Just now two of my sons, to wit, Frederick and Peter, arrived from Shamokin, where they have been to help down their cousin with his family. I gave them orders before they went, to bring me down a trusty Indian or two to inform myself of the present circumstances of Indian affairs, but they brought none down; they saw Jonathan but he could not leave his family in this dangerous time. Whilst they were at Geo. Gabriel's, a messenger came from Shamokin, sent by James Logan, one of Shickelamy's sons, and Cacachpitow, a noted Delaware always true to the English, to let Geo. Gabriel know that they had certain intelligence that a great body of French and

Indians had been seen on their march towards Pennsylvania at a place where Zinaghton river or rivers comes out of the Allegheny hills, and that if the white people will come up to Shamokin and assist, they will stand the French and fight them. They said that now they want to see their brethren's faces, and well-armed with smooth guns, no rifled guns—which require too much cleaning. They in particular desired the company men gathered at George Gabriel's, Captain McKees' and John Harris', they being informed that people had gathered there, and that they are extremely concerned for the white people's running away, and said they could not stand the French alone. This message was delivered to George Gabriel, and about ten whites more, among them were my two sons, by a Delaware Indian named Enoch, and a white man called Lawrence Bork, who came with the Indians as a companion. The Indians' messenger that brought the news to Shamokin from the Indians living up the river Zinachtow (the North West Branch of the Susquehanna) arrived at Shamokin at midnight before the 23d of this instant. The Indians are extremely concerned, as my sons tell me, people are coming away in great hurry, the rest that stay plundering the houses and make the best of other people's misfortune. The French want to see Jonathan taken prisoner, etc. All this in great hurry. I pray, good sir, don't slight it. The lives of many thousands are in the utmost danger. It is no false alarm.

"I am, Honored and Dear Sir, your very obedient,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"P. S.—If a body of men would go up they could gather plenty of Indian corn, beef and other provisions; now everything is in the utmost confusion. I suppose in a few days not one family will be seen on the other side of Kittatiny Hills."

On the same day, at eleven o'clock at night, he addressed the following letter to James Read, Esq., at Reading, whereby he communicated the first intelligence pertaining to the arrival of the Indians across the Susquehanna River.

"*Loving Friend:*—This evening, about an hour ago, I received the news of the enemy having crossed the Susquehanna and killed a great many people, from Thomas McKee down to Hunter's Mill. Mr. Elder, the minister at Paxton, wrote this to another Presbyterian minister in the neighborhood of Adam Read, Esq. The people were then in meeting, and immediately desired to get themselves in readiness to oppose the enemy, and to lend assistance to their neighbors. Mr. Read sent down to Tulpehocken, and two men—one that came from Mr. Read—are just now gone, that brought in the melancholy news. I have sent out to alarm the townships in this neighborhood, and to meet me early in the morning at Peter Spicker, to consult together what to do, and to make preparations to stand the enemy with the assistance of the most high. I write you this that you may have time to consult with Mr. Seely and other well-wishers of the people, in order to defend your lives and others. For God's sake, let us stand together and do what we can, and trust to the hand of Providence. Perhaps we must in this neighborhood come to Reading, but I will send armed men to Susquehanna, or as far as they can go, for intelligence. Pray let Sammy have a copy of this, or this draft for his Honour, the Governor. I have sent him about three hours ago express to Philadelphia, and he lodges at my son Peter's. Dispatch him as early as you can. I pray beware of confusion. Be calm, you and Mr. Seely, and act the part as fathers of the people. I know you are both able; but excuse me for giving this caution—time requires it.

"I am, Dear sir, Your very good friend and humble servant,

"CONRAD WEISER.

Mr. Read received this letter the next morning (Oct. 27th), and he immediately addressed the following brief letter on the same sheet of paper to Governor Morris:

"*Sir:*—I must not detain the bearer a moment. I have sent the original letter from Mr. Weiser, that no mistake may arise by any doubts of the justness of a copy.

"I shall raise our town in an hour, and use all prudent measures for our defense. I could wish that your Honour could order us two or three swivel guns and blunderbusses, with a few muskets, and some powder and swan shot. Nothing shall be wanting in me—who has the misfortune of being Major of two associated companies; but I know not how my people will behave, as they are under an infatuation of an extraordinary sort.

"I am, May it please your Honour, Your Honor's most obedient and most humble servant,

"JAMES READ.

"[P. S.] Many wagons that are got thus far are bound back again immediately upon hearing the news."

On the 30th of October, which was four days after he had addressed the foregoing letter to Read, Weiser communicated additional news to the Governor in a letter, which was as follows:

"READING, October 30, 1755.

"*May it Please Your Honor:*—Since the date of my last letter, which I sent by express, by Sammy Weiser, dated last Sunday evening, 5 o'clock, and about 11 o'clock the same night, I sent a letter to Mr. Read in this town, who forwarded it to your honor, by the same opportunity.

"The following account of what has happened since, I thought it was proper to lay before your

honor, to wit:—after I had received the news that Paxton people above Hunter's Mills, had been murdered, I immediately sent my servants to alarm the neighborhood. The people came to my house by the break of day. I informed them of the melancholy news, and how I came by it, &c. They unanimously agreed to stand by one another, and march to meet the enemy, if I would go with them. I told them that I would not only myself accompany them, but my sons and servants should also go—they put themselves under my direction. I gave them orders to go home and get their arms, whether guns, swords, pitchforks, axes or whatever might be of use against the enemy, and to bring with them three days' provision in their knapsacks, and to meet me at Benjamin Spicker's, at three of the clock that afternoon, about six miles above my house, in Tulpehocken township, where I had sent word for Tulpehocken people also to meet.

"I immediately mounted my horse, and went up to Benjamin Spicker's, where I found about one hundred persons who had met before I came there; and after I had informed them of the intelligence, that I had promised to go with them as a common soldier, and be commanded by such officers and leading men, whatever they might call them, as they should choose, they unanimously agreed to join the Heidelberg people, and accordingly they went home to fetch their arms, and provisions for three days, and came again at three o'clock. All this was punctually performed; and about two hundred were at Benjamin Spicker's at two o'clock.

"I made the necessary disposition, and the people were divided into companies of thirty men in each company, and they chose their own officers; that is, a captain over each company, and three inferior officers under each, to take care of ten men, and lead them on, or fire as the captain should direct.

"I sent privately for Mr. Kurtz, the Lutheran minister, who lived about a mile off, who came and gave an exhortation to the men, and made a prayer suitable to the time. Then we marched toward Susquehanna, having first sent about fifty men to Tolheo, in order to possess themselves of the gaps or narrows of Swatara, where he expected the enemy would come through; with those fifty I sent a letter to Mr. Parsons, who happened to be at his plantation.

"We marched about ten miles that evening. My company had now increased to upwards of three hundred men, mostly well armed, though about twenty had nothing but axes and pitchforks—all unanimously agreed to die together, and engage the enemy wherever they should meet them, never to inquire the number, but fight them, and so obstruct their way of marching further into the inhabited parts, till others of our brethren come up and do the same, and so save the lives of our wives and children.

"This night the powder and lead came up, that I sent for early in the morning, from Reading, and I ordered it to the care of the officers, to divide it among those that wanted it most. On the 28th, by break of day, we marched, our company increasing all along. We arrived at Adam Read's, Esq., in Hanover township, Lancaster County,[1] about ten o'clock. There we stopped and rested till all came up. Mr. Read had just then received intelligence from Susquehanna, by express, which was as follows: 'That Justice Forster, Capt. McKee, John Harris and others, to the number of forty-nine, went up to Shamokin to bury the dead bodies of those that had been killed by the enemy on John Penn's creek, and, coming up to George Gabriel's, about five miles this side of Shamokin and on the west side of Susquehannah, they heard that the dead bodies had been buried already, and so they went along to Shamokin, where they arrived last Friday evening and were seemingly well received, but found a great number of strange Indians, though Delawares, all painted black, which gave suspicion, and Thomas McKee told his companions that he did not like them, and the next morning—that is, last Saturday—they got up early in order to go back, but they did not see any of the strangers; they were gone before them. Andrew Montour was there, painted as the rest; advised our people not to go the same way they came, but to keep this side of Susquehanna and go the old road; but when they came to the parting of the roads a majority of them was for going the nighest and best road, and so crossed the Susquehanna contrary to Andrew Montour's council, in order to go down on the west side of that river as far as Mahoning. When they came to John Penn's creek, in going down the bank they were fired upon from this side by Indians that had waylaid them. Some dropt down dead; the rest fled and made towards Susquehanna and came to this side, and so home as well as they could. Twenty six of them were missing and not heard of as yet (last Monday evening).'

"Upon this we had a consultation, and as we did not come up to serve as guards to the Paxton people, but to fight the enemy, if they were come so far, as we first heard, we thought best to return and take care of our own townships.

"After I had given the necessary caution to the people to hold themselves in readinesss, as the enemy was certainly in the county, to keep their arms in good order, and so on, and then discharge them—and we marched back with the approbation of Mr. Read. By the way, we were alarmed by a report that five hundred Indians had come over the mountain at Tolheo to this side, and had already killed a number of people. We stopped and sent a few men to discover the enemy, but, on their return, proved to be a false alarm, occasioned by that company that I had sent that way the day before, whose guns getting wet, they fired them off, which was the cause of alarm—

[1] Now in Lebanon County.

this not only had alarmed the company, but the whole townships through which they marched. In going back, I met messengers from other townships about Conestoga, who came for intelligence, and to ask me where their assistance was necessary, promising that they would come to the place where I should direct.

"I met, also, at Tulpehocken, about one hundred men well-armed, as to fire-arms, ready to follow me; so that there were in the whole about five hundred men in arms that day, all marching up towards Susquehanna. I and Mr. Adam Read counted those who were with me—we found them three hundred and twenty.

"I cannot send any further account, being uncommonly fatigued. I should not forget, however, to inform your Honor that Mr. Read has engaged to keep proper persons riding between his house and Susquehanna, and if anything material shall occur, he will send me tidings to Heidelberg or to Reading, which I shall take care to dispatch to you. I find that great trouble has been taken at Reading to get the people together, and nearly two hundred were here yesterday morning; but upon hearing that the people attending me were discharged, the people from the country went off without consulting what should be done for the future, through the indiscretion of a person who was with them and wanted to go home; and near the town they met a large company coming up, and gave such accounts as occasioned their turning back. I think most of the inhabitants would do their duty, but without some military regulations we shall never be able to defend the province.

"I am sure we are in great danger, and from an enemy that can travel as Indians. We may be surprised when it would be impossible to collect any number of men together to defend ourselves, and then the country would be laid waste. I am quite tired and must say no more than that.

"I am your Honor's most obedient servant,

"CONRAD WEISER."

PARSONS' LETTER.—On the 31st of October, 1755, William Parsons[1] wrote to Richard Peters, at Philadelphia. His letter communicated the first direct intelligence of murder within the borders of Berks County, in the year 1755, after it was apparent that the Indians had determined to invade the county for the certain purpose of committing as many outrages upon the inhabitants as possible. It was as follows:

"When I wrote last to you, I informed you that I was engaged in laying out the road from Easton to Reading. . . . On Monday (whilst at Reading) I heard a rumor of Thomas McKee's engagement with some strange Indians. I had heard before of some murders having been committed by them on the west side of Susquehanna, near Shamokin. Monday evening I received an express from Mr. Weiser, informing me that he had summoned the people to go and oppose the Indians, and desired me to meet a large company near the foot of the mountain in the Shamokin road,[2] while he went with about 300 to Paxtang. When I came to the company at the foot of the mountain, about 100 in all, I found one-half of them without any powder or lead. However, I advised them to go forward, and those that had no ammunition I advised to take axes, in order to make a breastwork of trees for their security at night; and the next day advised them to go forward to the Upper Gap of Swarotawro, and there to make another breastwork of trees, and to stay there two or three days in order to oppose the enemy if they should attempt to come that way; which, if they had done, I am inclined to think what has since happened, would have been prevented. I promised them to go to Tulpehocken, and provide powder and lead, and a sufficient quantity of lead to be sent immediately after them. But they went no further than to the top of the mountain, and there those that had ammunition, spent most of it in shooting up into the air, and then returned back again firing all the way, to the great terror of all the inhabitants thereabout, and this was the case with almost all the others, being about 500 in different parts of the neighborhood; there was another company who came from the lower part of Bern township, as far as Mr. Freme's Manor. So that when I came to Tulpehocken I found the people there more alarmed than they were near the mountain. For when they saw me come alone they were overjoyed, having heard that we were all destroyed, and that the enemy were just at their backs, ready to destroy them. At Tulpehocken there was no lead to be had; all that could be had from Reading was taken to Paxtang. I therefore sent an express over to Lancaster to Mr. Shippen that evening, desiring him to send me some lead. He sent me seven pounds, being all that the town people were willing to part with, as they were themselves under great apprehensions. I also procured 20 pounds of powder, papered up in one quarter pounds, and ordered out a quantity of bread near the mountains, but when I returned home I learned that my people had given over the pursuit, in the manner above mentioned. I have since distributed a good deal of the powder and lead, and the bread I ordered to the poor people who are removing from their settlements on the other side of the mountain, from whence the people have been removing all this week. It is impossible to describe the confusion and distress of those unhappy people. Our

[1] Then at Strong kill, in Lancaster County (now Lebanon).

[2] This place was in the upper section of Bethel township, Berks County.

roads are continually full of travelers. Those on the other side, of the men, women and children, most of them barefooted, have been obliged to cross those terrible mountains with what little they could bring with them in so long a journey through ways almost impassable, to get to the inhabitants on this side. While those who live on this side near the mountain are removing their effects to Tulpehocken. Those at Tulpehocken are removing to Reading, and many at Reading are moving nearer to Philadelphia, and some of them quite to Philadelphia. This is the present unhappy situation of Pennsylvania.

"Yesterday afternoon I was informed that Adam Reed was come from over the mountain and reported that he had been at the house of Henry Hartman, whom he saw lying dead, having his head scalpt.[1] I sent for him, and before five o'clock this morning he came to me and told me that between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday—being then at home on his plantation on the west side of Swatawro, about nine miles from my house and about five miles from the nearest settlement on this side the hills, he heard three guns fired toward Henry Hartman's plantation which made him suspect that something more than ordinary was the occasion of that firing. Whereupon he took his gun and went to Hartman's house—being about a quarter of a mile from his own, where he found Hartman lying dead, with his face to the ground, and all the skin scalpt from his head. He did not stay to examine in what manner he was killed, but made the best of his way through the woods to this side of the mountain. He told me further that he had made oath before Adam Reed, Esq., of the whole matter. This day I set out with some of my neighbors to go and view the place and to see the certainty of the matter and to assist in burying the dead body. Mr. Reed had appointed the people about him to go with him for that purpose, and we intended to meet him at the place by way of Shamokin road. When we got to the top of the mountain we met with seven or eight men who told us that they had been about two or three miles further along the road and had discovered two dead men lying near the road about two hundred or three hundred yards from each other and that both were scalpt, whereupon I advised to go to the place where these two men were, and with great difficulty we prevailed with the others to go back with us—being then twenty-six men strong. When we came to the place, I saw both the men lying dead and all the skin of their heads was scalpt off. One of them we perceived had been shot through the leg. We did not examine further, but got some tools from a settlement that was just by and dug a grave and buried them both together in their clothes just as we had found them to prevent their being torn to pieces and devoured by wild beasts. There were four or five persons, women and children yet missing. One of the dead men had been over on this side of the mountain with his family and was returning with his daughter to fetch some of their effects that were left behind. She is missing for one. It is not for me to describe the horror and confusion of the people here and of the country in general. You can best imagine that in your own mind. But where will these proceedings end? For myself I do not know whether I shall stay where I am or leave all that I have to be destroyed by those barbarians, or to be plundered by wicked people amongst ourselves."

A letter dated November 3, 1755, stated that two men had been lately killed and scalped near the first branch of the Swatara, on the road to Shamokin, one being named Odwaller, the other unknown; that both had families and that it was supposed that their missing families had been carried off by the Indians.[2]

On the 31st of October, at eight o'clock, at Reading, five of the county justices (John Potts, Conrad Weiser, William Maugridge, Jonas Seely and James Reed) prepared a paper of intelligence, in which they stated, among other things,—

"We are all in uproar, all in disorder, all willing to do, and have little in our power. We have no authority, no commissions, no officers practiced in war, and without the commiseration of our friends in Philadelphia, who think themselves vastly safer than they are. If we are not immediately supported, we

[1] The Indians performed the operation of scalping in the following manner: They placed their foot on the neck of the victim, seized the hair with the left hand, and twisted it very tight together, in order to separate the skin from the head. Then they cut it all around with a sharp knife, and tore it off. This operation was often performed in a minute. Under certain circumstances it was fatal, though not always. The scalp was painted red, placed upon a red pole in token of victory, to the great satisfaction of the whole nation, and carefully preserved in memory of their courage and prowess, in avenging the cause of their country. They like to carry off their prisoners alive, but bound, till they were not in fear of their pursuers. In the night they fasten them to the ground, with their arms, legs and necks bound to large stakes, and, for greater security, a cord passed from them to a free Indian, who was immediately awakened if they attempted to move. Notwithstanding these precautions, prisoners sometimes escaped. The European prisoners were immediately shorn after the manner of the Indians, and their heads and faces painted red, so as hardly to be distinguished from the Indians themselves. If any dispute arose between two warriors about a prisoner, he was immediately killed, to put an end to it.—*Loskiel.*

[2] *Pennsylvania Gazette.* It is probable that these two men are the same to which Parsons refers in his letter.

must not be sacrificed, and therefore are determined to go down with all that will follow us to Philadelphia, and quarter ourselves on its inhabitants and wait our fate with them."

This was addressed to the Executive Council and read at a meeting on the 2d of November, 1755, whence it was sent by expresses from township to township, into all parts of the western counties, in order to put the inhabitants upon their guard.

On the 16th of November, 1755, a party of Indians crossed the Susquehanna, and fell upon the county of Berks. They murdered thirteen persons, burnt a great number of houses, destroyed vast quantities of cattle, grain and fodder, and laid waste a large extent of country.

MORGAN DEPOSITION.—The following deposition (relating to certain murders which were committed in Berks County, but not mentioned by Weiser or Parsons) was taken at Reading, on the 18th of November, 1755, and published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, on the 20th of November, 1755:

"BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

"Jacob Morgan, a captain in Col. Weiser's regiment, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that on Sunday, the 16th November, 1755, at about five o'clock P.M., he, the deponent, Mr. Philip Weiser and Mr. Peter Weiser, set out from Heidelberg towards Dietrich Six's, to get intelligence of the mischief done at Tolheo, or thereabouts, and to get a number of men to join them to go and seek for the persons scalped by the Indians; and to help in the best manner they could, the poor distressed inhabitants. That about nine miles from Mr. Weiser's they found a girl about six years old scalped, but yet alive, and a vast number of people there; but he knows not at whose house it was nor the name of the child. That at the request of the people there, Mr. Weiser's son and deponent, went back to Mr. Weiser's for powder and lead. That at or about two o'clock yesterday morning they were alarmed at Mr. Weiser's with an account that the Indians had beset George Dollinger's house, and his family were fled; whereupon Philip Weiser, and the deponent, and a person whose name deponent does not know, set off immediately, and at Christopher Weiser's overtook a large company, consisting of about one hundred men, and with them proceeded to George Dollinger's, and surrounded his house, where they found a good deal of damage done, and in the garden, a child about eight years old, daughter of one Cola, lying dead and scalped, which they buried.

"That the whole company went on to a plantation of Abraham Sneider, and found in a corn-field the wife of Cola, and a child about eight or nine years old, both dead and scalped, and in the house they found another child of the said Cola's about ten years old, dead and scalped; but the deponent knows not of what sex either of these two children was. That while they were preparing the grave, they were alarmed by the firing of a gun, and flying to their arms, they went (a few staying to take care of the dead) to the place from whence the sound came, and about half a mile from the place they came from, they met the company, one of whom had indiscreetly discharged his musket, and then went back to bury the dead; on their return they found the scalp of a white person. That having buried the woman and children, they went to Thomas Bower's, in whose house they found a dead man, scalped, whose name the deponent thinks was Philip, by trade a shoemaker, but knows no more of him.

"That the company increased fast, and were now about one hundred and thirty men, who marched on the Shamokin road to near Dietrich Six's; about half a mile from whose house they found Casper Spring dead and scalped, and having buried him, they marched about one hundred rods and found one Beslinger dead and scalped—they buried him. That at the same distance from Beslinger's they found an Indian man dead and scalped, which Indian, it was generally believed, was a Delaware. Mr. Frederick Weiser scalped him the day before.

"That twenty of their body, who had gone a little out of the road, about two miles from Dietrich Six's, found (as the deponent and the rest of the company were informed, and as he believes without any doubt) a child of Jacob Wolf—he cannot say whether a boy or a girl—which was scalped! Its age the deponent does not know, but the father carried it in his arms to be buried, as they were informed. That the deponent was informed by Mr. Frederick Weiser, that a company, with whom he had been the day before, had buried John Leinberger and Rudolph Candel, whom they found scalped.

"That the deponent and company finding no more scalped or wounded, they returned, being then by the continual arrival of fresh persons, about three hundred men, to George Dollinger's. That Casper Spring's brains were beat out; had two cuts in his breast; was shot in his back, and otherwise cruelly used, which regard to decency forbids mentioning; and that Beslinger's brains were beat out, his mouth much mangled, one of his eyes cut out, and one of his ears gashed, and had two knives lying on his breast. That the whole country thereabouts desert their inhabitations, and send away all their household goods. The horses and cattle are in the cornfields, and every thing in the utmost disorder, and the people quite despair. And further that he heard of much mischief done by burning houses and barns; but not having been where it was reported to have been done, he

chooses not to have any particulars thereof inserted in this deposition.

"JAMES MORGAN.

"Sworn at Reading, the 18th of November, 1755, before us.

"JONAS SEELY.
"HENRY HARRY.
"JAMES READ.

"Besides the persons mentioned in the above deposition, one Sebastian Brosius was murdered and scalped, whose scalp was brought to Philadelphia, having been taken from an Indian."

BIDDLE LETTER.—The following letter, written by Edward Biddle, of Reading, to his father in Philadelphia, expresses the perturbed state of feeling in the city of Reading. There is no date attached to it, but it is supposed to have been written on the 16th of November:

"*My Dearest Father*—I am in so much horror and confusion I scarcely know what I am writing. The drum is beating to arms, and bells ringing and all the people under arms. Within these two hours we have had different though too certain accounts, all corroborating each other, and this moment is an express arrived, dispatched by Michael Reis, at Tulpehocken, eighteen miles above this town, who left about thirty of their people engaged with about an equal number of Indians at the said Reis'. This night we expect an attack; truly alarming is our situation. The people exclaim against the Quakers, and some are scarcely restrained from burning the houses of those few who are in this town. Oh, my country! my bleeding country! I commend myself to the divine God of armies. Give my dutiful love to my dearest mother and my best love to brother Jemmy.

"I am, honored sir, your most affectionate and obedient son, "E. BIDDLE.

"Sunday, 1 o'clock. I have rather lessened than exaggerated our melancholy account."

WEISER LETTERS.—The following letter describes the condition of the settlements beyond the Blue Mountain during this exciting period; and it also shows to some degree a want of patriotic feeling on the part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding their perilous situation. It was addressed to Governor Morris by Conrad Weiser, from his home, on 2d of November, 1755, at night:

"I am going out early next morning with a company of men, how many I can't tell as yet, to bring away the few and distressed families on the north side of Kittidany Hills yet alive (if there is yet alive such). They cry aloud for assistance, and I shall give as my opinion to-morrow, in public meeting of the townships of Heidelberg and Tulpehocken, that they few who are alive and remaining there (the most part is come away) shall be forewarned to come to the south side of the hills, and we will convey them to this side. If I don't go over the hills myself, I will see the men so far as the hills and give such advice as I am able to do. There can be no force. We are continually alarmed; and last night I received the account of Andrew Montour. . . . My son Peter came up this morning from Reading, at the head of about fifteen men, in order to accompany me over the hills. I shall let him go with the rest; had we but good regulations, with God's help we could stand at our places of abode, but if the people fail (which I am afraid they will, because some go, some won't, some mock, some plead religion and a great number of cowards), I shall think of mine and my family's preservation and quit my place, if I can get none to stand by me to defend my own house. But I hope you will excuse this hurry, I have no clerk now, and had no rest these several days nor nights hardly."

And two weeks afterward he addressed the following two letters to the Governor in reference to the murders committed upon the settlers in the county south of the Blue Mountain,—

"*Honored Sir:* On my return from Philadelphia, I met in Amity township, Berks County, the first news of our cruel enemy having invaded the county this side of the Blue Mountains, to wit: Bethel and Tulpehocken. I left the papers as they were in the messenger's hands, and hastening to Reading, where the alarm and confusion was very great, I was obliged to stay that night and part of the next day, to wit: the 17th inst., and set out for Heidelberg, where I arrived that evening. Soon after my sons, Philip and Frederick, arrived from the pursuit of the Indians, and gave me the following relation: That on last Saturday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as some men from Tulpehocken were going to Dietrich Six's place, under the hills on the Shamokin road, to be on the watch appointed there, they were fired upon by the Indians but none hurt nor killed (our people were but six in number, the rest being behind), upon which our people ran towards the watch-house, which was one-half of a mile off, and the Indians pursued them, and killed and scalped several of them. A bold, stout Indian came up to one Christopher Ury, who turned about and shot the Indian right through his breast. The Indian dropped down dead, but was dragged out of the way by his own companions (he was found next day and scalped by our people). The Indians divided themselves into two parties. Some came this way, to meet the rest that were going to the watch, and killed some of them, so that six of our men were killed that day and a few wounded. The night following the enemy attacked the house of Thomas Brown, on the Swatara Creek. They came to the house in the dark

night, and one of them put his fire-arm through the window and shot a shoemaker, that was at work, dead on the spot. The people being extremely surprised at this sudden attack, defended themselves by firing out of the windows at the Indians. The fire alarmed a neighbor who came with two or three more men. They fired by the way and made a great noise, scared the Indians away from Bower's house, after they had set fire to it, but by Thomas Bower's dilligence and conduct it was timely put out again. So Thomas Bower, with his family, went off that night to his neighbor, Daniel Schneider, who came to his assistance. By eight o'clock parties came up from Tulpehocken and Heidelberg. The first party saw four Indians running off. They had some prisoners, whom they scalped immediately; three children they scalped yet alive, one died since and the other two are likely to do well. Another party found a woman just expired, with a male child on her side, both killed and scalped; the woman lay upon her face; my son Frederick turned her about, to see who she might have been, and to his and his companion's surprise they found a babe about fourteen days old under her, wrapped up in a little cushion, his nose quite flat, which was set right by Frederick, and life was yet in it and it recovered again. Our people came up with two parties of Indians that day, but they hardly got sight of them. The Indians ran off immediately. Either our people did not care to fight them, if they could avoid it, or (which is more likely), the Indians were alarmed first by the loud noise of our people's coming, because no order was observed. Upon the whole, there were fifteen of our people killed, including men, women and children, and the enemy not beat but scared off. Several houses and barns are burned. I have no true account how many. We are in a dismal situation. Some of these murders have been committed in Tulpehocken township. The people left their plantations to within six or seven miles from the house. I am now busy putting things in order to defend my house against another attack. Guns and ammunition are very much wanted here. My sons have been obliged to part with most of that which was sent up, for the use of the Indians. I pray your Honor will be pleased, if it is in your power, to send us up a quantity upon any condition. I must stand my ground, or my neighbors will all go away and leave their habitations to be destroyed by the enemy or our own people. This is enough of such melancholy account for this time. I beg leave to conclude, who am, sir,

"Your very obedient,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Heidelberg, Berks County, November 19, 1755.

"P. S.—I am creditably informed just now that one Wolff, a single man, killed an Indian at the same time when Ury killed the other, but the body is not found yet. The poor young man since died of his wound through his belly."

"*May it please the Governor:* That night after my arrival from Philadelphia, Emanuel Carpenter and Simon Adam Kuhn, Esqrs., came to my house and lodged with me. They acquainted me that a meeting was appointed (of the people of Tulpehocken, Heidelberg and adjacent places,) in Tulpehocken township, at Benjamin Spicker's, early next morning. I made all the haste with the Indians I could, and gave them a letter to Thomas McKee, to furnish them with necessaries for their journey. Scarujade had no creature to ride on. I gave him one. Before I could get done with the Indians, three or four men came from Benjamin Spicker's to warn the Indians not to go that way, for the people were so enraged against all the Indians, and would kill them without distinction. I went with them, as also the gentlemen before named. When we came near Benjamin Spicker's I saw about four or five hundred men, and there was a loud noise. I rode before, and in riding along the road (and armed men on both sides of the road), I heard some say, Why must we be killed by the Indians and we not kill them? Why are our hands so tied? I got the Indians to the house with much ado, when I treated them with a small dram, and so parted with them in love and friendship.

"Captain Dieffenbach undertook to conduct them (with five other men), to the Susquehanna. After this a sort of a council of war was held by the officers present, the gentlemen before named and other freeholders. It was agreed that 150 men should be raised immediately, to serve as out scouts, and as guards at certain places under the Kittatinny Hills for 40 days. That those so raised to have two shillings per day, and two pounds of bread, two pounds of beef and a gill of rum, and powder and lead. Arms they must find themselves. This scheme was signed by a good many freeholders and read to the people. They cried out that so much for an Indian scalp they would have (be they friends or enemies) from the Governor. I told them I had no such power from the Governor or assembly. They began, some to curse the Governor; some the assembly; called me a traitor to the country, who held with the Indians, and must have known this murder beforehand. I sat in the house at a low window. Some of my friends came to pull me away from it, telling me that some of the people threatened to shoot me. I offered to go out to the people and either pacify them or make the King's proclamation. But those in the house with me would not let me go out. The cry was: *The land was betrayed and sold.* The common people from Lancaster County were the worst. The wages, they said, were a trifle, and said somebody pocketed the rest, and they would resent it. Somebody has put it into their heads that I had it in my power to give as much as I pleased. I was in danger of being shot to death. In the meantime a great smoke arose under the Tulpehocken Mountain, with the news following that the Indians had committed

murder on Mill Creek (a false alarm) and set fire to a barn. Most of the people ran, and those that had horses rode off without any order or regulation. I then took my horse and went home, where I intended to stay and defend my own house as long as I could. There is no doings with the people without a law or regulation by Governor and Assembly. The people of Tulpehocken have all fled; till about six or seven miles from me some few remain. Another such attack will lay all the country waste on the west side of the Schuylkill. I am, sir, "Your most obedient,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Heidelberg, Berks County, Nov. 19, 1755."

SPICKER LETTER.—Three days before these letters were addressed to the Governor, Conrad Weiser received the following letter from Peter Spicker (who resided on the Tulpehocken road, near the western boundary line of the county), detailing the great anxiety of the community in that vicinity, and the losses which the people suffered:

"TULPEHOCKEN, Nov. 16, 1755.

"CONRAD WEISER, Esq.

"John Anspack and Frederick Read came to me and told me the miserable circumstances of the people murdered this side of the mountain yesterday. The Indians attacked the watch, killed and wounded him at Dietrich Six's, and in that neighborhood a great many in that night. This morning our people went out to see; came about ten o'clock in the morning to Thomas Bower's house, finding a man dead, killed with a gun-shot. Soon we heard a firing of guns; running to that place and found four Indians sitting on children scalping; three of the children are dead; two are alive; the scalps are taken off; hereafter we went to the watch-house of Dietrich Six, where the Indians first attacked, finding six dead bodies, four of them scalped; about a mile this side of the watch-house as we went back the Indians set fire to a stable and barn, where they burned the corn, cows and other creatures, where we found seven Indians, five in the house eating their dinner and drinking rum, which was in the house, and two outside the house; we fired to them but in vain; the Indians burned four plantations more than the above account told me. Peter Anspack, Jacob Caderman, Christopher Noacre, Leonard Walborn told me in the same manner; George Dollinger and Adam Dieffenbach sent me word in the same manner.

"Now we are in a great danger to lose our lives or estates, pray, therefore, for help, or else whole Tulpehocken will be ruined by the Indians in a short time, and all buildings will be burned down and the people scalped, therefore you will do all haste to get people together to assist us. The Assembly can see by this work how good and fine friends the Indians are to us, we hope their eyes will go open and their hearts tender to us, and the Governor's the same. They are true subjects to our King George the Second, of Great Britain; or are willing to deliver us into the hands of these miserable creatures.

"I am your friend,

"PETER SPICKER.

"N. B.—The people are fled to us from the hills. Peter Kryger and John Weiser are the last."

REPORT OF CRUELTIES.—On the 24th of November, 1755, Conrad Weiser, Emanuel Carpenter and Adam Simon Ruhm subscribed and addressed a communication to the Governor, which set forth to him the result of their deliberations upon the "miserable condition of the back inhabitants of these parts," and the means which should be adopted in order "to withstand our cruel Indian enemy."

"First.—Since the last cruel murder committed by the enemy, most of the people of Tulpehocken have left their habitations; those in Heidelberg moved their effects; Bethel township is entirely deserted.

"Second.—There is no order among the people; one cries one thing, and another another thing. They want to force us to make a law, that they should have a reward for every Indian which they kill; they demand such a law of us, with their guns cocked, pointing it towards us.

"Third.—The people are so incensed, not only against our cruel enemy the Indians, but also (we beg leave to inform your Honor) against the Governor and Assembly, that we are afraid they will go down in a body to Philadelphia and commit the vilest outrages. They say they will rather be hanged than to be butchered by the Indians, as some of their neighbors have been lately, and the poverty that some are in is very great.

"Fourth.—Yesterday we sent out about seventy men to the mountain to take possession of several houses, and to range the woods along the mountain in Berks County, on the west side of Schuylkill. The same number are sent to the back part of Lancaster County, we promised them two shillings per day, two pounds of bread, two pounds of beef, and a gill of rum a day, and ammunition, and that for forty days, or till we shall receive your Honor's order. We persuade ourselves your Honor will not leave us in the lurch; we must have such a thing done or else leave our habitation, if no worse; and all this would not do, we and others of the freeholders have been obliged to promise them a reward of four pistoles for every enemy Indian man that they should kill. Many things more we could mention, but we don't care to trouble your Honor any farther."

And Conrad Weiser added the following postscript:

"I cannot forbear to acquaint your Honor of a certain circumstance of the late unhappy affair: One —— Kobel, with his wife and eight children, the eldest about fourteen years and the youngest fourteen days, was flying before the enemy, he carrying one, and his wife a boy, another of the children, when they were fired upon by two Indians very nigh, but hit only the man upon the breast, though not dangerously. They, the Indians, then came with their tomahawks, knocked the woman down, but not dead. They intended to kill the man, but his gun (though out of order, so that he could not fire) kept them off. The woman recovered so far, and seated herself upon a stump, with her babe in her arms, and gave it suck; and the Indians driving the children together, and spoke to them in high Dutch, *be still, we won't hurt you.* Then they struck a hatchet into the woman's head, and she fell upon her face with her babe under her, and the Indian trod on her neck and tore off the scalp. The children then ran: four of them were scalped, among which was a girl of eleven years of age, who related the whole story; of the scalped, two are alive and like to do well. The rest of the children ran into the bushes and the Indians after them, but our people coming near to them, halloed and made a noise. The Indians ran and the rest of the children were saved. They ran within a yard by a woman that lay behind an old log, with two children; there were about seven or eight of the enemy."

The onward movement of the Indians and the terrifying reports of their barbarity excited the settlers to such a degree that the sections of the county near by and beyond the Blue Mountain became almost entirely deserted. Even the inhabitants of Reading, though they were a considerable body together, manifested much anxiety for their welfare. Conrad Weiser stated in a letter from Reading, dated 13th of December, 1755,—

"The people of this town and county are in very great consternation. Most of this town are but day-laborers, and owing money, are about to leave it, they have nothing at all wherewith to support their families. All trade is stopped, and they can get no employment, and unless the Government takes about thirty or forty of them into pay to guard this town, they must go off and the rest will think themselves unsafe to stay, and the back inhabitants will have no place of security left for their wives and children, when they are out either against their enemy, or taking care of their plantations and cattle, and when things should come to extremity."

The massacres by the Indians continuing month after month, the Governor visited Reading in the latter part of December, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the situation of the people, and, after an examination, he found that the policy of defense was not satisfactory, and that new measures had to be taken to subdue the Indians. Whilst at Reading he also consulted with the Executive Council and the commissioners in respect to a proper distribution of the regular troops which had arrived at Carlisle from New York. The Grenadiers were ordered to be quartered at Reading. Their rations were three pounds of pork, three pounds of beef, one pound of fish, ten and one-half pounds of bread or meal for a week, and one gill of rum per day.

PREMIUM FOR SCALPS.—In pursuance of this spirit of carrying on active measures against the Indians, the board of commissioners decided on the 9th of April, 1756, to recommend to the Governor that bounties, or premiums, be paid for prisoners and scalps,—

For every male Indian prisoner above ten years old, that shall be delivered at any of the government forts or towns	$150
For every female Indian prisoner or male prisoner, of ten years old and under, delivered as above	130
For the scalp of every male Indian above ten years old	130
For the scalp of every Indian woman	50

PROBST LETTER.—By the foregoing letters and others, it would seem that the Indians confined their invasions into the county beyond the Blue Mountain before 1756, to the west of the Schuylkill. But in the beginning of 1756 they reached the district along the mountain to the east of the river, and committed similar outrages upon the unprotected settlers. Valentine Probst, a resident of Albany township, addressed the following letter to Jacob Levan, (one of the justices of the county, who resided in Maxatawny township,) on the 15th of February, 1756, in which he mentions the horrible murders committed upon the Reichelderfer and Gerhard families:

"MR. LEVAN—I cannot omit writing about the dreadful circumstances in our township, Albany. The Indians came yesterday morning about eight o'clock, to Frederick Reichelderfer's house, as he was feeding his horses, and two of the Indians ran upon him, and followed him into a field ten or twelve perches off;

but he escaped and ran towards Jacob Gerhard's house, with a design to fetch some arms. When he came near Gerhard's he heard a lamentable cry, 'Lord Jesus! Lord Jesus!' which made him run back towards his own house; but before he got quite home, he saw his house and stable in flames, and heard the cattle bellowing, and thereupon ran away again.

"Two of his children were shot; one of them was found dead in his field, the other was found alive and brought to Hakenbrook's house, but died three hours after. All his grain and cattle are burned up. At Jacob Gerhart's they have killed one man, two women and six children. Two children slipped under the bed; one of which was burned; the other escaped, and ran a mile to get to the people. We desire help, or we must leave our homes."

MUHLENBERG LETTER.—The Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg described this shocking affair as follows:

"In New Hanover (Mont. Co.) I had confirmed two grown daughters of Frederick Reichelsdorfer. This man subsequently bought a tract of forest land near the Blue Mountains, which he cultivated successfully, with much toil and great sacrifice, to enable him to support his family. But fearing the Indians, who scouted the region, sacking, burning and murdering, he removed his family back to New Hanover, whilst he journeyed to and fro to attend to his place. In the month of March, after he and his daughters had threshed out his wheat, on a Friday morning, they suddenly felt an uncomfortable presentiment of fear. Entering upon their evening devotions, they joined in singing the old hymn, '*Wer weiz wie nahe mir mein Ende.*' Committing themselves to God, they retired. On the following Saturday morning, as the father had gone upon the open field to bring in his horses, and on the eve of starting for home, he was surrounded by Indians. From sudden fright, in view of his great peril, he could neither utter a cry, nor move a limb. As the savages were within twenty paces, he turned his thoughts to God, and was enabled to cry: 'Jesus! I live by Thee! Jesus! I die in Thee!' In the moment of this exclamation, he felt himself at once endowed with superhuman energy, in virtue of which he turned, became swift-footed as a deer, and winged, like the ostrich. He escaped from their sight and reached his home; but, alas! his hut lay in ashes; the cattle were bellowing in a sheet of flame, his eldest daughter lay a crisp, and the younger, partly alive, scalped and horribly mutilated, had barely strength to relate the harrowing circumstances, and to impress a dying kiss upon the distracted brow of her father, bending over her."

GERHART MURDER.—The Gerhart murder was committed on a farm in the extreme northwestern section of Albany township, owned by George Bolich. A house was immediately afterward built on the spot where the original house stood. It was torn down by Mr. Bolich, who erected a handsome dwelling in its stead. The traditional account of the murder, one hundred and twenty years after it occurred, as given by Mr. Bolich, was as follows:

"While the whole family was in the house, quietly enjoying the comforts of a rural home in the wilderness of Albany in the month of February, an unusual noise was heard in the vicinity of the house. Nothing was known of the presence of the Indians or of any other person, until they heard a suspicious noise which excited their fears at once that a sad fate was awaiting them. Mr. Gerhart, solicitous about the safety of his beloved family, opened the door and peeped out, but saw no one. He quietly stepped outside of the door to make a closer inspection of his premises, when a concealed Indian shot him and he fell dead at the door. The women dragged Mr. Gerhart into the house. The Indians knowing that the head of the family was killed, had less to fear, approached the house and set it on fire. The women and children knew that a horrible death was staring them in the face—that they must either be burned alive, or leave the house and submit to a death fully as revolting. They chose the first alternative. A boy of about twelve years of age, whose hair had already been burned off his head, and had seen suffering among his mother, little brothers and sisters, which no pen or human tongue can portray, jumped out of a window on a side of the house opposite the Indians. He ran to a family over a small hill south of this place to give the alarm, but when assistance came the house was consumed by the flames and the Indians had made their escape." [1]

This occurrence naturally alarmed the neighborhood and many of the settlers moved away to places where they could feel secure in the enjoyment of life and property. A letter dated 24th of March, 1756, describes the fatal consequences to a party in an attempt at removing:—

"Ten wagons went up to Allemaengel to bring down a family with their effects; and as they were returning, about three miles below George Ziesloff's, were fired upon by a number of Indians from both sides of the roads, upon which the wagoners left their wagons and ran into the woods, and the horses frightened at the firing and the terrible yelling of the Indians, ran down the hill and broke one of the wagons to pieces. The enemy killed George Ziesloff and his wife, a lad of twenty, a boy of twelve, also a

[1] Brunner's "Indians of Berks County," p. 47.

girl of fourteen years old, four of whom they scalped. Another girl was shot in the neck and through the mouth and scalped, notwithstanding all this she got off. A boy was stabbed in three places, but the wounds were not thought to be mortal. They killed two of the horses and five are missing, with which it is thought the Indians carried off the most valuable goods that were in the wagons."

In March, 1756, the Indians burned the house and barn of Barnabas Seitel and the mill of Peter Conrad, killed Balser Neytong's wife and took a son eight years of age captive. Captain Morgan sent seven men in pursuit; but they failed to overtake the Indians.

KLUCK MURDER.—On the 24th of March, the house of Peter Kluck (about fourteen miles from Reading) was set on fire by the savages, and the whole family killed; while the flames were still ascending, the Indians assaulted the house of one Linderman, in which there were two men and a woman, all of whom ran upstairs, where the woman was shot dead through the roof. The men then ran out of the house to engage the Indians, when Linderman was shot in the neck and the other through the jacket. Upon this, Linderman ran towards the Indians, two of whom only were seen, and shot one of them in the back, when he fled, and he and his companion scalped him and brought away his gun and knife.

The report of the several preceding massacres is not definite with regard to the locality; but it is probable that they occurred within the limits of Albany township.

At the same time[1] the Indians carried off a young lad, named John Shoep, about nine years old, whom they took by night seven miles beyond the Blue Mountain; but where, according to the lad, the Indians kindled a fire, tied him to a tree, and took off his shoes and put moccasins on his feet; that they prepared themselves some mush, but gave him none. After supper they marched on further. The same Indians took him and another lad between them, and went beyond the second mountain; having gone six times through streams of water, and always carried him across. The second evening they again struck up fire, took off his moccasins, and gave him a blanket to cover himself; but at midnight, when all the Indians were fast asleep, he made his escape, and at daybreak had traveled about six miles. He passed on that day, sometimes wading streams neck deep, in the direction of the Blue Mountain; that night he stayed in the woods. The next day, exhausted and hungry, he arrived by noon at Uly Meyer's plantation, where Charles Folk's company lay, who wished him to remain till he had regained strength, and they would conduct him to his father. He was accordingly sent home.

The eastern part of the county was disturbed only once by the Indians during the French and Indian War. They would not, in their invasions, go any distance into a country settled by the white people where it was possible to intercept their retreat. In March, 1756, they ventured as far south as Hereford. On the 22d of that month (March) one John Krausher and his wife, and William Yeth and his boy about twelve years old, went to their place to find their cattle, and on their return were fired upon by five Indians, who had hid themselves about ten perches from the road, when Yeth was mortally wounded in the back; Krausher's wife was found dead and scalped, and had three cuts in her right arm with a tomahawk. Krausher made his escape, and the boy was carried off by the enemy.

INDIAN TREATY.—During the war, messengers were sent by the Governor to the chiefs of the Indians, and the Indians sent representatives of their tribes to Philadelphia or some place midway between Philadelphia and the council fires of the Indians. One of the most important treaties was held at Easton in the latter part of July, 1756. Teedyuscung, with fourteen other chiefs, was present. He said he was an ambassador appointed by ten nations, and authorized to treat with the Governor of Pennsylvania. In attempting to palliate the breach of former treaties and the numerous massacres of settlers upon lands bought of them, he assured the Governor that the "present clouds" owed their origin to the custom of their ancestors from having a "multitude of kings." He made strong professions of friendship, de-

[1] Time of the Ziesloff murder.

plored the hostile feelings between the white people and the Indians, and said that all the harm inflicted upon the white people was committed by the French Indians who lived on the Ohio. After faring well for a week at the expense of the government, and receiving a large quantity of presents, the chiefs took "some of that good tobacco that the Six Nations put into our pipe," and all parties smoked the pipe in turn; and, according to their custom, a lasting peace and friendship was to be maintained. But the fumes of "that good tobacco" had scarcely disappeared when the Indians again fell upon the settlers of Berks County, burned their buildings and cattle, lurked behind the thickets and shot men at work in their fields, scalped women and children alive and captured others, many of whom were subjected to great hardships and cruel sufferings.[1]

Two Women Scalped.—Three months afterward, Conrad Weiser addressed the following letter (dated at Heidelberg, 19th of October, 1756,) to Governor Denny:

"Honored Sir: Last night about 10 o'clock I received the melancholy news that the enemy Indians had again made an invasion in Berks county, and killed and scalped two married women and a lad of fourteen years of age, and wounded two children of about four years old, and carried off two more; one of the wounded is scalped and like to die, and the other has two cuts on her forehead, given her by an Indian boy in order to scalp her, but did not; there being eight men of Fort Henry posted in two different neighbors' houses about one and a half miles off, when they heard the noise of the guns firing they made towards it but came too late.

"The people are moving away, leaving their barns full of grain behind them; and there is a lamentable cry among them. It is with submission a very hard case that so many men are taken away to protect Shamokin (a wilderness) and the inhabited part be without it. I have ordered eighteen men out of the town guard of Reading to re-enforce Fort Henry immediately, of which I hope your honor will approve. . . ."

Culmore and Fell Murder.—On the 4th of November, 1756, Jacob Morgan, the commander at Fort Lebanon, addressed the following letter to the Governor in reference to outrages committed in Albany township:

"Yesterday morning at break of day one of the neighbors discovered a fire at a distance from him; he went to the top of another mountain to take a better observation, and made a full discovery of the fire, and supposed it to be about seven miles off, at the house of John Fincher; he came and informed me of it; I immediately detached a party of ten men (we being about 22 men in the fort) to the place where they saw the fire, at the said Fincher's house, it being nigh Schuylkill, and the men anxious to see the enemy, if there, they ran through the water and the bushes to the fire, where to their disappointment they saw none of them, but the house, barn, and other outhouses all in flames, together with a considerable amount of corn; they saw a great many tracks and followed them, and came back to the house of Philip Culmore, thinking to send from thence to alarm the other inhabitants to be on their guard, but instead of that found the said Culmore's wife and daughter and son-in-law all just killed and scalped; there is likewise missing out of the same house Martin Fell's wife and child about one year old, and another boy about seven years of age, the said Martin Fell was he that was killed, it was just done when the scouts came there, and they seeing the scouts ran off. The scouts divided in two parties, one to some other houses nigh at hand, and the other to the fort (it being within a mile of the fort) to inform me. I immediately went out with the scout again (and left in the fort no more than six men), but could not make any discovery, but brought all the families to the fort, where now I believe there are upward of sixty women and children that are fled here for refuge."[2]

Ten Women and Children Rescued.—On the 14th of the same month, Lieutenant Samuel Humphreys, who was stationed at the fort above Northkill, wrote to Conrad Weiser as follows:

"*May it please the Colonel:*—Yesterday we were alarmed by a number of Indians who came and took a child away. Immediately upon hearing the news, I, with nine men, went in pursuit of them, leaving a number of farmers to guard the fort till we should return. But we found nothing till this morning, we went out again; and, in our return to the fort, we were apprized of them by the firing of several guns; when I ordered my men to make what speed they could. We ran till we were almost out of breath, and, upon finding Nicholas Long's house attacked by the Indians, the farmers who were with us to the number of twenty, deserted and fled, leaving the soldiers to fight. We stood in battle with them for several minutes till there were about sixty guns discharged, and at length we put the Indians to flight.

[1] Brunner's "Indians of Berks County," p. 51.

[2] 3 Pa. Arch. 30. Subsequently, in September, 1763, Fincher and his family were murdered by the Indians.

"We have one man wounded, and my coat was shot through in four places. The number of the Indians was twenty. Our number at first was twenty-four. But they all deserted and fled except seven. Two old men were killed before we came, one of whom was scalped. Ten women and children were in the cellar and the house was on fire; but we extinguished it and brought the women and children to the fort. I desire the Colonel to send me a reinforcement, for the men solemnly say they will not go out with the farmers, as they deserted in the battle and never fired a gun. The Indians cried the halloo during the battle. We have one of their guns and a blanket which had two holes with a bullet in it, and is bloody. The Indians had all red hats and red blankets."

GIRL TAKEN CAPTIVE.—A letter was addressed to the Governor from Bethlehem, on the 30th of November following, stating the commission of another murder in Albany township:

"John Holder came here this evening from Allemangle and informed me that last Sunday evening, the 28th instant, three Indians came to the house of a certain man named Schlosser and knocked at the door; the people within called who is there. Answer was made, a good friend; they within not opening the door, they knocked again; they within asked who is there; no answer being made from without, then one of the men named Stonebrook looked out of the window, when an Indian discharged a gun and killed him on the spot. They then opened the door, the woman and two children endeavored to escape, and the Indians pursued and took both the children. One of the men fired at the Indians and saw one of them fall, when one of the girls he had possession of made her escape from him, but the other they took away. The Indian that was fired at fell, cried out very much, but in a short time he got up and made off."

About this time the Indians also appeared in this township and carried off the wife and three children of Adam Burns. The youngest child was only four weeks old.

PETITION FOR FORT.—At a meeting of the Executive Council, held on the 7th of May, 1757, a petition, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, was read, setting forth,—

"That your petitioners are informed that Fort Franklin is to be removed to this side of the Blue Mountains, and a considerable way into Albany township.

"That, if in case the said Fort is to be removed, your petitioners will be obliged to desert their plantations, for their lives and Estates will then lay at stake, and a great part of this province will lay waste, and your petitioners will become a burden to the other inhabitants.

"That your petitioners humbly conceive that it would be the safest way to have the said Fort continued and rebuilt, as it is very much out of order and repair.

"Therefore your petitioners humbly pray your Honor to take the premises into consideration and issue such orders as will prevent the removal of the said Fort, and order a sufficient number of men in it, and to grant your petitioners such other relief as to you in your wisdom shall deem meet.

"This petition was signed by George Gilbert and Adam Spittlemeyer, at the request and in behalf of the following persons, 'all inhabitants of Berks County, within four miles of and about Fort Franklin over the Blue Mountains':

"George Gilbert.	William Weigand.
Adam Spittlemeyer.	Anthony Krum.
Henry Hauptman.	Philip Scholl.
Casper Langeberger.	Jacob Keim.
Nicholas Kind.	John Frist.
George Merte.	William Gable.
Henry Norbeck.	Philip Kirsbaum.
Widow of Mark Grist (deceased).[1]	John Wissemer.
	George Wartman.
Widow of Geo. Krammer (deceased).[1]	Jacob Richards.
	Christopher Sprecher.
William Ball.	John Scheefer.
Philip Annes.	George Sprecher."
Jacob Leisser.	

Peter Gersinger was shot and scalped about the middle of June, 1757, while plowing in a field. The place of this murder is not named, but the report of it seems to indicate Bethel township.

TRUMP MURDER.—James Read, Esq., addressed the following letter from Reading on the 25th of June, 1757:

"Last night Jacob Levan, Esq., of Maxatawny, came to see me, and showed me a letter of the 22d inst., from Lieutenant Engel, dated in Allemangel, by which he advised Mr. Levan of the murder of one Adam Trump, in Allemangel, by Indians that evening, and that they had taken Trump's wife and his son, a lad of nineteen years old, prisoners; but the woman escaped, though upon her flying she was so closely pursued by one of the Indians (of which there were seven) that he threw his tomahawk at her, and cut her badly in the neck, but 'tis hoped not dangerously. This murder happened in as great a thunderstorm as has happened for twenty years past; which extended itself over a great part of this and Northampton Counties—for I found much mischief done, as I came from Easton, Northampton County, to this

[1] "Which said Grist and Krammer have lost their lives in the defense of their country last fall."

town, the length of fifty-two miles—the day before yesterday, and which I hear has broken down the dams of seven forges and six grist-mills on Maxatawny Creek, chiefly in this county, the rest in Philadelphia County.

"Mr. Levan told me that at the same time that the Indians did the mischief in Allemangel, another party killed and scalped a man near Fort Henry, in this county, and the next day carried off a young woman from the same neighborhood. I am told too—though I cannot tell what credit is to be given to it—that two persons were killed and scalped near the Fort at Northkill, in this county, Wednesday evening last, at the time of the thunderstorm.

"I had almost forgot to mention (for I am so hurried just now, 'tis no wonder) that the Indians, after scalping Adam Trump, left a knife and a halbert, or a spear, fixed to a pole of four feet, in his body."

In a letter from Tulpehocken, dated 4th of July, 1757, to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, it was stated,—

"If we get no assistance from the county all the inhabitants of Tulpehocken will move away. The county should rise and send a large body to drive the Indians off, and keep a strong guard in the houses on the frontiers besides the soldiers, or all will be lost."

On the 4th of July, 1757, two Indians were seen near Reading.

Seven Persons Murdered.—On July 5, 1757, "seven persons (three men and four children), who had been murdered and scalped all in one house, were brought to our burying-ground for burial. They were killed by the Indians yesterday, about sun-down, five miles from here." This was at Tulpehocken church.[1]

Mother's Defense of Children.—The following extract is taken from a letter dated at Heidelberg, on 9th of July, 1757:

"Yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, between Valentine Herchelroad's and Tobias Bickel's, four Indians killed two children,—one about four years old and the other five. They at the same time scalped a young woman of about sixteen, who, with proper care, is likely to live and do well. A woman was terribly cut with the tomahawk; but she was not scalped—her life is despaired of. Three children were carried off prisoners. Christian Schrenk's wife—who was among the party—bravely defended herself and her children for a while. During an assault upon her, she wrested the gun out of the Indian's hands, and also his tomahawk and threw them away; and in the meantime, whilst saving her own life, two of her children were taken captive. In this house there were also twenty women and children who had fled thither from their own habitations to take shelter. The men belonging to them were distant about one-half a mile, engaged in picking cherries. They came as quickly as possible and went in pursuit of the Indians, but to no purpose, for the Indians had concealed themselves."

Appeal for Aid.—It would seem that assistance was asked generally from the people of the province by the inhabitants of Tulpehocken township during their terrible sufferings and losses. A notice to this effect was advertised in the German newspaper, published at Germantown by Christopher Sauer, in July, 1757. It was as follows (being translated from the German):

"The distant inhabitants of Tulpehocken would pray for assistance to enable them to give more attention to their security, inasmuch as the forts lay so far from one another, and the persons therein do little service. Whoever may be willing to give anything, can inform Reverends Otterbein and Gerock, Lutheran ministers in Lancaster; Revs. Muhlenberg and Leydig, at New Hanover and Providence; Dr. Abraham Wagner in *Madetsche;* Mr. Michael Reyer, in Goschenhoppen; Christopher Sauer, Sr., at Germantown; and Rev. Handschuh, in Philadelphia, and write also how much they may have given. And these persons can forward the same to Col. Conrad Weiser or Peter Spycker, or Rev. Kurtz, as each may be pleased to do. Those who have been able to carry on their harvest in peace and security, cut and deliver it at home, have reason to be thankful to God."

Four Killed and Six Scalped.—A letter from a place in Lynn township (now included in Greenwich) reported the following cruelties:

"Adam Klaus and his neighbors were surprised by a party of Indians on the 9th of July, whilst they were engaged in reaping rye; two men, two women and a young girl escaped; Martin Jaeger and his wife were killed and scalped; John Kraushaar's wife and child, Abraham Seckler's wife and one of Adam Clauss's children were scalped, but they still lived, though badly wounded; one of the women is wounded in the side and the other in the hip; two of Kraushaar's children were killed, and one of Seckler's and one of Philip Eschton's, but these were not scalped. The alarm being raised, a party went in pursuit of them, and, overtaking nine, fired upon them. But they soon eluded the pursuit of the whites."

Conrad Weiser, whilst at Easton for the purpose of conferring with the Indians, detailed the circumstances connected with a murder of ten

[1] *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July, 1757.

people, in a letter to the Governor on the 15th of July, 1757:

"In coming along through Maxatawny I heard a melancholy account of ten people being killed by the enemy Indians. They passed by two or three plantations on this side of the mountain before they attacked. A certain woman ran off towards her place and told her husband of the attack, who cut the gears off his horses then in the plow, and rode as fast as he could to Lieut. Wetherholt, about three miles off. Lieut. Wetherholt, with a small detachment, I am told seven in number, came away immediately, and came to the place where the murder was committed, where by that time a number of people had gathered. Wetherholt proposed to pursue the enemy, but none would go with him, so he took his seven men and pursued the enemy a few miles from the house and found the place where they rested themselves, and in about three miles he overtook them in thick bushes, at a very little distance. It seems they saw one another at once. One of the Indians was beforehand with Wetherholt and aimed at him, but his gun flashed. Wetherholt, a moment after, fired at the Indian, and thinks he hit him, but is not sure. Several guns were fired by our people, but did no execution, and the Indians' guns missing fire, they ran off and left two horses behind them, one belonging to the man they killed, laden with the best of his household goods."

Morgan Journal.—A monthly journal, kept by Jacob Morgan, for the month of July, 1757, indicates that considerable vigilance was exercised in this vicinity, and yet the outrages just mentioned were committed by the Indians. The journal records the following circumstances:

"July the 1st.—Sent a corporal with 11 men on a scout to Clingaman Hausabough's, at Allemingle, who staid all night.

"2nd.—The scout returned from Allemingle and reported that they had made no discovery of the enemy.

"3rd.—Sent a party to range to Allemingle.

"4th.—Our men returned from Allemingle and reported that some of the inhabitants, who were afraid near the mountain, were removing downwards.

"5th, 6th and 7th.—Was exceeding heavy rain and waters very high.

"8th.—Being a day of humiliation we applied ourselves thereto.

"8th.—Rainy weather, we could not scout.

"10th.—I sent out a party to range to Allemingle. This day Sergeant Matthews returned from Colonel Weiser's with orders for me to station 10 men in Windsor township, and to keep 10 men in readiness to go to Easton.

"11th.—The scout returned. I prepared the men in readiness according to orders; and sent some men to guard the farmers in their harvest.

"12th.—I went with ten men to Windsor township and stationed them there, where I found the most proper. In the evening very heavy rain and thunder, obliged me to stay all night; we sent some parties to guard the farmers.

"13th.—I returned in the morning to the fort. . . . Parties went to guard the farmers, and this day in my return I met the scout which I had posted in Windsor township, ranging about the farmers' houses.

"14th.—Parties ranged and guarded the farmers.

"15th.—Being all day heavy rain, and the creeks so high that the Schuylkill rose perpendicularly fifteen feet in nine hours' time, being considerably higher than ever was known in these parts; the guards could not return, and we remained in the fort with only eight men to guard."

During the remainder of July soldiers were sent out daily to guard the farmers in their agricultural work, but no Indians came to molest them.

On the 27th of July, 1757, James Read, Esq., at Reading, wrote to the Governor stating that white men had appeared in Bern township and were co-operating with the Indians. His account is as follows:

"It is with great uneasiness I must inform your honor that the day before yesterday four white men took away from a plantation in Bern township, about thirteen miles from this town, one —— Good (I think that is the surname), a lad about sixteen years old, and carried him to four Indians about eight miles from the place where he was taken. The white men and Indians all got very drunk, and the lad happily made his escape in the night. Of his being taken I heard the evening it happened; of the rest I was informed by Robert Smith, a sergeant, who came yesterday from Fort William (Lebanon), and on his road was told by one Peter Rodermel, a farmer of very good credit, who had seen and conversed with the lad. Monday, in the afternoon, an Indian was seen near Sinking Spring, five miles from the town, by Peter Rood, a person of as high credit as is in the county. Some of the inhabitants went immediately in pursuit of the Indian, but returned without having overtaken him. I have taken care ever since the 9th of this month to keep a patrol of ten of the inhabitants every night about this town; and, as our people are very uneasy upon hearing that white men are among the Indians, we purpose to have a guard to-night of twenty-one,—seven at either end of the town and seven in the centre,—who will keep out a patrol all night. In this service I am cheerfully assisted by Mr. Seely and Mr. Biddle. We hope our very dangerous condition will be considered and some measures

will be taken for our security. . . . I am sorry to have occasion to assure you that if our defense be committed to the soldiers now in these parts, our people will be still as uneasy as they are now."

By the latter statement it would appear that the soldiers were not thoroughly patriotic, having doubtless done something to sacrifice the confidence of the people. There is no published information on the subject. Read added in his letter that he would not then assign reasons, though he might "some time next week acquaint him with the principal grounds of their objection to such a protection."

In August, 1757, fifty men from Cumru and other townships near Reading set out in expectation of bringing in some Indian scalps.

Alarming Condition of People.—The following earnest, pathetic letter was addressed by Conrad Weiser from his home in Heidelberg on the 4th of October, 1757, to the Governor's secretary. It narrates the alarming condition of the people at that time, showing that the Indians were still active in their cruelties, notwithstanding treaties or the protection afforded by forts and scouting-parties:

"*Sir:*—I did not think of the post till he entered my door, else I would have written particularly to the Governor, though I have been very busy with writing to the commanding officers of the several forts under my care. It is now come so far that murder is committed almost every day; there never was such a consternation among the people; they must now leave their houses again, with their barns full of grain; five children were carried off last Friday; some days before a sick man was killed upon his bed; he begged of the enemy to shoot him through his heart, which the Indian answered, I will, and did so. A girl that had hid herself under a bedstead in the next room heard all this; two more families were about that time destroyed. Inclosed is the journal of last month of my ensign at Northkill. Captain Busse lies dangerously sick at John Harris'. I hear he is tired of everything. I have neither men nor a sufficient number of officers to defend the country. If his honor would be pleased to send orders to recall all the men belonging to my battalion from Fort Augusta he would justly bring upon him the blessings of the Most High. I cannot say any more. I think myself unhappy; to fly with my family in this time of danger I can't do. I must stay if they all go. I am now preparing to go to Fort Henry, where I shall meet some officers to consult with what may be best to be done. I have ordered ten men, with the Governor's last order, to Fort Augusta; I shall overtake them this evening at Fort Henry and give them proper instruction. For God's sake, dear sir, beg of the Governor, press it upon him in my behalf, and in behalf of these distressed inhabitants, to order my men back from Fort Augusta. I will give my reason afterwards that I am in the right. I conclude with my humble respects to his honor."

Petition for Soldiers.—In March, 1758, Conrad Weiser forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor a petition subscribed (in German) by a number of the inhabitants of Bern township, with the recommendation that they be favored with soldiers, to be stationed for their defense in some of the most exposed farm-houses. The petition set forth—

"That from the beginning of the Indian incursions into this province, the neighborhood wherein your petitioners live hath been frequently harassed by the enemy, and numbers of their neighbors cruelly murdered, others captivated, and many of your petitioners obliged to fly from their dwellings to avoid the same unhappy fate, to their unspeakable terror and distress. That during this winter the severity of the weather had prevented those barbarians from committing their wonted cruelties; but, as the snow is now melting and the weather is growing fair, your petitioners are every moment dreading an attack from the enemy, and find themselves less secure than heretofore from their attempts, as the block-house at Northkill is destroyed and no garrison kept in those parts.

"Your petitioners, in the deepest distress, implore your honor's protection, and most earnestly beg that they may not be left a prey to the savage enemy, protesting that, without assistance from the public, they are utterly unable to defend themselves, and must, on the first attack, abandon their habitations and rather embrace the most extreme poverty than remain subject to the merciless rage of those bloody murderers. And that they have the greatest reason to expect an attack is obvious from the many former successful attempts of the enemy—three or four Indian-paths leading into their neighborhood."

In the following month, (April, 1758,) the people of Reading were likewise alarmed, and they, too, sent a petition to the Governor, setting forth their dangerous situation and praying for assistance. The Governor, in pursuance of its earnest representations, said, in a message to the Assembly on the 27th of April, 1758: "We have just received a petition from the distressed inhabitants of the town of Reading; their unhappy situation seems to be more easily conceived than described, occasioned by the want of a due exertion of the military force in that

quarter." He therefore entreated the Assembly to order provincial forces to be sent to their immediate relief. Their prayer was granted and a hundred men were sent.

LIEBENGUTH MURDER.—About this time the Indians again divided themselves into small parties and surprised the settlers unawares. At Tulpehocken they killed and scalped a man by the name of Liebenguth and his wife; and at Northkill they killed and scalped Nicholas Geiger's wife and two children and Michael Ditzeler's wife.

The following correspondence in German is added, relative to the murders just mentioned:[1]

"Wichtige Nachrichten aus Sauer's 'Pennsylvanische Nachrichten,' von dato 1sten April 1758.

"Am verwichenen Montag sind abermahl bei zwanzig ganz fremde Indianer zu Bethlehem angekommen, welche auch willens sind mit den Englischen in Frieden und Freundschaft zu leben. Wie man versteht so haben sie der Tidiuskung's Söhne beredet zum Frieden, und haben sie mitgebracht. Sie melden auch, dass dem Tidiuskung sei angesagt worden dass der so sehr beruffene Indianer Captain Schingas auch kommen wollte, und wieder mit den Englischen in Fried und Freund-schaft leben. Darauf habe Tidiuskung fuer Freiden einen hohen Luft-Sprung gethan, welches er kaum vermuthet hat.

"Und also dörfften die Forten an der Grenze mit ihren Garisonen von wenig Nutzen sein, und viele von unsern Landes-Leuten aus ihrer Gefangenschafft losz und wieder heim kommen.

"Auszug eines Briefs von einem Officier in dem Dienst dieser Provinz geschrieben zu Dolpehacken den 8. April 1758.

"Ich und Mr. Kern sind soeben bei Jacob Scherman angekommen, da hat man uns berichtet, dasz den vorigen Abend eine Frau von den Indianern getödtet und gescolpt worden, von feindlichen Indianern etwa drei Meilen von hier.

"Wir sind soeben bereit ihnen nachzufolgen. . . . Die Liste von denen die getödtet worden, nebst einer die sie mitgenommen haben lautet wie folgt, nehmlich: zu Schwatara sind zwei ledige Bursche zwei Brueder mit Namen Schnatterle getödtet, Michel Sauter und William Härdt sind auch todt, und eine Wittfrau haben sie mitgenommen. . . . . In Dolpehacken ist ein Mann mit Namens Liebegut und seine Frau getödtet und gescolpt worden. . . . An der Nord-Kill ist des Nicolaus Geigers Frau und ihre zwei Kinder getödtet, und auch Michel Ditzeler's Frau, die sind all gescolpt.

"Die Indianern haben sich in kleinen Partheien vertheilet und kriechen durch das Gebuesch zu den Plantaschen. Es giebt verschiedene Muthmassungen: Einige dencken es seien von den Indianern welche schon Frieden gemacht. Andere aber glauben: Weil die Franzosen wissen, dass eine grosse Macht von Krieg-Schiffen und Landvölkern aus England kommt, und hier viel Völker angewerben werden, welche alle gegen die Franzosen fechten sollen, so hatten die Franzosen eine sehr grosse Menge Indianer, welche mit ihnen nicht nur in Freundschaft sondern gar in Verwandtschaft stehen, die schickten sie an die Grenze um Schaden zu thun, damit die Völker in den Forten bleiben sollen und nicht gegen ihre grosse Festungen hinziehen sollen u. s. w. Die Todten können eben nicht sagen wer die sind die sie getödtet haben, und wann wirs wustzen, so hätten wir wenig Nutzen dafon. Nur selig sind die im dem Herrn sterben. Sie ruhen ihrer Arbeit, und ihre Wercke folgen ihnen nach.

"Im ubrigen gehen schwere Gerichte ueber den Erdboden und das Gericht der Verstockung ist ein schweres Gericht. Man sollte auf die Hand sehen, die mit der Ruthe streichet, und nicht auf die Ruthe wie ein Hund, der in den Stein beiszt, womit er getroffen ist. Juni, den 16ten. 1758. Wir hören dass seither noch mehr Botschafter von fremden Indianern nach Philadelphia gekommen sind, welche sich auch erbieten, dass sie mit den Englischen in Freundschaft leben wollen. Es sei ihnen aber nicht gar zu freundlich geantwortet worden. Doch werde eine grosse Menge kommen um ein Träty halten. Ob aber die hintern Einwohnern diesen Sommer so ruhig sein werden wie den Winter das ist ungewisz, ueberhaupt mögen wir wohl ein hartes Jahr haben."

FRANTZ MURDER.—Captain Busse, at Fort Henry, wrote to Conrad Weiser on 19th of June, 1758,—

"At noon I received news that this morning about eight o'clock the Indians took and carried away the wife of John Frantz, with three children, six miles from here, deep in the country. I sent momently Lieutenant Johnston with a party of nine men to go along the mountains and to stay at the Hole to intercept them. They being gone, a farmer who was following on horseback, came back and told me that he saw three Indians near the Fort at Six's (Dietrich Six's or Fort Henry, in Bethel township). Being not able to spare more men, as just a detachment was out to meet the wagon with provision, I sent Sergeant Christ. Mowrer with only two men to look for their tracks. It is a cruel fate that we are brought to; we shall fight without powder and lead. If some is there, be pleased to send it to us. . . .

"Just now I received news that the son of John Snabele, not far from Dub's, is killed and scalped, having five shots in his body. As this has happened at the same time there must be undoubtedly a good number of the Indians. It is probable that they are still in the country, all the tracks going in and none

[1] Taken from *Penna. Gazette*, printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1757–58.

out. I suppose, according to the tracks, that there are about twenty in the country. I believe that our very good allies at Wyoming have done this service to us, as all the tracks over the mountains come from the east.

"The farmers of Tulpehocken have brought up some men toward the Hole, and desired me to join them with a part of the garrison, whereupon I have sent them a sergeant with eight men."

A letter from the same place about the same time mentions that the wife of John Frantz and three children were carried off by the Indians, and that the woman was murdered a little way from Frantz's house, she having been weakly and not able to travel. Also, that the son of Jacob Snavely, a shoemaker, was killed and scalped about the same time. From the tracks of the enemy, their number was supposed to be about twenty. (*Penna. Gazette*, June 29, 1758).

"The Indians burnt a house on the Swatara and killed one man. Three men are missing. Two boys were found tied to a tree and released. We are alarmed in the fort almost every night by a terrible barking of dogs; there are certainly some Indians about us."[1]

After General Forbes had taken possession of Fort du Quesne, 25th of November, 1758, many of the soldiers were marched to and quartered at Lancaster and Reading. They were quartered among the inhabitants, and their conduct caused grievous complaints. To remedy the evils, the Assembly caused a barracks to be erected at Lancaster, in 1759, large enough to accommodate five hundred men.

Horses Stolen.—In the middle of September, 1759, three Delaware Indians were hunting near Tulpehocken, and whilst there stole six horses. The owners pursued them as far as Fort Augusta and there informed Major Orndt of their loss. Upon making inquiry the major discovered the thieves. In their confession they expressed themselves sarcastically that when any of their property was taken very little was said about it, but when they took a few horses a great noise was made. An order was given that they restore the horses to the owners; but they went away without compliance.

Fincher Murder.—For several years after the terrible excitement which prevailed in the county during the years 1755, 1756, 1757 and 1758, there would seem to have been no invasions or losses in life and property worthy of mention. No letters have as yet come to light indicating that the Indians had been on this side of the Blue Mountain. But, whilst all was quiet with the settlers along the frontier, and they were busily and hopefully carrying on their daily labor on their farms and in their shops, how they must have been shocked by a sudden invasion over the mountain and into Albany township during the month of September, 1763, when a party of Indians fell upon and murdered John Fincher and his family, and this, too, within a mile from the place where a small body of soldiers were stationed under the command of Ensign Shaffer! The following letter from Jonas Seely (one of the justices of the county), at Sinking Spring, dated 10th of September, 1763, communicated the sad intelligence to the Governor, John Penn:

"Honored Sir: I am sorry I have to acquaint your honor of the following melancholy account which I received from Captain Kern last night: On the eighth instant a party of Indians came to the house of one John Fincher, about three-quarters of a mile distant from Captain Kern's men, commanded by Ensign Shaffer; they killed Fincher, his wife and two of his sons, his daughter is missing; one little boy made his escape from the savages and came to the ensign, who immediately went to the place with his party. But the Indians were gone, and finding by their tracks which way they went, pursued them to the house of one Nicholas Miller, where he found four children murdered; our party still pursued, and soon came up with the enemy and fired on them. They returned the fire, but the soldiers rushed on them so furiously that they soon ran off and left behind them two prisoners, two tomahawks, one hanger and a saddle; the Indians were eight in number, and our party seven; three of the enemy were much wounded. The two prisoners that our party recovered were two of said Miller's children that they had tied together and so drove them along. Miller's wife is missing; in all there are eight killed and two missing in that neighborhood."

And on the following day he addressed another letter (then at Reading) to the Governor, relating to an attack upon Frantz Hubler's house, in Bern township—the premises being now in Upper Bern. It was as follows:

[1] Letter to *Penna. Gazette*, Oct. 1758.

"Honored Sir: This moment, at Reading, as I was sending off the express, certain intelligence came that the house of Frantz Hubler, in Bern township about 18 miles from here, was attacked Friday evening last by the Indians; himself is wounded, his wife and three children carried off, and three other of his children scalped alive, two of whom are since dead."

Small-Pox.—During November, 1763, the small-pox prevailed at Fort Augusta. James Burd, stationed there, informed the Governor that volunteer parties had brought the disease there, and that sundry of the soldiers were down with it; that a great number of the men never had it, and he expected all would be infected; and having no medicine, Nature would have to effect a cure.

Three Men Killed.—On the 25th of November, 1763, Jonas Seely addressed a third letter to the Governor, in which he stated that three men were murdered by the Indians on the north side of the mountain, in the forks of the Schuylkill, about twenty-two miles from Reading. These men were on their way returning to a plantation, which they had deserted. Captain Kern, immediately after hearing of the murder, marched in pursuit of the enemy for two days, but, a very heavy snow having fallen and the Indians having fled a considerable distance, he desisted from further pursuit upon reaching the place where the murder had been committed. This is supposed to have been the last murder committed in the county.

Peace Declared.—After the French had receded into Canada before the advancing army of English soldiers, the Indians naturally followed their allies. Hence the cruelties here ceased after 1758. And when Canada was surrendered in 1760, the peace and safety of our community were assured. The declaration of peace was delayed for three years. When it was published in 1763, only a few Indians remained in the eastern section of Pennsylvania. A small settlement of them, who were friendly to the government and the inhabitants, remained at Shamokin; and some families were scattered in different parts of the county, where they remained for many years afterward.

Before the war considerable trade had been carried on successfully between the settlers and the Indians, continuing indeed without interruption from the time of the first settlement till 1744, and even a decade afterward. The relations had become so pleasant and firm that certain Indians remained in the county unmolested during the war, and carried on their peaceful vocations, such as basket-making, beadwork, etc.; and after the war traveling parties of them frequently visited the county and sold articles of their handiwork.

During the French and Indian War the Indians killed about one hundred and fifty, and captured thirty inhabitants of the county. Several of those who were taken captive returned after the war. But, strange to say, during these eight years, only four of the Indians were killed in the county. We may well ask what enabled the Indians to be so successful in their warfare against the colonial government. The protection afforded by the government was wholly inadequate. The forts were too few in number for the one hundred and forty miles of frontier which they were designed to protect; they were too far apart to render assistance to fleeing, terror-stricken people when danger was upon them. But the Indians were cunning, fleet and enduring. They approached settlements stealthily, committed outrages, arson and murder, and then departed speedily. They were always in small parties of three, four or six. Being thoroughly acquainted with the mountains, they were enabled to escape pursuit by various routes.

Persons Murdered, taken Prisoners and Missing.—The following persons were murdered by the Indians in the county during the "French and Indian War," the number being about one hundred and fifty. The exact number cannot be stated, because in four instances a man and his family were killed—but the number was not mentioned in the report. Twenty-seven persons were taken prisoners and eight were reported as missing. Many persons were wounded, some of whom doubtless died from their wounds:

MURDERED.

June, 1754.—Peter Geisinger, Tulpehocken.
June, 1754.—Fred. Myers and wife, Tulpehocken.
June, 1754.—Young girl, Tulpehocken.
June, 1754.—Hostetter family, Bern.
June, 1754.—Sebastian Brosius, Bethel.

October, 1755.—Henry Hartman, Bethel.

October, 1755.—Two men (unknown), Bethel.

October, 1755.—Odwaller and another unknown,[1] Bethel.

November, 1755.—Thirteen persons unknown, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Child, eight years old, daughter of a man named Cola, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Cola's wife and two children older, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Philip —— a shoemaker, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Casper Spring, Bethel.

November, 1775.——— Beslinger,[2] Bethel.

November, 1755.—Child of Jacob Wolf, Bethel.

November, 1755.—John Leinberger, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Rudolph Candel, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Sebastian Brosius, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Six men killed,[3] Bethel.

November, 1755.—Unknown man, a shoemaker at Brown's house, Bethel.

November, 1755.—A child scalped and died,[4] Bethel.

November, 1755.—A woman[5] and male child, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Fifteen persons (excluding five preceding), Bethel.

November, 1755 —Christopher Ury, Bethel.

November, 1755.——— Youngman, Bethel.

November, 1755.—Wife of —— Kobel,[6] Bethel.

February, 1756.—Two children of Frederick Reichelderfer, Albany.

February, 1756.—One man, two women and six children,[7] Albany.

February, 1756.—George Zeisloff and wife, two boys and a girl, Albany.

February, 1756.—Wife of Balser Neyfong, Albany.

March, 1756.—Peter Kluck and family, Albany.

March, 1756.—A woman at Linderman's house, Albany.

March, 1756.—William Yeth, Hereford.

March, 1756.—Wife of John Krausher, Hereford.

October, 1756.—Two married women and two boys,[8] Bethel.

November, 1756.—Wife, daughter and son-in-law of Philip Culmore, Albany.

November, 1756.—Martin Fell, Albany.

November, 1756.—Two old men,[9] Bethel.

November, 1756.——— Stonebrook, Albany.

June, 1757.—Man unknown, near Fort Henry, Bethel.

June, 1757.—Two persons near Fort Northkill, Tulpehocken.

June, 1757.—Adam Trump,[10] Albany.

June, 1757.—Peter Geisinger, Bethel.

July, 1757.—Three men and four children,[11] Bethel.

July, 1757.—Two children near Bickel's.

July, 1757.—Martin Jaeger and wife,[12] Greenwich.

July, 1757.—Two children of John Krausher, Greenwich.

July, 1757.—One child of A. Sechler, Greenwich.

July, 1757.—One child of Philip Eshton, Greenwich.

July, 1757.—Ten people.[13]

September, 1757.—A man shot in bed whilst sick.

September, 1757.—Two families.[14]

April, 1758.—Jacob Lebenguth and Margaret his wife, Tulpehocken.

April, 1758.—Wife and two children of Nicholas Geiger, Tulpehocken.

April, 1758.—Wife of Michael Ditzeler, Tulpehocken.

June, 1758.—Wife of John Frantz, Tulpehocken.

June, 1758.—Son of John Snabele, Tulpehocken.

October, 1758.—A man, Bethel.

September, 1763.—John Fincher, wife and two sons, Albany.

September, 1763.—Four children at house of Nicholas Miller,[15] Albany.

September, 1763.—Two children of Frantz Hubler, Bern.

November, 1763.—Three men near forks of Schuylkill.[16]

Possibly these two and the two immediately before are the same.

[2] Near by an Indian was found dead and scalped—of Delaware tribe—scalped by Frederick Weiser. Another was shot and scalped several weeks afterward.

[3] Supposed to have been soldiers.

[4] Two others also scalped, who doubtless recovered.

[5] Under this woman her babe only fourteen days old was found. It was alive, wrapped up in a little cushion.

[6] Four of their children were scalped at the same time. They had eight children with them. Two probably died. The father was wounded.

[7] All killed at house of Jacob Gerhart, situate in the upper section of the township, commonly known as the "Eck" (corner). Eight of them were burned.

[8] One of them reported as likely to die from scalping.

[9] Ten women and children were rescued at this place from the cellar of a burning building.

[10] Found with a knife and a spear (fixed to a pole four feet long) in his body.

[11] All murdered and scalped in one house.

[12] John Kraushaar's wife and child, Abraham Sechler's wife, and a child of Adam Clauss were scalped at the same time and badly wounded.

[13] Alluded to in Weiser's letter. Probably he referred to party killed in Greenwich.

[14] No number mentioned.

[15] Two of Miller's children were prisoners, but were rescued. When rescued they were tied together, in which manner they had been driven along.

[16] These are supposed to have been the last persons killed by the Indians at this time. But during the Revolutionary War, in August, 1780, John Negman and his two young children were cruelly murdered by the Indians thirty-three miles from Reading on road to Shamokin; and at the same time a little girl was carried off. (8 Pa. Arch., 529.)

TAKEN PRISONERS.

June, 1754.—Daughter of Balser Schmidt (fifteen years old), Tulpehocken.

June, 1754.—Three children of Frederick Myers (two boys, ten and six years old, and a girl eight years old), Tulpehocken.

June, 1754.—Son of ——Reichard (eight years old), Tulpehocken.

February, 1756.—Son of Balser Neydong, Albany.

March, 1756.—Son of William Yeth, Hereford.

November, 1756.—Girl named Stonebrook, Albany.

June, 1757.—Son of Adam Trump, Albany.

June, 1757.—Young woman from near Fort Henry, Bethel.

July, 1757.—Three children from near Bickel's.

July, 1757.—Two children at same time.

September, 1757.—Five children.

June, 1758.—Three children of John Frantz, Tulpehocken.

September, 1763.—Wife and three children of Frantz Hubler, Bern.

MISSING.

November, 1756.—Wife and child of Martin Fell, Albany.

November, 1756.—A boy seven years old, Albany.

October, 1758.—Three men missing, Bethel.

September, 1763.—Daughter of John Fincher, Albany.

September, 1763.—Wife of Nicholas Miller, Albany.

CHAPTER IX.

REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

Revolutionary Stamp Duty—Patriotic Spirit at Reading—Various Committees Chosen—Battle of Lexington—Berks County Complies with Requisitions—Conscientious Scruples against War—Tory Feeling in County—Public Prisoners at Reading—Associators—Regulations and Flannel—Action of County Committee—Patriotism of Joseph Hiester—Battle of Long Island—Prisoners—Hessian Prisoners—Hessian Camp Surprised—Hessian Officer Drowned—Militia Refuse to March—Militia Returns of County—Army Supplies—Affairs at Reading in 1777—Cannon Cast—Duel at Reading—Independence Won and Peace Declared—Revolutionary Services—Continental Paper Money.

THE consternation incident to the invasion of the county by the Indians had not fully subsided before the inhabitants of the town came to be agitated about a proposed change of provincial government. Their opposition was active and the preservation of the prevailing form was doubtless gratifying to them. Numerous things were being conducted in their midst to keep them interested in public progress. But following the "Indian Invasion," the establishment of the "District of Reading," the proposed change of government, the erection of the court-house and the opening of the public offices, etc., public matters one succeeding the other in quick succession, together with many private enterprises, there came a subject which developed a general excitement surpassing all the previous subjects combined. The way was unconsciously prepared for them by foreign legislation, and, though it resulted in no increased burdens, it stimulated the discussion and appreciation of personal rights to such a degree during the next decade as to develop in them a wonderful energy and combined resistance which carried them through suffering warfare for seven years, and eventually realized the establishment of an independent, representative government.



BRITISH STAMP.

STAMP DUTY.—The Parliament of Great Britain passed an act on March 22, 1765, which required all instruments of writing, such as deeds, bonds and promissory notes, to be written on parchment or paper and stamped with a specific duty, otherwise they were to have no legal effect; but this measure met with such general opposition in Great Britain and throughout the American colonies, and was found to be so unpopular, that the act was repealed in the following year, February 17, 1766.[1] This opposition, however, led the Parliament to pass a declaratory act—which accompanied the repealing act—asserting the power over the colonies "in

[1] The cheapest stamp was of the value of one shilling. The stamps on documents increased in value according to their importance. All the colonists manifested unbounded joy over the repeal of this odious law.

all cases whatsoever." And then an act was passed which imposed a tax on tea, glass, paper and painters' colors imported into the colonies. "Legislation without representation," as this was, awakened in the colonies a great spirit of resistance; and this grew year after year till it finally culminated in a violent demonstration at Boston in December, 1773, when certain men in the disguise of Indians went upon three vessels loaded with tea at the wharf in the night time and threw the tea overboard. This act led to the passage of the "Boston Port Bill" on the 14th of March following, which provided that after the 18th of June, 1774, no person should load or unload any ship in that harbor. In this manner it was thought that the customs and commerce would be transferred from Boston to Salem. And other acts were passed in reference to the government of Massachusetts, the trial of the offenders, etc. Through these acts the people of Boston were visited with suffering and loss. But their situation won the sympathy of all the colonies. The colonists expressed themselves with disgust and rage at this treatment, and formed associations for their relief.

Patriotic Spirit at Reading.—When the news reached Reading, in Berks County, the citizens manifested great excitement and sympathy. Meetings were held at which the action of the British government was condemned. These meetings were called by notices headed "Boston Port Bill" and posted throughout the town. The following report of one of these meetings at Reading has been preserved, and is presented in this connection to show what action the people of the town were inspired to take, and what expressions they were led to make in the matter:

"At a meeting of a very respectable body of freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Berks, at Reading, the 2d of July, 1774, Edward Biddle, Esq.,[1] in the chair.

"This assembly, taking into their very serious consideration, the present critical situation of American affairs, do unanimously resolve as follows, viz.:

"1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay due allegiance to our rightful Sovereign, King George the Third.

"2. That the powers claimed, and now attempted to be put into execution, by the British Parliament are fundamentally wrong, and cannot be admitted without the utter destruction of the liberties of America.

"3. That the Boston Port Bill is unjust and tyrannical in the extreme. And that the measures pursued against Boston are intended to operate equally against the rights and liberties of the other colonies.

"4. That this assembly doth concur in opinion with their respective brethren of Philadelphia, that there is an absolute necessity for an immediate congress of the deputies of the several advices, in order to deliberate upon and pursue such measures as may radically heal our present unhappy disturbances, and settle with precision the rights and liberties of America.

"5. That the inhabitants of this county, confiding in the prudence and ability of the deputies intended to be chosen for the general congress, will cheerfully submit to any measures which may be found by the said congress best adapted for the restoration of harmony between the mother-country and the colonies, and for the security and firm establishment of the rights of America.

"6. That as the people of Boston are now suffering in the grand and common cause of American liberty; Resolved,

"That it is the duty of all the inhabitants to contribute to the support of the said sufferers, and that the committee hereafter named do open subscriptions for their relief. And further, that the said committee do lay out the amount of such subscriptions in purchasing flour and other provisions, to be sent by them to our said suffering brethren.

"7. That Edward Biddle, James Reed, Daniel Brodhead, Henry Christ, Esqs., Christopher Schultz,

[1] Edward Biddle was born in 1732. He entered the provincial army in 1754 and became an ensign. In 1759 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1760 he was commissioned captain. Resigning from the army, he studied law, and, after the usual course of study, established himself as a lawyer at Reading. He represented Berks County in the Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1767 to 1781 – having been Speaker in 1774. During his service he was placed upon the most important committees. In July, 1774, he, with seven others, was elected to represent Pennsylvania in the First Continental Congress. He was re-elected to Congress in December, 1774, in November, 1775, and in November, 1778. In January, 1775, on his way to Philadelphia from Reading in a boat, he fell overboard. Through this accident he contracted a weakness from which he never recovered. He died at Baltimore, September 5, 1779. "Love of country, benevolence and every manly virtue rendered him an object of esteem and admiration to all that knew him." He had two sons, Nicholas and Charles, the latter having represented Berks County in the General Assembly in 1788. (See "Autobiography of Charles Biddle," pp. 74, 127, 389–391.)

Thomas Dundas and Jonathan Potts, gentlemen, &c., and they are hereby appointed a committee to meet and correspond with the committees from the other counties of the Province."

The thanks of the assembly were unanimously voted to the chairman, for the patriotic and spirited manner in which he pointed out the dangerous situation of all the American colonies, occasioned by the unconstitutional measures lately adopted by the British Parliament with respect to Boston; expressing, at the same time, the greatest loyalty to our sovereign, and the most warm and tender regard for the liberties of America.

There never appeared to be greater unanimity of sentiment upon any occasion than in the resolves made by the freemen of this county, all cordially agreeing to sacrifice every temporary advantage for the purpose of securing liberty to themselves and their posterity.

From this meeting to the close of the Revolution, the people of the town and of the county participated actively in all the affairs of the province which were conducted towards the establishment of independence. They were represented by delegates at the several conferences held; and they contributed their quota of men, money and supplies in the successful prosecution of the war.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES CHOSEN.—The deputies chosen to represent the county at the provincial meeting, held at Philadelphia, on July 15, 1774, were Edward Biddle, James Read, Daniel Broadhead, Thomas Dundas, Jonathan Potts and Christopher Schultz.

Pursuant to advertisements scattered throughout the county, a respectable number of the inhabitants met on the 5th of December, 1774, at the court-house, in Reading, and proceeded by ballot to the election of a committee, as recommended by Congress, when the following gentlemen were duly chosen: Edward Biddle, Christopher Schultz, Dr. Jonathan Potts, William Reeser, Baltzer Gehr, Michael Bright, John Patton, Mark Bird, John Jones, John Old, Sebastian Levan, George Nagel, Christopher Witman, Jacob Shoemaker and James Lewis.

The Committee of Correspondence for the county appointed in reference to the safety of the colonies, etc., met at Reading on January 2, 1775, and unanimously agreed to the proposed Provincial Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on January 23, 1775, and they appointed the following delegates to represent the county at the convention: Edward Biddle, Mark Bird, Baltzer Gehr, Sebastian Levan, John Patton, Jonathan Potts and Christopher Schultz.

And they also then appointed a Committee of Correspondence for the county,—Edward Biddle, Mark Bird, Jonathan Potts, William Reeser and Christopher Witman.

This committee addressed a letter to the committee of Lancaster County, dated January 5, 1775, in which, among other things, they said:

"When we consider that our disputes are drawing fast to a crisis, and that the most cordial unanimity is absolutely necessary for our preservation, we cannot doubt but that your respectable committee will without hesitation appoint deputies to attend the provincial congress. The neglect of any one county may have the most fatal consequences. And we well know the pleasure it would give our enemies to see even the appearance of disunion at this very important time."

The following letter, in reference to sheep and wool in the county, was circulated throughout the county during January, 1775:

"*To the Farmers of Berks County:*

"READING, January 16th, 1775.

"The Committtee of the County of Berks having considered the association of the butchers of this town not to kill any sheep whatsoever till the first day of May next, take the liberty earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of this county not to sell any sheep whatsoever to any butcher from Philadelphia or elsewhere till the first day of May. The preserving of wool being an object of the greatest consequence, the committee flatter themselves that the farmers will cheerfully observe this recommendation, and as the committee will meet in Reading, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, if any inhabitants have any objections to make to the measure hereby recommended, such inhabitants are requested to attend the committee, to make their objections, that the same may be maturely considered.

"Any person having wool which he cannot dispose of in the country, may bring it to the house of Mr. Mark Bird, in Reading, who will give fourteen pence per pound for any quantity.

"By Order of the Committee.

"JONATHAN POTTS, *Secretary.*" [1]

[1] 1 American Achives, p. 1144.

From the patriotic spirit that prevailed, this recommendation was doubtless observed.

Battle at Lexington Awakens County.—The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775. When the news of the battle reached Reading, about a week afterward, a company of men was formed, who wore crape for a cockade in token of the sorrow for the slaughter of their brethren. Each township in Berks County resolved to raise and discipline its company. On the 25th of April, a town meeting was called at Philadelphia, when thousands of the inhabitants assembled, and agreed to associate for the purpose of defending with arms their lives, their property and their liberty.[1] This patriotic feeling prevailed at Reading and in the county. The following extract of a letter from Reading, dated 26th of April, 1775, presents it forcibly:

"We have raised in this town two companies of foot under proper officers; and such is the spirit of the people of this free county, that in three weeks time there is not a township in it that will not have a company raised and disciplined, ready to assert at the risk of their lives the freedom of America."[2]

COMPANIES FROM BERKS COUNTY.

A number of companies from Berks County were enlisted and served in the great struggle of the colonies for independence. A record of their respective services has not been published, and I have not been able to ascertain satisfactorily what they did or where they served. This will account for the want of an introductory narrative with the several rosters. The companies, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, were the following. I made diligent search amongst the records of our county in order to ascertain what companies were furnished by the county in this period, but I could not find any statement or evidence of any kind relating to this subject.

Captain George Nagel, Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen.

Captain Jonathan Jones, D. Haas' First Pennsylvania Battalion.

Captain Henry Christ, Miles' regiment Pennsylvania Riflemen.

Captain John Spohn, Magaw's Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion.

Captain Peter Decker, Magaw's Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion.

Captain John Lesher, Patton's regiment.

Captain Jacob Moser, Harmar's Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Captain Jacob Bauer, Von Ottendorff's corps Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Captain Benjamin Weiser, Hausegger's regiment.

Nagel's Company of Riflemen.—On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress passed resolutions requiring twelve companies of expert riflemen to be raised for the purpose of joining the army near Boston. Eight of these companies were to be raised in Pennsylvania, formed into a battalion, and commanded by officers recommended by the Assembly or convention of the province. The officers were recommended and commissioned; and the command formed of these companies was called "Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen." Each company consisted of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter and sixty-eight privates. The pay was as follows: Captain, $20 a month; lieutenant, $13⅓; sergeant, $8; corporal, $7⅓; drummer, $7⅓; private, $6⅔.

They supplied their own arms and clothes. The term of enlistment was one year.

One company in this battalion was from Reading. It was Captain George Nagel's.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN GEORGE NAGEL'S COMPANY.[3]

Captains.

George Nagel, commissioned June 25, 1775; promoted major of the Fifth Battalion, Colonel Robert Magaw, January 5, 1776.

Morgan Conner, commissioned January 5, 1776; March 9th called from camp by Congress, and sent into the Southern Department; afterwards lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Hartley's regiment.

First Lieutenants.

Morgan Conner, commission dated July 17, 1775; promoted captain.

David Harris, appointed January 5, 1776.

Second Lieutenants.

Peter Scull, commissioned July 17, 1775; promoted captain of Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel John Shee's, January 5, 1776.

[1] 4 Bancroft's "Hist. of U. S.," p. 549 (Centenary Ed., 1879.)

[2] 2 American Archives, p. 400.

[3] Penna. Archives (2d series), vol. x, p. 34. For history of this battalion, see same volume, pp. 3-13.

Benjamin Chambers, Sr., from private, Captain Chambers' company, January 5, 1776; subsequently first lieutenant First Pennsylvania.

Third Lieutenants.

Peter Grubb, com. July 17, 1775; appointed to Miles' rifle regiment.
Peter Weiser, appointed January 5, 1776.

Surgeon.

Dr. Jonathan Potts.

Sergeants.

Jacob Bower, appointed quartermaster.
Hananiah Lincoln, see Twelfth Pennsylvania.
John McKinty.
Alexander Brannon.
Philip Gibbons.

Corporals.

James Williams.
Hugh Hughes.
Henry Senevely.
Casper Heiner.

Drummer.

John Molay.

Privates.

Thomas Bain.
Christopher Baldy.
Yost Berger.
Conrad Bourke.
Peter Bowman.
Peter Brough.
James Brown.
John Bermeter, living in Berks County in 1810.
Michael Ceney.
Casper Cool, or Kool, died in Berks County in 1807.
John Cox.
Robert Creed.
William Crowley.
Henry Deckert.
Christian Derr, re-enlisted in old Eleventh, Col. Humpton.
Hugh Dennison.
John Dombaugh.
Jacob Duck.
Jacob Elgerts.
Jacob Ebright.
Andrew Engel.
Peter Felix.
George Fisher.
Christian Fought.
Michael Foust.
Lewis Franklinberry.
George Gearhart.
Charles Gordon.
Daniel Gorman.
Daniel Graff.
John Grant.
Abraham Griffith.
John Grow.
Timothy Harris.
John Huber.
William Jones.
George Kemmerling.
John Kerner, wounded at Lechmere Pond, Nov. 9, 1775; re-enlisted in Sixth Pennsylvania in 1777.
Charles Kleckner, promoted ensign of German Regiment.
Nicholas Leasure.
John Leaman.
Casper Leib.
Harmon Leitheiser, ensign Sixth Pennsylvania.
John Lewis.
Samuel McFarland.
Christopher Martin.
Michael Miller.
Peter Mingle.
Alexander Mogey [McGee].
Adam Moyer.
Christian Moyer, or Christopher Myer.
Michael Moyer.
Ernst Nibber [Lawrence].
Frederick Nipple.
Henry Orwig.
Samuel Parks.
Adam Pickle.
Elias Reiger, discharged July 1, 1776; resided in Union County in 1820.
Thomas Reilly.
John Rewalt.
William Robinson.
Christian Rone.
Nicholas Shanefelt.
Andrew Shirk.
Joseph Smith.
Henry Senevely, Sr.
George Spotts.
John Stone.
John Streker.
Frederick Tueo.
Abraham Umstedd.
Philip Waggoner, of Tulpehocken.
Nicholas Waltman.
Christian Wander.
John Weiser.
Isaac Willey.

A return of March, 1776, states the strength of the company as follows: One captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and sixty-five privates present.

In Massachusetts Campaign.—Within three weeks from the time of their enlistment some of the companies took up their line of march to the Hudson River on their way to the army at Cambridge, Mass. During July and August, 1775, they passed through New Windsor—on the Hudson several miles above West Point. Nagel's company, from Reading, reported at headquarters, at Cambridge, on the 18th of July.[1] The last of the battalion arrived on the 18th of August. The appearance of the men was described as follows:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle-shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, while on a quick advance, a company of them fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view even at more than double the distance of common musket-shot."[2]

"Each man bore a rifle-barreled gun, a tomahawk or small ax and a long knife, usually called a 'scalping-knife,' which served for all purposes in the woods. His underdress—by no means in military style—was covered by a deep ash-colored hunting-shirt, leggins and moccasins—if the latter

[1] A letter, dated July 24, 1775, from the camp at Cambridge, stated: "The Reading Company of Rifles got into camp last Tuesday [18th]."

[2] Thatcher's "Military Journal of Revolution," August, 1775.

could be procured. It was the silly fashion of those times for riflemen to ape the manners of savages."[1]

The battalion was first actually engaged and sustained its first loss in killed and wounded on the 27th of August, whilst covering an intrenching party. Captain James Chambers, of Cumberland County, described the engagement in a letter, dated 29th of August, as follows:

"On the evening of the 26th instant (Saturday) I was ordered to draw fifty men out of each of the Cumberland companies and to be ready to march at sunset. I did so, and marched, without beat of drum, to Prospect Hill, and thence proceeded with the riflemen stationed there (in all about four hundred) to Ploughed Hill and then to the hill within three or four hundred yards of the enemy's strongest works, to cover a party of about two thousand musketmen, who were at the same time to entrench on Ploughed Hill. They labored hard all night and at daybreak had the redoubt nearly completed. The English began a heavy cannonading, which continued all day. They killed one adjutant and one soldier with cannon and wounded three others with musket-balls. William Simpson, of Paxton, was struck by a shot and his foot carried away."

Simpson was a young man in Captain Smith's Company, from Lancaster County. During his illness he was visited and consoled by General Washington, in person, and by most of the officers of rank belonging to the army. Every exertion was made to save him, without avail. He died on the 29th of August, 1775, and his death became a theme of common sorrow in an army of twelve or fourteen thousand men. He was the first Pennsylvania soldier who fell in the War of the Revolution.[2]

Jones' Company.—The campaign for the conquest of Canada was conducted during the year 1776. The company of Captain Jonathan Jones, of Berks County, participated in it. In January, 1776, he and his company, numbering eighty-three men, set out upon the long march of six hundred miles to Canada, proceeding by way of Easton, the Hudson River and Albany, and arriving at Quebec in the latter part of March. They suffered much cold and sickness and endured many hardships. After their retreat from Quebec, they returned, at the risk of capture, and secured valuable papers which had been left behind. They participated in the battle of Three Rivers, on June 8, 1776, and accompanied the army in its disastrous retreat to Ticonderoga.

ROLL OF COMPANY.

Captain.

Jonathan Jones.

Corporals.

—— Bean.	Jacob Candy.
—— Kelly.	Matthew Clark.

Privates.

George Alexander.	Patrick McLaughlin.
John Brown.	Clement Merls.
James Dagley.	Philip O. Miller.
Brice Dunlap.	Robert Murdock.
Joseph Fullerton.	James Murphy.
Robert Gougher.	Albert Pearson.
Daniel Leary.	Ezra Shea.
James McCorley.	Joseph Skelton.
John McGregor.	William Tennent.
Robert McKillup.	William Walker.
Joseph McMullen.	Thomas Walters.

Jonathan Jones was a son of David Jones, one of the earliest settlers of Caernarvon township. He was born in this township in 1738. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he raised a company of Associators in that locality, and was appointed a captain in the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the regular Continental army, October 25, 1775, and ordered with his company to the "British Barracks," at Philadelphia. He acted as part of the escort of Martha Washington into Philadelphia, and in December was ordered into Northampton County, Va., to protect it against Lord Dunmore. The alarming state of affairs in Canada led to the revocation of this order, and, by command of Congress, he marched with his company of eighty-three men for Quebec, over the snow and "frozen lakes." This terrible mid-winter march consumed two months. After the precipitate retreat from Quebec, he voluntarily returned, at the risk of capture, and recovered valuable papers. He was with Arnold in his pursuit of the British, after the battle of the Cedars, and took part in the battle of "Three Rivers," June

[1] Description by Judge Henry, of Lancaster, who, when but a boy, was one of the riflemen.

[2] "History of Lancaster County" (Everts & Peck, 1883), pp. 39–40.

[1] 10 Pa. Arch. (2d ser.), 57. Roll incomplete.

8, 1776. He shared the terrible and distressing sufferings of the army in its disastrous retreat to Ticonderoga, and underwent at that post the severe and exacting routine of military duty incident to its fortification and defense to resist the attack of General Carleton. He was stationed there from July 9 to November 15, 1776. On October 27th the time of enlistment of his men ran out, but through his exertions they consented to remain as long as the enemy was in their front. After a year's active service he was promoted to the rank of major, October 25, 1776, and to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, which had become the second under the new arrangement, March 12, 1777. His constitution was so shattered by the hardships and exposure of the campaign against Canada that he was obliged to return home to recruit his health in the winter of 1776–77. Having partially recovered, he rejoined his regiment in the spring of 1777, the command of which devolved upon him after the resignation of Colonel James Irvine, June 1, 1777. Two companies of the regiment were then on duty in Philadelphia and the remainder were guarding the upper ferries of the Delaware. Increasing ill-health, however, obliged him to resign his commission in the latter part of July. In December, 1778, he was appointed by the Assembly a commissioner under the test laws, and he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from Berks County from October, 1779, to October, 1780. His health continued steadily to decline, and he was shortly afterward stricken with paralysis, of which he died, after a lingering illness, on September 26, 1782, at the early age of forty-four. He was buried at Bangor Church, Churchtown, of which members of his family had been wardens and vestrymen from its earliest foundation.

CHRIST'S COMPANY.—The following is the roll of Captain Henry Christ's company in Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, under command of Colonel Samuel Miles:

Captain.

Henry Christ, Jr., Berks County, March 9, 1776; resigned March 19, 1777.

First Lieutenant.

Daniel Topham, March 28, 1776; captured August 27, 1776; exchanged April 20, 1778.

Second Lieutenant.

Jacob Maess, March 16, 1776.

Third Lieutenants.

Abner Davis, March 28, 1776; resigned October 19, 1776.

George Gyger, from sergeant October 24, 1776.

Sergeants.

George Gyger, April 1, 1776; promoted third lieutenant October 24, 1776.

Matthew Whitlow, April 20, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Jeremiah Geiss, March 29, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Adam Christ, from private; wounded, ball passing through his breast at Brandywine.

Joseph Starke.

Drum and Fife.

Samuel Keiser. Matthias Rehrer.

Nathan Hinkel.

Privates.

William Albert, March 29, 1776.

Henry Alter, April 8, 1776.

Michael Arnold.

William Butler, April 12, 1776; re-enlisted in Second Pennsylvania.

Adam Christ, March 18, 1776; promoted sergeant.

Melcher Close.

Godfry Dering, April 11, 1776.

John English, April 22, 1776.

Francis Fisher.

Henry Fisher, April 11, 1776.

Godfrey Fister, April 20, 1776.

Henry Frederick, April 17, 1776.

Paul Frederick, May 4, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Yost Fuchs [Fox], March 23, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Hermon Geiss, April 11, 1776.

John Green, April 9, 1776.

Peter Groff, April 6, 1776.

Michael Groff.

Valentine Gyger, of Shamokin, April 13, 1776.

John Hambright, of Shamokin, April 15, 1776.

Nicholas Hamm, March 26, 1776.

William Harbert, March 24, 1776.

Jacob Heckman.

Yost Heck, April 2, 1776.

George Heffner.

John Hermon, April 8, 1776.

Michael Hienerleiter.

Henry Hill, March 25, 1776.

Nathan Hinkel, April 12, 1776.

Daniel Houseknecht, March 23, 1776.

John Hummel, March 23, 1776.

George Jones, April 7, 1776.

Francis Keehl.



Jona. Jones

LT. COL. JONATHAN JONES,

Second Penna. Regt. Continental Army.

Christian Kemmerer, May 3, 1776.
George Kettner, March 25, 1776.
Christian Kreamer, April 5, 1776.
Simon Kreisher, March 22, 1776.
Abraham Lantsert, March 25, 1776.
Henry Leffler, March 24, 1776.
George Lehnig, April 13, 1776.
Isaac Linwill, April 9, 1776.
Emanuel Lippert, April 5, 1776.
John Long.
Philip Lott, April 22, 1776.
John Lutz, April 22, 1776.
Gotlieb Mack.
Simon Maderia, April 9, 1776.
George Mengel, April 13, 1776.
Henry Merts, April 14, 1776.
Philip Miller.
Joseph Muffly.
Daniel Nitterhous, April 8, 1776.
John Nothstein.
Frederick Poust [Boust], March 22, 1776.
Matthias Rehrer, April 10, 1776.
Charles Reichard, April 3, 1776.
Jacob Reiff, March 26, 1776.
Jacob Riegle.
David Seebold.
Yost Seyler, April 28, 1776; resided in Centre County in 1830.
Adam Shaffer, April 22, 1776.
Joseph Stark, May 14, 1776.
Adam Streckdefinger.
Frederick Struble, April 26, 1776.
Peter Treher, March 25, 1776.
Christian Walk, April 6, 1776.
John Weaver, April 7, 1776; discharged January 1, 1778; resided near Germantown in 1821.
John Weidman, April 10, 1776.
Henry Weiss.
George Whitman, March 24, 1776; his wife, Maria, shared with him the fatigues of army life; died in 1823.
Michael Wissler.
Henry Wolf, April 8, 1776.
George Zenig.
Philip Zott.

SPOHN'S AND DECKER'S COMPANIES.—In the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, under the command of Colonel Robert Magaw, there were two companies from Berks County, one from Reading, Captain John Spohn's;[1] and the other, mostly composed of men from the county, Captain Peter Decker's.[2]

[1] Penna. Arch. (2d ser.), vol. x. p. 151

[2] Same, p. 155. For history of battalion, see same volume, pp. 103 and 137.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOHN SPOHN'S COMPANY.

[This roll is incomplete.]

Enlisted at Reading, Pa. On the 28th of May, 1776, his company, officers and men, numbered seventy-eight.

Captain.

John Spohn, Reading, commissioned January 5, 1776; resigned November 4, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

John Morgan, Philadelphia, commissioned January 6, 1776; taken August 16, 1776; same day promoted captain, *vice* Miller, killed June 1, 1778, became supernumerary; exchanged August 26, 1778.

Second Lieutenant.

William Stanley, commissioned January 8, 1776; taken August 16th; same day promoted first lieutenant; exchanged August 25, 1780.

Ensign.

John Gansel, commissioned January 8, 1776.

Sergeant-Major.

Enoch Wright, appointed November 16, 1776.

Sergeants.

Jacob Vanderslice, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Adam Ruth.

Corporals.

Henry Vanderslice, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; residing at Sunbury, 1792.
Henry Goodheart, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
James Campbell, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.

Privates.

Jacob Albert, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
John Allison, subsequently sergeant-major of Fourth Pennsylvania.
John Barnhest, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
Richard Barington, Cecil County, Md., taken November 16, 1776.
Anthony Bishop, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
George Cole, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776; residing in Berks County, 1811.
William Collins, taken November 16, 1776.
Timothy Carney, Cecil County, Md., taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
Dennis Calaghan, enlisted June 1, 1776.
Valentine Dengler, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Peter Duck, Philadelphia, taken November 16, 1776.
William Fletcher, Cecil County, Md., taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
Henry Goodhart, residing at Sunbury, 1791.
Christopher Havener, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
George Heilman, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 27, 1776.

Christian Holick, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Jacob Hausknecht, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
George Hoffner, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 27, 1776.
Martin Link, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Nicholas Mann, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
George Marshal, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Jacob Miller, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; re-enlisted in Colonel Hartley's regiment; discharged 1781; died in Walker township, Centre County, 1822, aged sixty-seven.
Peter Miller, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
John Nair, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
John Rangler, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Michael Raume, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
John Rheam, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Michael Selser, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
John Shelson, Cecil County, Md., taken November 16, 1776.
Michael Whitmer, taken November 16, 1776; residing in Cumberland County, 1809.
George Whitmire, Reading, taken November 16, 1776; died in New York, two days before exchange.
Benjamin Ziegler, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.
Michael Zurn, Reading, taken November 16, 1776.

On May 26, 1776, Decker's company numbered eighty-six officers and men. Decker was from Reading; commissioned January 5, 1776; taken prisoner November 16, 1776; broke his parole, and resigned February 1, 1777.

In a return dated October 7, 1776, Spohn's company was reported to have had seventy officers and men, of whom fifteen were sick and absent, and Decker's seventy-four, of whom nine were sick and absent. On November 15th following, Spohn's had one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, and of rank and file, twenty present fit for duty, and nineteen sick, present; and Decker's had one captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant, each, four sergeants, two drum and fife, and rank and file, thirty-seven present fit for duty, and six sick, present.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN PETER DECKER'S COMPANY.

[This roll is incomplete.]

Captain.

Peter Decker, Reading, commissioned January 5, 1776; taken November 16, 1776; broke his parole; resigned February 2, 1777.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Phile, Philadelphia, commissioned January 6, 1776; taken November 16th; promoted captain February 1, 1777; exchanged August 26, 1778; became supernumerary.

Second Lieutenant.

John Rudolph, Darby, Chester County, commissioned January 8, 1776; taken November 16th; promoted to first lieutenant February 1, 1777; exchanged October 25, 1780.

Ensign.

James Mulloy, commissioned January 8, 1776.

Sergeants.

James Forsythe, Cumru, Berks County, taken November 16, 1776.
Michael Gabby, New London, Chester County, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
Christopher Weiser, residing in Buffalo township, Union County, 1792.

Corporal.

Philip Duck, Cocalico, Lancaster County, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.

Privates.

Abraham Brosious, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776.
Michael Burkhart, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; died in prison.
Jacob Cherchner, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; died in prison.
Andrew Cook, Darby, taken November 16, 1776.
Leonard Dell, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; died in Penn township, Snyder County, 1792.
James Finerty, Mildrick, Del., taken November 16, 1776.
Robert Fry, Philadelphia, taken November 16, 1776.
George Huber, taken November 16, 1776; residing in Dauphin County, 1806.
George Huber, taken November 16, 1776; residing in Dauphin County, 1807.
Anthony Lehman; Pennsylvania pension, York County, in 1818, aged sixty-five.
Peter Moyer, taken at Fort Washington; exchanged 1778; re-enlisted in Captain Bankson's company.
Matthias Spang, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
Leonard Strow, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776.
Edward Welsh, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776.
Jacob Young, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; paroled December 26, 1776.
Michael Zeller, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; residing in Dauphin County in 1807.
John Zuier, Cumru, taken November 16, 1776; died in prison.

LESHER'S COMPANY.—The following is a copy of the roster of a company from Berks County which served during the campaign com-

mencing with the battle of Long Island (dated Perth Amboy, August 27, 1776):

Colonel.

John Patton.

First Major.

Joseph Thornburgh.

Second Major.

Christian Lower.

Staff Adjutant.

Henry Spyker.

Quarter-master.

George Lechner.

Captain.

John Lesher.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Rehrer.

Second Lieutenant.

John Anspach.

Ensign.

Jacob Bortner.

Sergeants.

Valentine Beuler. Wm. Eichberger.
Francis Zeller. Conrad Sherman.

Corporals.

Philip Eichberger. Peter Weis.
Henry Krum. Jacob Read.

Fifer.

Andrew Zeller.

Drummer.

John Weis.

Privates.

Ludwig Wirtenberger. Baltzer Noll.
Lorentz Wolfe. John Teisinger.
George Fisher. Philip Weber.
John Gebhart. Henry Snyder.
Peter Mayer. Jacob Brown.
John Reinhart. Godfried Seltzer.
Jacob Megant. Nicholas Teisinger.
George Brobst. Hieronymus Schrift.
Christian Emerich. Nicholas Smith.
Baltzer Houtz. Ludwig Ohrenbaum.
Frederick Young. George Paffinger.
Michael Katterman. Leonard Emerich.
Nicholas Stouch. Abraham Snyder.
Peter Forney. Peter Pontius.
Conrad Wentzel. Nicholas Bressler.
Samuel Read. Henry Sterner.
Jacob Hitzman.

"Rations furnished to Colonel Patton's Regiment, at Womelsdorf, 1068.

"*Record of March to Long Island.*

"At Womelsdorf, from August 1st to 9th, getting cloth for tents and making tents. August 11, marched at 12 M. from Womelsdorf to Sinking Spring, nine miles. August 12, to Reading, five miles, and detained there by Committee 13th and 14th. August 15, marched to Levan's (Kutztown), eighteen miles. August 16, to Bethlehem, twenty-four miles. August 17, to Straw's Tavern, fifteen miles. Next day, Sunday, remained there, raining all day. August 19th, marched to South Branch of Raritan River, twenty miles. August 20th, to 'Punch Bowl,' twenty miles. August 21st, to Boneantown, seventeen miles; and on 22d arrived at Perth Amboy, seven miles; total distance marched, one hundred and thirty-five miles."

MOSER'S COMPANY.—The following is the roll of Captain Jacob Moser's company in Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment of Continental Line:

Captain.

Jacob Moser, February 15, 1777.

First Lieutenants.

George Will, Berks County, February 14, 1777; had been eleven years in Prussian and English service; left the regiment October 7, 1777.
Samuel Smith, October 8, 1777.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel Smith, promoted October 8, 1777, first lieutenant.
Farquhar McPherson, October 8, 1777.

Ensign.

Ernest Greese, February 15, 1777.

Sergeants.

Peter Sackville, April 30, 1777.
John Albright, March 26, 1777.
John Gallagher, April 30, 1777.
Dennis Carroll.

Corporals.

Dennis Carroll, April 28, 1777.
Jacob Boyer, March 10, 1777 (three years).

Drummer.

Jacob Busvalt.

Fifer.

Francis Parvin, April 28, 1777.

Privates.

William Adam, Maxatawny, June 9, 1778 (three years).
Martin Armfighter, April 30, 1777.
Charles Bates, May 1, 1777.
John Barnhart, April 10, 1777.
Jacob Bower, April 25, 1777.
Samuel Boyer, March 10, 1777.
John Boyd, April 12, 1777; missing June 26, 1777.
Edward Brown, March 13, 1777.

George Camp, Maxatawny, June 28, 1778 (three years.)
John Casely, Maxatawny, June 9, 1778 (three years).
Adam Decker, Maxatawny, July 9, 1778.
James Dietrick, Maxatawny, May 15, 1778 (three years.
John Dumb, April 2, 1777.
Phineas Eachey, September 18, 1777.
David Gibson, March 8, 1777.
Jacob Glasmire, May 3, 1777.
John Glasmire, May 8, 1777.
Ludwick Guthbroad, Reading, May 28, 1778.
John Hawkins, May 11, 1778 (three years).
John Herman, March 10, 1777.
Henry Hopper, May 1, 1777; transferred to artillery in October, 1777.
John Howard, Reading, July 27, 1778 (three years).
Daniel Keel, May 5, 1778.
Henry Kelchner, Maxatawny, May 11, 1778 (three years).
John Kerner, March 10, 1777; promoted sergeant (see general list).
Casper Knorr, Maxatawny, May 19, 1778 (three years).
Conrad Kline, Maxatawny, March 12, 1778 (three years).
John Leslie, February 23, 1777 (for three years).
Jacob Leimmes (Lemer), May 5, 1777.
James Mathews, Reading, April 25, 1778.
John Metz, April 22, 1777.
Adam Meyer, Maxatawny, May 5, 1778 (three years).
Thomas Mitchell, May 17, 1777.
Isaac Muller.
Jacob Oswald, April 30, 1777.
Thomas Pickworth, Reading, May 7, 1778.
Abraham Pyke, Reading, May 7, 1778.
John Reedy, April 5, 1777.
Daniel Reel, May 5, 1777.
John Roland, Maxatawny, April 30, 1778.
Balther Sheaf, May 1, 1777.
Jacob Schrader, Maxatawny, May 15, 1778 (three years).
Michael Stainer, May 3, 1777.
Philip William Stewart, Maxatawny, June 17, 1778.
Peter Ulrick, May 8, 1778.
Peter Wendland, May 4, 1777; missing September 11, 1777.
Jacob Wetzel, Maxatawny, July 16, 1778 (three years).
Jacob Welrick, March 30, 1777 (for three years).
James Wilson, May 5, 1777.
George Wright, Maxatawny, June 30, 1778 (for three years)
Jacob Young, Sr., pioneer, April 1, 1777.
Jacob Young, Jr., April 27, 1777.
Michael Zern, Maxatawny, June 9, 1778 (three years).

(Those not marked three years were enlisted "during the war").

BAUER'S AND WEISER'S COMPANIES.—These two companies were also doubtless from Berks County. The following is the roll of Captain Jacob Bauer's company in Von Attendorff's corps, Continental Line:

Captain.

Jacob Bauer.[1]

First Lieutenant.

Lewis Aug. de Mechtritz.

Second Lieutenant.

John Sharp.

Sergeants.

George Bamberg. Jacob Young.

Corporals.

Andrew Hornberg. John Mannerson.

Drummer.

Andrew Ransier.

Privates.

Charles Butner.	John G. Neimrich.
George Eirich.	John Pattis.
Charles Feidler.	Andrew Rebourg.
Jacob Fernecorn.	William Roch.
John Geisel.	Jacob Shafer.
John Geo. Klein.	Adam Sypert.
Jonathan Lynch.	John Shepherd.
John Mitchell.	John Walch.

The following is the roll of Captain Benjamin Weiser's company, in German Regiment, commanded by Colonel Nicholas Haussegger. Captain Weiser resided in Heidelberg township and was a son of Conrad Weiser:

Captain.

Benjamin Weiser.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Bower.[2]

Second Lieutenant.

Frederick Yeiser.

Ensign.

Jacob Kreamer.

Sergeants.

Charles Glichner, July 10, 1776.
Stewart Herbert, July 15, 1776.

[1] Also spelled Bower.

[2] A resident of Heidelberg township. In a deed on record his name is spelled Bauer. He was promoted to captain.

John Benkler, August 15, 1776.
Joseph Miller, August 19, 1776.

Corporals.

Nicholas Waldman, July 10, 1776.
George Price, July 14, 1776.
Conrad Rahn, August 15, 1776.

Drummer.

William Marx, July 25, 1776.

Fifer.

Adam Bush, July 12, '76; disch. Sept. 16, '76.

Privates.

John Barnheisell, July 22, 1776.
John Bishop, July 28, 1776.
John Christman, August 6, 1776.
John Derr, August 25, 1776.
George Fick, July 10, 1776.
John Heier, July 25, 1776.
John Henry, August 12, 1776.
Casper Kealer, August 23, 1776.
Philip Killmar, July 14, 1776.
Peter Lesher, August 15, 1776.
John Lorash, August 6, 1776.
Joseph Mast, July 19, 1776.
John Maurst, August 15, 1776.
Eberhart Mayer, August 27, 1776.
Jacob Mickley, September 1, 1776.
Baltzer Newfang, July 15, 1776.
John Portner, August 3, 1776.
Abr. Price, August 9, 1776.
John Razor, July 24, 1776.
Michael Riegel, July 20, 1776.
Martin Reiskell, August 6, 1776.
Joseph Romick, August 6, 1776.
Adam Rosemeisell, July 12, 1776.
Peter Shiffer, July 12, 1776.
Benj. Servey, July 19, 1776.
Henry Seyfert, July 22, 1776.
Jacob Smith, July 21, 1776.
John Snyder, August 16, 1776.
Frederick Spire, July 15, 1776.
Adam Stull, July 20, 1776.
Peter Toney, August 2, 1776.
Frederick Trester, July 26, 1776.
Conrad Treywitz, August 18, 1776.
John Tudro, July 15, 1776.
William Wallman, July 27, 1776.
Philip Warley, July 22, 1776.
Christopher Weigle, July 28, 1776.
Frederick Williams, August 9, 1776.
Vincent Williams, August 19, 1776.
Michael Yeisley, August 9, 1776.

The following is the roster of the Berks County regiment in the Revolution, August 27, 1777:

First Battalion.—Colonel, Daniel Hunter; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob Boyer; Major, Martin Kercher; Adjutant, Philip Berlet; Chaplain, Jacob Michael; Quartermaster, Isaac Feeder; Surgeon, Dan'l Velcher; Captains, Conrad Geist, Joseph McMurray, Charles Krause, John Lesher, Jacob Whetstone, Christopher Foulke; Lieutenant, Henry Knauss.

Second Battalion.—Colonel, Daniel Udree; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Guldin; Adjutant, George Reihm; Surgeon, John Umstead; Surgeon's Mate, Thomas Kerlin; Quartermaster, Conrad Foose; Captains, Stephen Krumrein, John Reitmeyer, George Battorf, John Eisington, Peter Smith, Conrad Minich; Lieutenant, Joseph Colier.

Third Battalion.—Colonel, Michael Lindemuth; Captains, Sebastian Lentz, Daniel Deturck, Jacob Rothermel, David Strouse, Sebastian Miller, Jacob Shartly, George Souter, George Beaver; Lieutenants, Daniel Womelsdorf, Francis Umbehacker, William Williams, Philip Boenig.

Fourth Battalion.—Colonel, Joseph Hiester; Captains, Sebastian Emerick, Peter Nagle, George Grant, Conrad Weiser; Lieutenants, Isaiah Davis, Jacob Dreibelbis.

Fifth Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. Miller; Captains, Michael Bretz, George Reihm; Lieutenants, —— Kerper, Joseph Talbot.

Sixth Battalion.—Colonel, Henry Spyker; Captains, Michael Vogge, Jacob Rhoads, Jacob Shappell, Henry Weaver, Conrad Eckert, Jacob Hill.

Seventh and Eighth Battalions.—Colonel, Jacob Weaver; Major, John Cinte; Adjutant, Leonard Gerber; Captains, Daniel Reif, John Eagner, Ferdinand Ritter, Philip Creek, David Morgan, Jacob Kremer, Philip Filbert, Conrad Mingle; Wagonmaster, John German; Sergeant, James Lone; Ensign, John Kidd.

Captain Joseph Hiester's Company.—Joseph Hiester raised a company of eighty men at Reading about June, 1776, and commanded it in the battle of Long Island. No record of this company has been preserved.

Captain Jacob Maurer's Company.—Jacob Maurer also raised a company of men at Reading, and it was also engaged in the battle of Long Island, but no roll of it has been published.

Captain Jacob Livingood's Riflemen.—By the colonial records it would appear that Jacob Livingood, of Middletown (Womelsdorf), had formed a company of riflemen in Heidelberg township during the latter part of September, 1781, who were enlisted to serve till the succeeding January. He was appointed captain of this company. I could not find the roster. They

performed service, and the Executive Council passed orders in January, 1782, to satisfy them.

Other Troops from County.—On November 18, 1777, Morgan reported that he had sent to camp four hundred militia, out of the Fifth and Sixth Classes, under the command of Colonel Henry Spyker.

In January, 1778, General Washington recommended that Captain Edward Scull recruit one hundred and fifty men in Berks County for the battalion of the State in the Continental army.

Jacob Morgan reported to Council, on the 16th of August, 1778, that he had sent from Berks County, pursuant to orders, one hundred and eighty men, including officers, to Sunbury, and one hundred and twenty-three to Easton. He also reported, on the 26th of June, 1780, that he had sent to Philadelphia a company of twenty-five men with a muster-roll,—these having been raised as volunteers in Berks County.

The Fifth Regiment of Infantry in the Pennsylvania Line was ordered on the 23d of January, 1781, to be recruited at Reading. And on the 30th of January following an order for five hundred pounds was drawn to Henry Christ for enlisting men into this regiment.

Valentine Eckert (lieutenant of Berks County) reported to President Reed, on the 8th of October, 1781, that he had sent to Newtown, Bucks County, upwards of three hundred men, exclusive of officers. Three companies were composed of Berks County men—two of which were armed, the other was not armed—and three more companies were then forming.

In August, 1782, the Indians invaded Berks County, and the lieutenant of the county was required to call into service a lieutenant and ensign with twenty-five men for the defense of the frontiers of the county. Shortly afterward he was ordered to send fifty men to defend the frontiers of Berks County in parts adjacent to Northumberland County, and thence to march to Sunbury, where they were to be placed under the command of Colonel Samuel Hunter. And in September following he was ordered to call into service immediately one hundred and twenty-five of the county militia, who were to march to Northumberland, and rendezvous at Muncy. On the 2d of October, 1784, a detachment of fifty men out of Berks County militia was ordered to be sent to Wyoming to quiet the disturbances there and support the civil authorities.

Daniel Broadhead was born probably in Albany, N. Y., 1725. In 1738 his father migrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Monroe County, now East Stroudsburg. He grew up in a frontier settlement. Their house was attacked by Indians in 1755. In 1771 he removed to Reading, and soon afterward was appointed deputy-surveyor under John Lukens, surveyor-general. In July, 1775, he was appointed a delegate from Berks County to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia. In March, 1776, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Miles' rifle regiment; and in October following he was transferred to the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, known as Shee's. He was then promoted to colonel of Eighth Pennsylvania Continental Line, March 12, 1777, to rank from September 29, 1776. He joined this regiment in April, 1776; and in January, 1781, he was transferred to the First Pennsylvania Line, and he was still colonel of the regiment in September, 1783. Upon the capture of Colonel Miles, at the battle of Long Island, the command of the remainder of the battalion devolved upon him; and he was, in fact, after the battle, in command of the whole Pennsylvania contingent, being then the senior officer remaining in the army; shortly afterward he went home on sick-leave, and when he rejoined the army it was as colonel of the Eighth Regiment. He made some important treaties with the Indians, and for this he expected to be ordered to move into the Indian country, but he was disappointed, the command having been given to Colonel Clark, a Virginia officer. The war having then been virtually ended he was not assigned to any command. It is believed that he received the appointment of brigadier-general before the close of the war. In 1789 he represented Berks County in the General Assembly and participated in the important discussion relating to the alteration and ammendment of the Constitution of 1776. He voted in the affirmative. Subsequently, in the same year, when the Assembly reconvened, he

voted for the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution. In 1789 he received the appointment of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, which he held for eleven years. He then removed to Milford, Pike County, Pa., where he died November 15, 1809. He was twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth Depin, and his second the widow of Governor Thomas Mifflin.

William Adams, of Maxatawny, private, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line, in Humphrey's company, September, 1778; resided in Henry County, Ky., 1832, aged eighty-six years.

Matthias Babb, the first private who enlisted in Captain Hiester's company; was a tall, well-proportioned and handsome man, and a coppersmith by occupation at Reading; he died in 1825, at an advanced age.

Matthias Baughter, sergeant, Captain Scull's company, in Fourth Pennsylvania Continental Line; enlisted in 1777; discharged January, 1781; resided in Berks County, 1814.

David Bloom, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, August 8, 1776; three years.

Detner (Botmire) Bonser, private Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, from German Regiment; discharged January 14, 1781; died in Brecknock, Berks County, 1790.

Jacob Botamer, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, August, 1776, in Captain Bergen's company; wounded at Trenton, N. J., January, 1777; resided in Westmoreland County, 1813.

Jacob Bower, Reading, quartermaster, Thompson's battalion of riflemen; lieutenant January 18, 1776; afterward captain in Flying Camp; captain Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line February 15, 1777; transferred to Second Pennsylvania Continental Line January 1, 1783; died in Berks County, 1822.

Edward Burd, major, First Pennsylvania Line.

Peter Cryolick, private, Von Heer's dragoons Continental Line; pensioner.

Sebastian Cunitz, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, April 1, 1780.

Peter Decker, captain, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line; prisoner of war.

Samuel Dewees, captain in the Eleventh Regiment, superintendent of certain hospitals; died at Allentown, 1777.

Samuel Dewees, fifer in Eleventh Regiment, enlisted when a boy fifteen years old; born at "Reading Furnace," Heidelberg township, in 1760; son of Captain Samuel Dewees.

Jacob Dodridge, private, Hazen's regiment, Continental Line, December 4, 1776; discharged at end of war, June 20, 1783, with two wounds in his arm; resided in Berks County, 1835, aged ninety.

John Dougan, of Cumru, private, Fourth Pennsylvania Continental Line; died 1787 and left a widow, *neé* Mary Evans.

David Edgar, private, Second Pennsylvania Continental Line; died in Berks County January 15, 1822, aged seventy-one years.

Michael Engle, sergeant, Nicholas' company Artillery Artificers, Continental Line.

Andrew Fox, private, Von Heer's dragoons Continental Line, pensioner.

David Fox, Reading, trumpeter Von Heer's dragoons Continental Line, 1778; pensioner; in Berks County, 1835, aged sixty-nine years.

Jacob Fox, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons Continental Line, 1778; pensioner.

George Fricker, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line; resided in Reading, 1787; pensioner.

Peter Fricker, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line; pensioner; died in Berks County, 1827, aged sixty-two years.

Stephen Gilbert, private, Third Pennsylvania Continental Line; died in Berks County November 8, 1819, aged sixty-three years.

Jacob Glassmire, private, Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, also private Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line; resided in Berks County, 1835, aged eighty-one years.

John Gohoon, corporal, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, August 6, 1776.

John Gonter, farrier, First Partisan Legion, Continental Line, May 27, 1782, for eighteen months.

Frederick Graff, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line; resided in Berks County, 1787; pensioner.

Adam Grawley, private, Artillery Artificers; resided in Berks County, aged seventy-seven years.

Ernest Greese, ensign, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line February, 1778; captured at Short Hills and made his escape; served in Royal American Regiment in French War; became supernumerary 1778; resided at Reading, 1814.

Ludwig Gutbreath, of Reading, private, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Andrew Hagar, German Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Thomas Hartley, colonel, Eleventh Pennsylvania Continental Line January 15, 1777; previously of Sixth Battalion; he was born near Reading September 7, 1748, and removed to York, Pa., when eighteen years old; he there studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1769. He was a prominent representative man in York till his decease in 1800.

Jacob Hartman, private, Captain Douglass' company wounded above knee at Brandywine and discharged 1779; resided at Reading, 1792.

William Henderson, captain, Fourth Pennsylvania Continental Line; from lieutenant May 16, 1778, succeeding Captain Edward Scull.

John Herman, private, Hazen's regiment, Continental Line; resided in Berks County, 1812.

John Hess, private, Captain Bower's company, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line, April 28, 1777.

John George Hiller, Reading, trumpeter, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, January 1, 1778.

Jacob Holder, private, Second Pennsylvania Continental Line; wounded at Brandywine; resided in Berks County, 1820, aged seventy-five years.

William James, a Revolutionary survivor, died on the 24th of February, 1850, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Henry Kalkner, Maxatawny, private, Harmar's company, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line, September, 1778.

Peter Keplinger, private, Captain Davis' company, Ninth Pennsylvania Continental Line, 1777; discharged February, 1780, time expired.

John Kerner, sergeant, Captain Nagle's company; re-enlisted in Captain Moser's company; wounded October, 1777, and lost two fingers; transferred to Captain Finney's company; discharged 1781; died in Union County, 1829, aged eighty-four years.

John Keim, private, Captain Peter Nagle's company, in Colonel Joseph Hiester's regiment.

Francis King, private, First Pennsylvania Continental Line; died in Berks County, July 3, 1825, aged eighty-five years.

Samuel Kline, private, First Pennsylvania Continental Line, January 1, 1777; January 18, 1781; resided in Berks County, 1834, aged seventy-four years.

Adam Koch, private, Armand's Legion, Continental Line; died in Berks County, 1827.

Herman Leitheiser, of Reading, ensign, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line, February, 1777; died in Berks County February 11, 1829, aged seventy-seven years.

Michael Lenig, of Bethel, private, Seventh Pennsylvania Continental Line.

William Marks, Reading, drummer in Selin's company, Von Ottendorf's corps, Continental Line, March 21, 1777.

James Matthews, Reading, private, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Alex. McQuillon, private, Captain Scull's company and transferred to Tenth Pennsylvania Continental Line.

John Mears, of Reading, captain, Fourth Pennsylvania Continental Line, July 3, 1777; served till May 26, 1778; resided in Reading 1781; commanded Captain Tudor's company till his return from captivity.

Peter Meyer, Heidelberg, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Jacob Miller, Reading, private, Captain Spohn's company, Fifth Pennsylvania Continental Line; died in Centre County, 1823, aged seventy years.

Abel Morris, second lieutenant; from lieutenant of Flying Camp to Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, 1777; became supernumerary.

Frederick Müller, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, August 1, 1780.

Wm. Muneback, private, Artillery Artificers; resided in Berks County, 1835, aged seventy-three years.

George Nagel, major in Magaw's Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, commissioned January 5, 1776; lieutenant-colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Continental Line, October, 1776, to rank from August, 1776; promoted colonel Tenth Pennsylvania Battalion, February, 1778; became supernumerary July 1, 1778.

Philip Nagle, private, First Pennsylvania Continental Line; resided in Berks County, 1835, aged eighty-one years.

Dr. Bodo Otto, Reading, hospital physician, September 30, 1780.

John Pearson, Reading, first lieutenant Eleventh Pennsylvania Continental Line, 1776; promoted captain September 7, 1777; transferred to Ninth Pennsylvania July 1, 1778.

Abraham Pike, Reading, private, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line; resided in Luzerne County 1835.

Thomas Pikeworth, Reading, private, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Dr. Jonathan Potts, Reading, surgeon, Canada Department, 1776; deputy division-general Northern Department, April 11, 1777; resigned.

Daniel Rightmyer, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, 1778.

John Roland, Maxatawny, private, Sixth Pennsylvania Continental Line.

Jacob Ruppert, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, August, 1778; resided in Berks County, 1831.

Edward Scull, of Reading, captain, Fourth Pennsylvania Continental Line; from Adjutant of Colonel Haller's battalion, Flying Camp, January 3, 1777; resigned May 16, 1778, and appointed secretary of Board of War.

Peter Scull, captain in Shee's Third Pennsylvania Battalion, commissioned January 4, 1776; appointed brigadier major March 23, 1776.

Charles Shumann, Reading, private, Von Heer's Dragoons, Continental Line, April 1, 1780.

John Smeltzer, Tulpehocken, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, February, 1780.

Conrad Smith, private, Third Pennsylvania Continental Line, February 29, 1777; died Oct. 15, 1778; his widow, Elizabeth, resided at Reading, 1794.

Henry Snyder, Reading, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, July, 1776.

Henry Swetzgay, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line; died in Berks County, 1825, aged seventy-seven years.

Frederick Tisius, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, March 15, 1780.

Bartholomew Von Heer, Reading, captain, Provincial Guard Dragoons, Continental Line; removed with family from Berks County, in 1785, to near Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia County.

Michael Wallizer, of Heidelberg, private, Captain Scull's company, Fourth Pennsylvania Continental Line; transferred to Third Pennsylvania, 1781.

John Weidman, private, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, August, 1776; promoted to first lieutenant May 14, 1777; retired January 1, 1781; died June 9, 1830, aged seventy-four years; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reading.

Christopher Weigel, private, Weiser's company, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line; wounded in ankle; discharged at Valley Forge, 1778; resided in Berks County, 1835, aged seventy nine years.

Benjamin Weiser, captain, German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, 1776; resided after the war at Selin's Grove.

Peter Weiser (grandson of Conrad Weiser), second lieutenant First Pennsylvania Continental Line; wounded and captured at Germantown.

Jacob Weisler, Reading, private, German Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line, October, 1776.

George Whitman, private, from Rifle Regiment to First Pennsylvania Continental Line; re-enlisted 1776; discharged July, 1781; resided in Berks County in 1813.

Jacob Michael Wilhelm, private, Armand's Legion, Continental Line.

Henry Willhausen, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line, April 1, 1780.

Thomas Williams, private, First Pennsylvania Continental Line; died in Berks County, 1792.

Jacob Wirtz, private, Fifth Pennsylvania Continental Line; resided in Berks County, 1835, aged seventy-seven years.

Peter Withington, captain, Twelfth Pennsylvania Continental Line, October 1, 1776; took sick in Philadelphia, December, 1776, and sent home to Reading and died May 11, 1777.

William Witman, second lieutenant, Ninth Pennsylvania Continental Line, February, 1777; shot through the body with a musket-ball at Germantown; taken prisoner and paroled; left out in arrangement in 1778; resided in Berks County in 1789; died October 12, 1808.

Michael Youse, private, from Lowdon's company in Thompson's Rifles to First Pennsylvania Continental Line, 1776–83; resided in Maxatawny, Berks County, 1817.

Henry Ziegler, Reading, private, Von Heer's dragoons, Continental Line.

Conscientious Scruples against War.—A meeting of deputies of divers inhabitants of the county, who were *conscientiously scrupulous* against bearing arms, was held at Reading, on September 1, 1775. They passed certain resolutions, which, briefly stated, were as follows:

1. Agreeing to voluntary subscriptions for the uses pointed out by the recommendations of the Assembly, on June 30, 1775, and of the Continental Congress, on July 18, 1775.

2. Ordering accounts of moneys received and expended to be kept by a treasurer.

3. Submitting the moneys to the disposal of the Committee of Safety as a part of the share to be accounted for by Berks County.

4. Agreeing to answer requisitions on them by the Committee of Safety.

These resolutions were signed by Wm. Reeser, as president of the meeting. On September 11, 1775, he sent a copy of them to the Committee of Safety, stating in his accompanying letter that they were conscientiously scrupulous of taking up arms, though fully sensible of the justice of our cause, but that they were willing to contribute to its support. He acknowledged to have received in hands the sum of one hundred and fifty-two pounds for the Committee of Safety, and assured the committee that they would ever cheerfully contribute their proportion towards the safety and welfare of the public.

On the 20th of January, 1776, the people of the county were asked by the Committee of Safety to sign the Articles of Association.[1]

Tory Feeling in County.—About this time it would seem that certain persons in the county possessed the "Tory" feeling, and, under its influence, endeavored to depreciate the "Continental currency." Two men were apprehended for doing this, but they were discharged, having, on 30th of January, 1776, at Reading, publicly acknowledged their error, begged the pardon of the community and promised to conform to the rules and regulations that existed. Their acknowledgment was then published "so as to deter others from following the same shameful and wicked practice."[2]

[1] 3 American Archives, 795.

[2] 4 American Archives, 887.

English Prisoners at Reading.—The Committee of Correspondence at Reading addressed a letter to the Pennsylvania delegates in Congress, dated 4th of February, 1776, in which they stated that "a number of English soldiers, lately taken prisoner in Canada, arrived at Reading with their wives and children. The committee were surprised at the arrival of *so large a party* by order without notice to them, and without any attending person to supply them with necessaries; but they immediately appointed Henry Haller one of the committee to provide houses, firewood and provisions for the party, who must have otherwise suffered much at this severe season." They asked Congress for instruction. In this communication they recommended that Haller be retained as the commissary for the soldiers stationed at Reading.

Some months afterward, 10th of July, 1776, Congress ordered that the *privates* who were prisoners in the town of Reading should be removed to Lancaster.

A number of prisoners of war were stationed at Reading in September, 1776. Their conduct and late hours excited the citizens to such an extent that a meeting of the committee of Berks County was called on 3d of September, and resolutions were adopted praying the Council of Safety to require the prisoners to disarm themselves and to repair to their respective lodgings at a seasonable hour—eight P.M. every evening. Captain John Witman, Thomas Warren and Michael Graus were appointed to take possession of the fire-arms, etc.; and, on the 4th, Daniel Rose, Philip Kremer and Krauff Hüner were appointed to assist. On the 5th they reported that General Prescott had refused to deliver up his pistols until he had first broken and rendered them useless, and that he had declared they acted like robbers. He admitted his conduct. The committee resolved that he had misbehaved himself, and "that he be committed to the Common Goal till the opinion of the Council of Safety be known." James Reed, chairman, reported this action to the Council, and made request that "a Guard be kept as a security from any attempts which may be made by the prisoners in our present defenceless situation." The Council heard the matter on the 10th of September, and ordered guard to be kept as long as the prisoners remained, at the Council's expense.[1]

James Read wrote to the Council of Safety, on December 27, 1776, the letter having been induced by the delivery at Reading of seven prisoners from Northampton County,—

"Reading, being the nearest place, we, who have already more prisoners (French and Scotch) than we have men-at-arms (old and young together) in this place, shall have all the Tories that Northampton can find, whereby the Ruin of this Town is justly apprehended. Lancaster has Barracks, and neither that town nor York has any prisoners in it. But, if the people of Northampton have their choice of three places, they will always send to the nearest of them. Thus Reading must be endangered and, at best, burthened. Our Prison is small; that of Lancaster large; and that Town is three times as large as this. Pray, sir, let these things be immediately considered. We are distressed. . . . We have heard that a Hospital is to be made in this place. Strange, this! when we have not one house in town unoccupied. Many families have come hither from Philadelphia."

Associators.—A Provincial Conference was held at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, during June (18 to 25), 1776, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards the formation and adoption of a Constitution for the government of Pennsylvania.[2]

In the proceedings of this conference provision was made "for raising 4500 militia, in obedience to resolutions of Congress of the 3d and 4th of June, 1776, for establishing a flying camp, to consist of 10,000 men, in the middle colonies," and a direction given for the preparation and publication of an address to the Associators of the province on this subject. The address was as follows:

"*To the Associators of Pennsylvania.*

"Gentlemen.

"The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention, to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late As-

[1] 5 Pa. Arch., 10. For a list of the names of the prisoners, see 1 Pa. Arch., 2d ser., 124, certified by James Read, to Council of Safety, on October 11, 1776.

[2] For delegates from Berks County, see chapter on Government.

sembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress for calling forth 4500 of the militia of this province, to join the militia of the neighboring colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that, in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

"We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain, in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant; or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community. We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776—a year which, we hope, will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

"Remember the honor of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished; and our friends and brethren, who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

"But there are other motives before you. Your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear-bought fruits of your own industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you, further, your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords.

"Remember the name of Pennsylvania—Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

"Signed by an unanimous order of the conference,

"THOMAS M'KEAN, *President.*

"June 25, 1776."

A letter from the Committee of Berks County was laid before the Board, and the same being considered, and it being therein represented to this Board that some misrepresentation of the intention of Congress has arisen amongst the Associators of this State and the Officers who were appointed to form the Flying Camp, with respect to the March and Arrangement of the Associators and militia who were to compose the said Camp, and in order that it may be better understood, it is,—

"*Resolved*, That all the Militia who may be furnished and equip'd agreeable to the Resolve of Congress do march to such place as they have been respectively ordered by Congress, and that the persons who have been appointed Captains in the Flying Camp and have not Inlisted 25 men for that service, do return them to their respective Corps of Associators to which they formerly belonged, and continue with them; the appointment of the officers for the Flying Camp still to continue, and the men already enlisted to be considered as bound by their enlistment, and to be continued in service when the militia may be permitted to return, and subject to further orders of the Convention or this Board. And it is further recommended that those Companies which have been raised to form the Flying Camp, which already consists of 25 privates and upwards, do immediately proceed to Trenton or Brunswick, as heretofore directed.

"*Resolved*, That this Board will allow the Officers who were appointed to command the Flying Camp all such reasonable expenses as have accrued in the recruiting service.

The Following Letter was written to the Committee of Berks County, and signed by the Chairman:

"*Gent'n:*

"Your letter, 22d Inst., to the Hon'ble B. Franklin, Esq^r, Presid't of the Convention, was referred by the Hon. Convention to the Council of Safety. They must acknowledge the Laudable zeal with which your Committee has, at all times, carried into execution the recommendation of such powers as acted under the People; But, particularly, your ready & cheerful Obedience to the ordinance of Convention for disarming of non-Associators.

"The embarrassments you Labor under in consequence of Resolves of Congress and others, which, from the confused state of the times, appeared somewhat Contradictory, appears to us excusable. In order to render the intentions of Congress more plain & Comprehensive and to their expectations, The Council of Safety have inclosed you their resolution upon the matter, requesting that you will take such Measures to publish it through your district as will be most Effectual & Expeditious, and that you would encourage the Associators to turn out on this very important Immergency.

"By order of Council of Safety.

"24 *July*, 1776."

Brigadier-Generals Elected.—A public meeting was held at Lancaster on July 1, 1776, for the purpose of electing two brigadier-generals to command the battalions and forces in Pennsylvania. The meeting consisted of the officers and privates of fifty-three battalions of the Associators of Pennsylvania. A full ratio of men was sent by the military of Berks County. The following delegates represented the county at the meeting:

First Battalion: Officers—Major, Gabriel Hiester; Lieutenant, Philip Cremer; privates, John Hartman, Peter Filbert.

Second Battalion: Officers—Colonel, Mark Bird; Major, John Jones; privates, David Morgan Benjamin Tolbert.

Third Battalion: Officers — Lieutenant-Colonel, Nicholas Lutz; Captain, George Rhoan; privates, Henry Spoon, Matthias Weirich.

Fourth Battalion: Officers—Major, Michael Lindemut; Captain, George May; private, Mich'l Moser.

Fifth Battalion: Officers—Colonel, John Patton; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Rice; privates, Jacob Selser, Christ'n Winter.

Sixth Battalion: Officers—Major, Conrad Leffler; Lieutenant, John Miller; privates, John Hill, Henry Lark.

Seventh Battalion: Officers—Colonel, Sebastian Levan; Adjutant, Samuel Ebey; privates, Philip Bisters, Casper Smack.

Colonel Mark Bird, of the Second Battalion, was one of the judges of the election. Daniel Roberdeau was elected the first brigadier-general, and James Ewing the second. Mark Bird received seven votes. Eight candidates were placed in nomination.

Quota of County Exceeded.—The Committee of Correspondence of Berks County addressed a letter to Congress, dated 13th of July, 1776, in which they stated that they had raised a company more than the quota of the county for the Flying Camp of four thousand five hundred men, in order to complete the battalion, concluding as follows: "Our conduct is dictated by the warmest attachment to the cause of our country, and we trust it will be considered in that light by the honorable Congress."[1]

Patriotism of Joseph Hiester.—Among the many men of Reading who were actively engaged in the Revolution, Joseph Hiester occupies a prominent position. When the excitement began, which disturbed all the elements in the community, he was a young man, twenty-three years of age. But he was not too young to rally to the call of the country for independence. He was first selected as one of the delegates of the county to the Provincial Conference, which was held at Carpenter Hall, in Philadelphia, during June, 1776; and this conference, in its proceedings, provided for raising certain militia to form a part of the "Flying Camp," and ordered an address to be issued to the Associators. Upon the adjournment of the conference, he carried the spirit, which had been developed there, back to Reading and acted promptly in behalf of the provision for troops to constitute part of the "Flying Camp." On July 10, 1776, he called together, by beat of the drum, twenty-five or thirty of his fellow-citizens and asked them to take into consideration the alarming state of the country. He explained the situation and said that there was a necessity for action.

Having aroused their patriotism, he expressed a desire to raise a company of volunteers and march with them to the assistance of General Washington, who was then in a perilous situation in New Jersey. He was listened to with great respect. At the conclusion of his remarks he said (laying forty dollars in money on a drum-head): "I will give this sum as a bounty and the appointment of a sergeant to the first man who will subscribe the articles of association to form a volunteer company to march forthwith and join the commander-in-chief; and I also pledge myself to furnish the company with blankets and necessary funds for their equipment and on the march."

Matthias Babb was the first to step forward. He took the money from the drum-head after signing the articles. This example induced twenty others to sign also. Notices were sent out into the neighborhood and meetings were held. In ten days afterward Hiester had enrolled ninety-six men. They were promptly organized. This success led him to determine to raise a regiment. His liberality and popularity paved the way for promotion to the highest office over these troops that were to be

[1] 4 American Archives, 5th Series, 254

raised. Notwithstanding their preference for him, he used all his influence for the election of Henry Haller to the office of colonel, and Edward Burd, major. This he did at their request. He assured his fellow-soldiers that he was satisfied to serve as captain, and even declared a willingness to serve in the ranks if he could there better serve the country. He then marched his company from Reading to New Jersey, and they became a part of the Flying Camp in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lotz.

At Elizabethtown they learned that General Washington had marched to Long Island. Some of his company, and the company commanded by Captain Graul, declared their determination not to march any farther, and said that they had proceeded farther than they could have been compelled to go. He called the men into line and addressed them in bold, impassioned patriotic language, and asked them to fall in with him and march forward to join Washington and fight for freedom. All responded nobly excepting three. When the drums began to beat and the men to march, these three could not resist the feeling, and they, too, joined. They then marched to Long Island. There some were killed and others wounded. The concentration of the British troops resulted in the capture of many of the American troops. As prisoners they were treated with great cruelty. Along with other officers, Hiester was confined for six weeks on board of the prison-ship "Jersey." Thence he was removed to another prison-ship. Shortly afterward he was confined on board of the ship "Snow Mentor," and there similar bad treatment was inflicted upon him. He became very sick with fever, and very weak under such imprisonment, so feeble indeed that he was compelled to crawl on hands and knees to get up and down-stairs. Whilst there he was plundered of all his clothing and money. He was exchanged in December, and then returned to Reading. During his imprisonment he was elected a major, and upon his return home he was elected a colonel. He received both commissions at the same time. At home he soon recovered his wasted strength. Feeling it his patriotic duty, he left home and friends and rejoined the army of General Washington in Philadelphia (now included in Montgomery County), remaining with his troops until his term of service expired, when he returned home. Soon afterward an attack on New York was apprehended. General Joseph Reed commanded the Pennsylvania troops. In sending out circulars for troops, he sent one to Colonel Hiester asking him to raise volunteers for service. Hiester responded promptly, raised six hundred and fifty men and joined Reed's army in New Jersey. For this patriotic action Reed gave him a highly complimentary recognition. He remained in the army until the close of the war, and, after his honorable discharge, returned home. His unselfish conduct and his devotion to the country in the great struggle for freedom made him a most popular man and prepared the way grandly for him in his successful political life in after-years.[1]

Battle of Long Island.—Eight battalions of Pennsylvania troops in the "Flying Camp" were sent to the army at New York. Three of them were incomplete, and of these, two were composed of Berks County militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Nicholas Lotz and Peter Kachlein. Lotz's major was Edward Burd, and his colonel was Henry Haller, of Reading, who did not join the army till after the opening of the campaign. The commands of Lotz and Kachlein comprised each two hundred men and were in Stirling's brigade. On the 24th of August, 1776, Washington was in doubt as to the intentions of the enemy. He found the British sixteen thousand strong, but they had been estimated at only eight thousand. He ordered more reinforcements over on the Brooklyn side, and among these was Lotz's command. The battle of Long Island was fought on August 27, 1776. In the engagement part of Lotz's command, under Major Burd, was stationed at the coast-road, at and around the "Red Lion Tavern." Burd was at the lower road with Hand till he was relieved. The British in numbers exceeded the Americans on the island three to one. The ad-

[1] Taken partly from correspondence in *United States Gazette*, 1832; and see Rupp's "History of Berks County," pp. 176–179.

vance-guard of the British, under Grant, marched up the Narrows and struck the American pickets in the vicinity of the "Red Lion" about two o'clock in the morning. The pickets retreated before the enemy without checking their march. There was hardly more than an exchange of fire with Major Burd's detachment when he and many others—about eight hundred—were taken prisoners. This skirmish took place on the "Narrows Road," between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Streets. The Americans were defeated because the British had completely outflanked and surprised them on the Jamaica road. Among the prisoners there were ninety-one officers. The killed were six officers and fifty privates, and less than sixteen officers and one hundred and fifty privates were wounded. The total loss of the British was reported at three hundred and sixty-seven officers and men. No official report of the losses in Lotz's and Kachlein's detachments can be found. Lotz had six officers taken from him, all prisoners, none killed or wounded, and Kachlein not more. The following appeared among the list of prisoners: Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lotz, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Kachlein, Major Edward Burd, Captain Jacob Graul, Captain Joseph Hiester, Captain Jacob Maurer. Hiester and Maurer were exchanged in December, 1776.[1] Lotz was admitted to parole within certain bounds on April 16, 1777, and exchanged on September 10, 1779. He returned to his home in Reading, where he must have died shortly after, for it does not appear that he ever called on the commissaries of prisoners for anything that may have been due him during his imprisonment and parole.[2]

DESERTERS.—Henry Haller was on duty at Reading in December, 1776, with his battalion. On the 16th of December he left, and on the 30th of December he wrote to the Council of Safety:

"That the greatest number of the men of my Battalion deserted on the 13th and 14th, a thing that might, in my opinion, have been prevented had the officers taken proper steps; but some of them were as willing as the privates to break up the Battalion; took no pains to get their men, and this conduct encouraged others. Since that I have been here waiting to get the pay-rolls, that money might be drawn to pay off the men, that they might be encouraged to re-enter the service. But some of the captains give me all the delay in their power. Therefore, I pray your attention to the matter. I think it a paymaster was ordered up here to pay off the Battalion, it would have a good effect."

The Executive Council, on the 18th of January, 1777, took the following action in reference to the refusal of the associators in Hunter's Battalion to march to the seat of war in New Jersey:

"*Whereas*, This Council is informed that many of the principal associators of Colonel Hunter's Battalion, of Berks County, refuse to march to join General Washington's army at this Important Crisis, when so glorious an opportunity offers of crushing the enemy, and thereby have prevented and discouraged the rest, and proceeded even to dare them to enforce the resolves of this Council upon them; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That Colonel Hunter be directed forthwith to collect all the well affected in his Battalion, and seize upon the ringleaders in this defection and send them under guard to Philadelphia, and that he do execute the Resolve. The resolve of this Council of the seventh of December last upon all who refuse to march without favor or affection, and that they do collect blankets and other necessaries of those who are to march, paying a reasonable price for the same; and should any person refuse to deliver such necessaries as they can spare, the Colonel is directed to take and pay for the same. Those that turn out are to march the most direct road to Head Quarters."

And three days after this (21st of January, 1777,) General Israel Putnam addressed a letter from Princeton to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, saying that "Captain Echard and Captain Fisher, of Berks County, had just informed him that their companies had run away to a man, except a lieutenant, sergeant and a drummer." He added, "I hope, gentlemen, no pains or cost will be spared to apprehend these men and bring them back to their duty. I think it is of the last importance that this spirit of desertion should be crushed in its infancy, and the militia taught that there is a power that can and will detain them."

HESSIAN PRISONERS.—In 1775 the king of Great Britain obtained by treaty from the Ger-

[1] "Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn," by Henry P. Johnson.

[2] Saffel's "Record of Revolutionary War," 309. [He lived nearly twenty years afterward.]

man princes seventeen thousand men for the purpose of sending them to America to assist in subduing the American colonies. These men were sent early in 1776. Many of them (Hessians) were taken prisoners at the battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776, and conveyed to Lancaster.[1] Some of these prisoners were afterward stationed at Reading. Their first quarters in the town were in the southern section, and, after remaining in that locality several years, they were removed to the southern declivity of Penn's Mount. This removal was caused by the frequent disturbances which arose between the prisoners and the citizens of the town. In May, 1779, a proposition was made to send them to New Jersey. On the 27th of June, 1781, President Reed wrote to Valentine Eckert, "that it was the desire that the prisoners should be encamped in huts at some small distance from Reading, where wood and water were convenient, that Colonel Morgan had mentioned a piece of ground which had belonged to the proprietaries, which would be convenient and proper." Three persons were appointed to select a location,—Valentine Eckert, lieutenant of Berks County; Major Bayley, and Colonel Wood, Lancaster. On the 17th of July, following, Colonel Wood wrote President Reed, "that he could not decide where to locate the prisoners, that certain persons who thought they did not have a legal title to the commons, had paid the taxes and claimed the land." He, therefore, referred the matter to him for a decision. He also alluded to the Continental stable at Reading, which, he thought, might be converted into barracks. This stable was in dimensions, twenty by one hundred and seventy-five feet, and a store-house, twenty by sixty feet. The "Commons" was not selected; but the committee went half a mile to the eastward, and selected a spot on the hill-side, where they caused huts to be erected, and in which they stationed the prisoners. At the close of the Revolution many of the prisoners remained and settled permanently in Berks County, mostly in Alsace and Oley townships. The place has since been known as "Hessian Camp." The greater part of these huts were standing in 1841. In July, 1780, the prisoners at Reading numbered one hundred. On 16th of June, 1781, a large number of convention prisoners of war, ten hundred and fifty, all Germans, excepting sixty-three Britons, arrived in Reading under guard of the York County militia. Valentine Eckert called out two classes of companies from the Sixth Berks County regular militia to guard the encampment. They were under the charge of Major Bayley. During the week following, additional prisoners were brought, so that the whole number was near eleven hundred. They were encamped on the east bank of the Schuylkill, near Reading. It is not known whether they were taken along to "Hessian Camp" or not. On February 23d, 1782, the lieutenant of the county was ordered to call out the first class of the militia to guard the military prisoners at Reading; but only forty men were wanted at a time for this purpose. The order was as follows:

"*Ordered*, That the Lieutenant of the county of Berks be directed to call out a class of the militia of the said county, for the purpose of guarding the

[1] The Continental troops took the following prisoners, arms, etc., at the battle of Trenton: 750 Hessians, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 15 subalterns, 3 standards, 6 brass field-pieces, and near 1000 stand of arms. Two days afterward General Washington commanded them to be forwarded to Lancaster.

The following letter was addressed to Daniel Clymer, Esq., at Lancaster, in 1777, in reference to the removal of prisoners from that place to Reading:

"Dr. Sir,—The Board have directed me to write to William Atlee, Deputy Commissary of Prisoners, to whom you'll please to render all the assistance in your power in the removal of the Prisoners of War from Lancaster towards Reading and Lebanon. Congress having just been informed by Express that the Enemy are landing in Maryland above Baltimore, & its being past a doubt the rescuing their Prisoners & the destruction of our Stores are the objects they have in view. On this important occasion, anything in your power, the Board are well satisfied will be done. You'll please to have an eye to the Prisoners at York, & if Mr. Atlee can do the Business by himself at Lancaster, it is the desire of the Board you proceed thither, & the Committee are hereby earnestly requested to furnish such a number of Militia as shall put it out of the power of the Prisoners to effect an escape. We are unacquainted with the Number of Prisoners at York; you will, therefore, act as your own good sense may dictate. I am with all due Respect

"Your very humble Serv.,

"Joseph Nourn, *D. S.*

"Philadelphia, Friday evening, seven o'clock.

"Danl. Clymer, Esq., Lancaster."

military prisoners of that county; that as forty men are only wanted at one time for the said purpose, the lieutenant be directed to call out no more than that number, and that the battalion be called up in their numerical order, beginning at the first, for the said one class, so far as may be necessary to furnish the said number; and when the time of the first forty shall expire, he then call on the next battalion or battalions for the like number, so as to have the succeeding numbers ready to take charge of the said prisoners when the time of the first shall expire, and so on until the said one class shall have served their tour of duty, or until further orders from this Council."

Some of the Hessian prisoners at Reading, during the course of their imprisonment, were hired out to service, notably to George Ege at Charming Forge and to John Patton at Berkshire Furnace.

HESSIAN CAMP SURPRISED.—The following interesting incident transpired at the Hessian camp on Christmas-Day, 1781. The Hessian prisoners and their guard were suddenly alarmed by certain soldiers in the disguise of Indians, which caused them to fly from the encampment. A court-martial was afterwards held, but no one was punished:

"Van Campen, whilst at McClure's Fort, which was on the Susquehanna River, above Sunbury, upon the service of conducting scouts around the line of the settlements, was ordered with his company to Lancaster, late in the fall of 1781. He descended the river in boats as far as Middletown (a place ten miles below Harris's Ferry), where the order was countermanded by another, directing him to march to Reading, Berks County, where he was joined by a part of the Third and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments, and a company of the Congress Regiment. Their principal duty, while here, was to take care of a large body of Hessians that had been taken prisoners with General Burgoyne. These had been under the guard of a company of militiamen, whose time had not yet expired. The march which Van Campen's soldiers had performed was, on account of lateness of the season and bad roads, extremely fatiguing, and, as the time for which the militia were engaged continued them in service a little longer, he allowed them the space which intervened as a season of rest. This proved grateful to the soldiers, and it no doubt served to invigorate their spirits, for, in the approaching Christmas holidays, they were found to be sufficiently recruited to engage in the exercises of sport. Some of those belonging to Van Campen's company determined to have a frolic with the militiamen before they should be discharged from their posts. These were stationed at a little distance out of the village, near the direct road from Reading to Philadelphia, on the side of a hill, around which the way turned, and which hid the view to the road before reaching the place. When Christmas came, twelve or fifteen young soldiers set out, with music in their heads, for the militiamen's camp. Just before they came to where the road turned around the hill, and while they were yet out of sight, they arrayed themselves in Indian dress and crept along up the ascending ground until they came in sight of the militiamen's camp. There they fired their guns, which contained an unusual charge of powder, and followed the discharge of these by loud and continued yells. They presented themselves to the view of the soldiers, and began to jump from tree to tree so as to produce an enlarged idea of their numbers. Their unexpected appearance produced the intended effect. The soldiers were startled by the sudden roar of the rifles, which echoed through the deep forest like the terrible thundering of cannon. The loud yells, too, from the supposed Indians, were enough to have startled them at a time of peace, much more when the savage was looked for at any moment to commit his deeds of violence. The soldiers conceived an instantaneous alarm; fear was scattered throughout their ranks, and, with a sudden bound, they started from their encampment. The sentinels fled without firing a single gun and the whole company deserted their posts, leaving the poor Hessians (whom they were placed to guard) without a man to prevent their being retaken. But these, too, apprehensive that they might be mistaken for rebels, were infected with the universal panic and showed their heels to the enemy. The camp was entirely deserted in a few moments after the first alarm had been given. No sooner had the militiamen deserted their camp than they began to spread the alarm, saying, 'that all Niagara was let loose; that a party of several hundreds of Indians had attacked their camp, and that they had just escaped with their lives.' The intelligence was soon brought to the troops at Reading, who were immediately placed in the order of defence, and who began forthwith to march, with Van Campen at their head, towards the enemy. They had not gone far, however, before they were met by some of their own soldiers, who assured them that they had started out upon a false alarm, at the same time giving them a history of the secret of the attack and of the brave defense which had been made by the militiamen. They returned to their quarters, very much amused and with the laugh upon the poor soldiers who had made such a display of their bravery.

"But this little event (which had been conceived only in sport, like many others of the same origin) was the occasion of serious difficulty. To one party it afforded the highest amusement, but to those who had committed their valor to their heels it was a subject of constant annoyance. They could not endure the chagrin that was brought upon them by having

been put to flight by a few boys who had been disguised as Indians, and who had so successfully played off their wits upon them of a Christmas holiday. The militia officers, whose bravery was somewhat implicated in the affair, declared that they would be satisfied with no reconciliation short of the punishment of those who had been concerned in creating the alarm.

"A court-martial was held, in which Lieutenant Van Campen sat with the militia officers, to decide the point at issue. These affirmed it to be but right, —that those who had occasioned the mischief should be whipped; while Van Campen, whose soldiers were implicated, unwilling that his men (who belonged to some of the most respectable families of that part of Pennsylvania,) should suffer such a disgrace, would allow of this only upon condition that the sentinels, who had fled from their posts without firing, should be punished as the martial-law required—with death. These terms were not agreeable to the minds of the officers, and Van Campen, who declared that he would sooner see his men shot than whipped, continued to sit in court-martial for the space of three weeks. A compromise was finally made between the two, it being proposed that the sergeant, who had been one of the leaders in the affair, should be broken of his rank. This was allowed, and harmony was again restored between the two parties. The sergeant was broken of his rank at night and restored the next morning; so that his punishment, after all, was more nominal than real. Immediately after, Van Campen and his men entered upon the care of the Hessian soldiers and remained in this service until the next spring, when they were relieved by the militia, who again took them under charge.[1]

Hessian Officer Drowned.—During the time that the Hessian prisoners were at Reading, a Hessian officer of rank was fishing from a canoe one day in the Schuylkill, and fell overboard. A servant on the shore saw the accident, but, instead of alarming the occupants in a house near by, he ran and informed the commanding officer. When the officer arrived, he found the Hessian at the bottom of the river, drowned, and his efforts to resuscitate life were fruitless.

During the winter of 1776–77 there was much sickness amongst the prisoners. Many of them died. The burials were made in "Potter's Field," which comprised two lots of ground, numbers 398 and 399 on the west side of North Sixth Street, south of Walnut, in Reading. The deaths were so numerous at times that it became necessary to bury two, and even three, in one grave. I heard this statement made frequently by some of the older residents.

Militia Refuse to March.—About January 1, 1777, some of the militia at Reading refused to march under orders given. Daniel Brodhead,[2] by direction of General Mifflin, took a company of Northumberland County militia, stationed at Reading, and compelled them to march. In a letter to Owen Biddle he said he believed "the remainder were so much alarmed that few will think of staying at home."

The Council of Safety was informed, on January 18, 1777, that "many of the principal associators of Colonel Hunter's Battalion of Berks County refuse to march to join General Washington's army at this Important Crisis, when so glorious an opportunity offers of crushing the enemy, and thereby have prevented and discouraged the rest, and proceeded even to dare them to enforce the resolves of this Council upon them." It was then decided that the Colonel should forthwith collect all the well affected in his Battalion, seize the ring-leaders in this defection and send them to Philadelphia.

Militia Returns of County.—Jacob Morgan and his sub-lieutenants met at Reading on April 25, 1777, for the purpose of receiving returns of the inhabitants of Berks County, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years. The number then returned was about four thousand. These were divided into six districts, and meetings were ordered to be held on the 5th and 6th of May following, for the purpose of electing officers and of forming companies. Morgan reported that he had forwarded to the Executive Council an exact list of the field officers, captains, subalterns and court-martial men, comprising the six battalions of the Berks County militia. But this list was

[1] Taken from "Life and Adventures of Moses Van Campen," by his grandson, John N. Hubbard, in 1841; pp. 239–243. Copy of work in library of Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia.

[2] Daniel Brodhead, of Berks County, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Battalion of Colonel Samuel Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, on March 13, 1776. He had removed to Reading in 1771. For sketch see Pennsylvania Arch. (2d ser.), vol. 10, p. 645; and *supra*.

lost, not having been included in the Archives. It has not been discovered since.

On August 17, 1777, Morgan reported that two classes of militia had marched from Reading on their way to West Chester. They consisted of twelve companies. They left mostly in the beginning of August; the last company on the 16th. The whole number of officers and men was six hundred and fifty-six. The two battalions were commanded by Daniel Hunter and Daniel Udree. "In the opinion of every one here they were hearty and able men, fit to take the field against our inveterate enemies."

In the State returns of the militia, dated September 6, 1777, these two battalions included the following officers and men:

	Hunter	Udree
Colonel	1	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	1
Major	1	...
Captains	5	5
Lieutenants	7	10
Ensigns	4	6
Chaplain	1	...
Adjutant	1	1
Quartermaster	1	1
Surgeon	1	1
Sergeants	17	21
Drummers	4	6
Fifers	3	1
Fit for duty	184	183
Sick, present	27	21
Sick, absent	13	5
On command	47	...
On furlough	1	1
Total	272	210
Deserted	2	15

The total number of the State was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.

Army Supplies.—In the beginning of the Revolution, Reading was selected as a place, adapted by its situation, for storing army supplies. It was capable of easy defense in the event of an attack from the enemy; and it was not far distant from the operations of war in the State. Large quantities of provisions were stationed here. In April, 1780, the Executive Council was directed by General Washington to furnish the State out of the supplies at Reading, with the following articles: Two hundred barrels of flour; five hundred and sixty gallons of rum; one hundred and eighty tons of hay; and fourteen thousand bushels of corn.

At this time Nicholas Lotz was the commissioner of purchases for Berks County. Two years before, there were two commissioners, Valentine Eckert and John Lesher. In 1778 the supplies at Reading were large and valuable; and then Congress requested the State to station two hundred militia at this point to defend the magazines of military stores, and keep communications secure from sudden incursion of the enemy. Colonel Cowperthwaite was the storekeeper. The Executive Council made such an order. In May, of this year, Jacob Morgan reported that he had reduced the guard in Reading to fifty men, rank and file.

In November, 1777, in pursuance of orders received, three hundred and fifty wagons were sent from Berks County to Philadelphia; also a wagon master-general and wagon masters. When they reached Philadelphia, the enemy had left. The wagons got nothing. Twenty were taken into service. The men returned and demanded pay. Henry Christ, Jacob Shoemaker and John Ludwig requested the president of the Executive Council to forward money for this purpose. The sum required was between twenty-five hundred and three thousand pounds.

The quota of articles, etc., from Berks County to the State in July, 1780, was—six hundred barrels of flour per month; six hundred bushels of forage per month; twenty wagons and two hundred horses; and three hundred militia; and there having been then a great want of teams in the army, a requisition was made on the county to furnish twenty wagons. In September, 1778, the quota of wagons was one hundred and ten, and these were then ordered to be sent to Philadelphia. On June 14, 1779, Jacob Morgan, Jr., reported that he had sent to camp at Middle Brook, thirty-six good Continental teams and fifty-four spare horses, and on the next day twelve teams properly equipped.

Nicholas Lotz, as commissioner of forage, reported on June 5, 1780, that he had purchased forty tons of flour, one hundred and seventy-two bushels of oats and nineteen bags; and on the 19th of June, following, he reported the

purchase of ten head of cattle and forty sheep, which he was obliged to take under the law. Cattle and sheep he reported to be scarce, because many butchers and drovers had come from Philadelphia and other places and bought them up. He was appointed commissioner on April 3, 1780.

It was reported to Council on August 12, 1780, that John Patton by agreement with Captain Jay, agreed to supply the Board of War with ninety tons of shell and shot; for which purpose he put his Berkshire Furnace in blast. He was then at work; but how long he would continue he could not tell because his workmen were not exempted from military duty. Then they were ordered out, and unless they were released he could not keep his works going. At this time he also had some Hessian prisoners employed. These were demanded from him; and if they were not returned his bond would be put into suit.

In May, 1776, Mark Bird offered to buy or have made in Berks County, one hundred muskets, provided he were supplied with the necessary funds. This offer was accepted by the Executive Council and an order to him for four hundred pounds was drawn. And in August, 1776, the committee of safety also drew an order in favor of Samuel High, a county commissioner, for six hundred dollars, on account of *arms making* in the county.

On July 8, 1776, the Council passed a resolution:

"That the Iron Masters employed in casting cannon or shot for the public service in the counties of Chester, Lancaster and Berks, be permitted to employ any of the soldiers, prisoners of war at Lancaster and Reading, as laborers in the said business, giving an account to the committees of Lancaster and Reading of the time of such soldiers as they shall so employ.

"This permission was given in view of the public exigency which required additional artillery and war materials to repel the invasion of the country by the army of General Howe, who had recently appeared at New York with the British fleet."

On January 10, 1777, Captain Daniel Jay reported to Councils from the Reading Furnace that Mr. Old was casting different sizes of shot and expected to have by January 12, 1777, four tons of shot,—3-lb., 2½-lb., 2-lb., 1¼-lb., 1-lb. and ½-lb., with a quantity of canister shot. But he anticipated difficulty in getting teams to haul them down.

That week he sent down to Philadelphia two tons of shot,—62 18-lb. shot; 250 3-lb. shot; 400 1-lb. shot; 300 ½-lb shot; 1350 1¼-lb. shot; 815 pounds canister shot.

Owing to the aid given by divers inhabitants of the State to the enemy, the Council of Safety appointed a committee in the several counties to seize upon and dispose of all the property of such offenders and make an inventory and return of their proceedings under oath. This was in September, 1777. The following committee was appointed in Berks County: Thomas Parry, David Morgan, Peter Nagle, Henry Haller, Daniel Udree, Henry Spycker and Joseph Hiester.

And about that time the Council also appointed a committee to collect arms, clothing, etc., from the inhabitants of the county who did not take the oath of allegiance, or who aided the enemy, and deliver them to the clothier general. The committee in Berks County was Henry Christ, Henry Haller, Thomas Parry, Daniel Udree, Philip Miller, Nathan Lewis, John Lower, Godfrey Ream, Jacob Seltzer and Nicholas Shaffer.

Jacob Morgan was qualified on September 3, 1777, as a councillor from Berks County in the Supreme Executive Council of the State, and he then took his seat. On May 25, 1778, an order was drawn to him for three hundred and one pounds and five shillings for attending Council one hundred and eighty days, including mileage. James Reed succeeded him as the councillor from Berks County and was qualified on June 30, 1778.

The following interesting miscellaneous items are added to this chapter.

Aug. 15, 1776.—The Committee of Safety appointed two persons in each district of the county to make provision for distressed families whose husbands and fathers were in actual service. Henry Hahn and Peter Feather were appointed for Reading.

December 4, 1776.—Order to pay expense of removing public papers to Reading.

June 9, 1777.—Order to Colonel Jacob Morgan (lieutenant of Berks County) for one hundred and fifty stand of arms and one thousand five hundred

flints and order on treasurer to Colonel Morgan for £500.

August 26, 1777.—Henry Spyker appointed paymaster of militia of Berks County in place of Colonel Hunter, to whom inconvenient.

September 12, 1777.—Ordered that Bucks County militia be employed as a guard to conduct the British prisoners to Reading, and such others as may be necessary to be added and ordered that the third and fourth class of militia of Berks County be called into immediate service.

October 23, 1777.—Ordered that sixth and seventh class of Berks County be immediately called out.

January 1, 1778.—Order to pay expenses for removing Quaker prisoners to Reading—£159 3*s.* 4*d.*

January 9, 1778.—Leonard Reed was wagon-master of Berks County. Subsequently the appointment of wagon master-general was tendered to him. Henry Haller was appointed wagon-master in 1778, and he held this appointment till 1780. In June, 1779, he was wagon master-general.

January 10, 1778.—Ordered that Val. Eckhard and John Lesher, of Berks County, appointed to act as commissioners for purchasing forage, supplies and fire-arms.

February 20, 1778.—Ordered that the sum of £4000 be sent by Jacob Morgan to Val. Eckhart and John Lesher for purchasing supplies.

Order to treasurer for $150 for recruiting, etc.

March 24, 1778.—Ordered that two hundred militia of Berks County, for guard at Reading.

March 28, 1878.—Order drawn on treasurer in favor of Henry Spyker, paymaster of militia of Berks County for £5,000.

July 13, 1778.—Letter of Colonel D. Hunter to several colonels of Berks County militia for immediate assistance, laid before Congress.

July 23, 1778.—Order of one-third ton of gunpowder, etc., be delivered to lieutenant of Berks County militia.

June 1, 1779.—Letter from Reading to Mr. Haller, inclosing sundry papers—respecting prisoners at Reading, and disturbances between them and the inhabitants of the town. Ordered that papers be sent to Board of War and request that prisoners be sent to some other place.

June 29, 1779.—Congress authorized a loan of $20,000,000, and suggested the appointment of persons to take subscriptions for loans. The Executive Council, on the 14th of July following, appointed Henry Haller a commissioner for this purpose in Berks County.

July 14, 1779.—Henry Haller, Esq., appointed to receive subscription in Berks County for loan of $20,000,000 on interest.

July 15, 1779.—Letter from Henry Haller as to sugar and rum, sent to John Wilman, tavern-keeper at Reading.

March 13, 1780.—Letter from commissioners of Berks County as to obstructions, in way of executing their office, and answer.

May 19, 1780.—Petition of Christian Shultz, assessor of county of Berks, complaining of commissioners; read and referred to judge of the Supreme Court.

August 14, 1780.—Jacob Morgan, Jr., was appointed superintendent of the commissioners of the State for purchasing supplies, and also of the wagon-masters, at a salary of £1,000 per annum, and an order was then drawn in his favor for £20,000, which he was directed to forward to the commissioners to enable them to purchase supplies.

November 25, 1780.—John Witman appointed collector of excise for Berks County.

November 30, 1780.—Order on treasurer drawn to Henry Spyker, paymaster of Berks County, for £163,000 to pay militia of said County, if so much in treasury for militia fines.

December 13, 1780.—Resolved that Jacob Morgan pay off militia who marched on late tour of duty.

December 13, 1780.—A petition from divers inhabitants of Berks County who were convicted of misdemeanor, in associating together, to oppose the collector of the public taxes in said county was read, setting forth that they are unable to pay fines laid on them by court, and pray remission. Resolved that they be remitted.

January 26, 1781.—Petition of Inhabitants of Bern, praying for remission of fine of £300 sentenced for misdemeanor in confederating against payment of taxes.

July 1, 1781.—Letter from Henry Christ and Henry Haller. Ordered that secretary do answer that council understand the tract of land, on which the town of Reading stands, to be an estate held by the proprietors in their public capacity, and accordingly devolves to the State; but that if any advice respecting construction of law be necessary to Christ and Haller, that it is proper they should state the question to the Attorney-General, who will, of course, give his opinion.

AFFAIRS AT READING IN 1777.—The steady advance of the English upon Philadelphia during the Summer of 1777 had thrown the city into a great panic. Many persons went to Reading as a place of safety—the fugitive families having been estimated at a score or more. The ensuing winter (1777–78) at Reading was gay and agreeable, notwithstanding that the enemy was in possession of the metropolis. The society was sufficiently large and select; and a sense of common suffering in being driven from their homes had the effect of more closely uniting its members. Besides the families established in this place, it was seldom without a number of

visitors, gentlemen of the army and others. The dissipation of cards, sleighing parties, balls, etc., were numerous. General Mifflin, at this era, was at home—a chief out of war, complaining, though not ill, considerably malcontent, and apparently not in high favor at headquarters. According to him, the ear of the commander-in-chief was exclusively possessed by Green, who was represented to be neither the most wise, the most brave nor the most patriotic of counsellors. In short, the campaign in this quarter was stigmatized as a series of blunders; and the incapacity of those who had conducted it was unsparingly reprobated. The better fortune of the northern army was ascribed to the superior talents of its leader; and it began to be whispered that Gates was the man who should, of right, have the station so incompetently sustained by Washington. There was, to all appearance, a cabal forming for his deposition, in which it is not improbable that Gates, Mifflin and Conway were already engaged, and in which the congenial spirit of Lee on his exchange immediately took a share. The well-known apostrophe of Conway to America, importing "that Heaven had passed a decree in her favor or her ruin must long before have ensued from the imbecility of her military counsels," was at this time familiar at Reading. And I (Graydon) heard him myself—when he was afterwards on a visit to that place—express himself to this effect: "That no man was more of a gentleman than General Washington, or appeared to more advantage at his table or in the usual intercourse of life; but, as to his talents for the command of an army (with a French shrug), they were miserable." Observations of this kind continually repeated could not fail to make an impression within the sphere of their circulation; and it may be said that the popularity of the commander-in-chief was a good deal impaired at Reading.[1]

Conway-Cabal. — The "Conway-Cabal" was a secret movement by which it was intended to remove Washington and put Gates in his place. Conway spent the winter of 1777–78 at York intriguing with Mifflin, Lee and some members of Congress to bring about the removal of Washington. The correspondence between Gates, Mifflin and Conway, reflecting upon Washington, became known through the indiscretion of Wilkinson, who had seen one of the letters and repeated its purport to Stirling. The unfavorable impression produced by this discovery was not removed when Gates, with some bluster, first demanded of Washington to know who had tampered with his letters, and then denied that Conway had written the letter whose words had been quoted.[2] Mifflin had written to Gates, informing him that an extract from Conway's letter had been procured and sent to headquarters. This perplexed Gates and caused him to suspect that his portfolio had been stealthily opened and his letters copied, and in a state of mental trepidation he wrote to Washington on the 8th of December, in which, among other things, he said: "I conjure your Excellency to give me all the assistance you can in tracing the author of the infidelity which put extracts from General Conway's letter to me in your hands." Washington replied with characteristic dignity and candor on the 4th of January following,—saying, among other things:

"I am to inform you then, that Colonel Wilkinson, on his way to Congress in the month of October last, fell in with Lord Stirling at Reading and — not in confidence that I ever understood—informed his aide-de-camp, Major Williams, that General Conway had written this to you: 'Heaven has been determined to save your country, or a weak general and bad counsellors would have ruined it.' Lord Sterling—from motives of friendship—transmitted the account with this remark: 'The enclosed was communicated by Colonel Wilkinson to Major McWilliams.' Such wicked duplicity of conduct I shall always think it my duty to detect.'"

Attempts to influence State legislatures proved[3] equally abortive, and when the purpose of the "Cabal" became known to the country and to the army, it met with universal condemnation. It has been said that this "Cabal" was conceived at Reading, one tradition locating the place of meeting in a low one-story log building on the south side of

[1] Graydon's Memoirs, 283.

[2] 3 Bryant's "History of U. S.," 596.

[3] 3 Irving's "Life of Washington." Also Sparks' "Life of Washington," vol. 5, pp. 484 et seq.

Penn street sixty feet above Eighth, (which was torn down several years ago), and another tradition in a two-story stone building on the south side of Penn street, one hundred and twenty feet above Tenth, called for many years the "Fountain Inn." But these traditions are not correct. Conway was not at Reading at any time. Wilkinson was on his way from Saratoga to York, where Congress was then assembled, with dispatches from Gen. Gates concerning the surrender of Burgoyne's army on the 17th of October. Accordingly the people of Reading knew of the surrender before Congress.

Duel at Reading.—Col. Richard Butler's regiment was quartered at Reading during 1780–81. Most of its officers were very worthy men. It was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Metzger, in the absence of the Colonel, who was not at Reading most of the winter. Metzger was one of the very few foreign officers who were valuable to the colonists. There was a Captain Bowen in the Regiment. He was recognized as an excellent officer; but he had a warm temper which occasioned some disturbances at Reading about that time. On one occasion he took offense when none was intended, and on that account, fought a duel with the major of the regiment. The duellists each fired a shot, and Bowen had a button shot from his coat. Their seconds then settled the matter between them. An investigation of the cause of the difficulty was then made. "It appeared the major was walking with some girls on the night before, and they burst out laughing just after Bowen had passed them. Their laughter was caused by the major telling them of his and Bowen's being at a dance on the evening before, when the blind fiddler broke one of the strings of his fiddle and the landlady took a candle and held it for him while he was fitting a new string." This story even set the seconds to laughing and they all returned in good humor. Upon another occasion, soon afterward, whilst Bowen and Charles Biddle (who was then residing at Reading) were playing backgammon, at a certain place, Captain Bower —an officer in the same Regiment, came into the room and, addressing himself to Bowen, said: "I hope you are very well, Major." Bowen immediately started up and replied to him: "Don't major me, sir! None of your majors! You know I am not a major, sir! What do you mean, sir?" Bower declared that he had not intended to give any offense. Bowen then took Biddle into an adjoining room and inquired if he should not challenge Bower. Biddle replied to him that "a man who would not fight on some occasions was not fit to live, nor was a man fit to live who was always quarreling." They returned, and Biddle made the captains shake hands, and so avoided a second duel. Bowen held the appointment of Town-Major for a time.[1]

Independence Won and Peace Declared.—The surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781, was virtually the end of the war between England and America. The news of the surrender reached London on the 25th of November, following. Several months afterward, the warfare in the American Colonies was discussed and its continuance discouraged in the House of Commons, a resolution having been passed, declaring that they who advised the continuation of the war were enemies of their country. These discussions were continued with earnestness till they culminated in a preliminary treaty of peace on the 30th of November, 1782. In the first article of this treaty, "the independence of the thirteen United States of America" was recognized. The treaty was not made final then, owing to the three allied powers—Great Britain, France and Spain — having been pledged to one another not to conclude a treaty except by common consent; and the consent of France and Spain was to be obtained. This occasioned further delay and obliged the United States to await the adjustment of the differences between them. The final treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of September, 1783, and thereby the United States were acknowledged to be "free, sovereign and independent."[2]

During these two years of negotiation and delay there were no general military operations.

[1] Autobiog. of Charles Biddle, pp. 150–51.

[2] Bryant's U. S. History, pp. 73–90.

But great anxiety was felt over the prospects for a permanent peace. Through the inactivity of the army, the officers and soldiers became restless; also discontented because they were not rewarded for their patriotic services. An attempt was made by anonymous and seditious publications to inflame their minds and to induce them to unite in redressing their grievances whilst they had arms in their hands. But Washington succeeded in quieting them. His wisdom and eloquence elicited from the officers the unanimous adoption of a resolution by which they declared "that no circumstances of distress or danger should induce a conduct that might tend to sully the reputation and glory they had acquired; that the army continued to have unshaken confidence in the justice of congress and their country; and that they viewed with abhorrence and rejected with disdain the infamous propositions in the late anonymous address to the officers of the army."

In order to avoid the inconveniences of dismissing a great number of soldiers in a body, furloughs were freely granted. In this way a great part of the unpaid army was disbanded and dispersed over the states without tumult or disorder. The soldiers returned to labor. As they had been easily and speedily formed out of farmers and mechanics and laborers, in 1775, so with equal facility did they throw off their military character and resume their former occupations. They had taken up arms earnestly for the purposes of self-defense and political freedom, but when these were no longer necessary they laid them down peaceably to become again good industrious citizens as they had been for eight years devoted and patriotic soldiers.[1]

The manner and the time of the return of the Berks county troops from the seat of war have not as yet been ascertained. There was no record here or elsewhere; and, at that time, there was no newspaper publication in the town to report the arrivals. No written or printed statement has been prepared or published, showing the companies and men which were supplied by the county, the men killed or wounded, or returned. Doubtless the citizens of the town rejoiced with all the people of the country when the struggle was over and peace declared.

[1] Ramsay's U. S. History (Introduction–pp. 35–37).

Revolutionary Survivors.—The following survivors of the Revolution, who were residents of Reading, are presented in this connection, though not strictly a part of this period.

In 1823 there were thirty-nine survivors. They held a public meeting on the 19th of August, of that year, for the purpose of endorsing Andrew Gregg as a candidate for Governor of the State. Peter Nagle was chairman of the meeting and Michael Madeira secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted,—

Peter Nagle.	Michael Madeira.
John Strohecker.	Jacob Dick.
Nicholas Dick.	Daniel Rose.
George Snell.	Gottlieb Christine.
Henry Miller.	William Mannerback.
Henry Stiles.	Philip Nagle.
Michael Reifschneider.	Alexander Eisenbise.
Michael Spatz.	Balthaser Ottenheimer.
John Snell.	George Slear.
George Price.	John Bingeman.
David Fox.	John Fox.
Christian Miller.	Henry Holm.
Jacob Petree.	Christopher Diem.
Andrew Fichthorn.	George Yerger.
Peter Stichter.	John Row.
James Haiden.	Ludwig Katzenmyer.
John Giley.	Christian Hoffman.
John Sell.	Samuel Homan.
Frederick Heller.	Henry Diehl.
John Syder.	

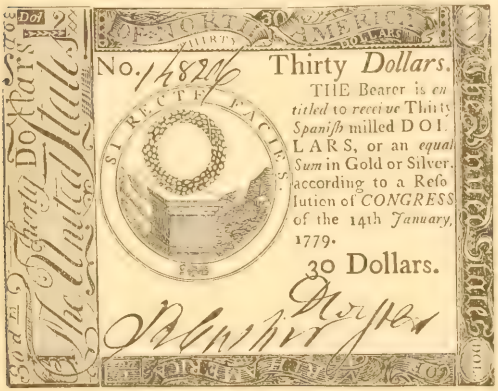
In 1840 the census reported nine surviving Revolutionary soldiers in Reading who were then drawing pensions from the State Government, viz.:

Michael Spatz, aged seventy-eight years.
Peter Stichter, aged seventy-eight years.
Aaron Wright, aged seventy-eight years.
William James, aged seventy-nine years.
Sebastian Allgaier, aged eighty-three years.
John P. Nagle, aged eighty three years.
Henry Stiles, aged eighty four years.
Joseph Snablee, aged eighty-four years.
Christian Miller, aged eighty-five years.

In 1846 two still survived—Michael Spatz and William James.

Continental Paper Money.—During the progress of the Revolution the government of the United States was compelled to resort to the emission of "bills of credit" with which to

purchase army supplies, etc., and to satisfy the demands of carrying on the war. Gold and silver was not then known to exist in the country in any quantity equal to the demands of war; nor could they be procured. Direct taxation, though practicable, was deemed impolitic. The only plausible expedient in the power of Congress was the emission of bills of credit which were to represent specie under a public engagement of redemption through taxation, or of exchange for gold or silver. This practice had been familiar from the first settlement of the colonies; and, under proper restrictions, it had been found highly advantageous. Congress, therefore, resolved, in June, 1775, to emit such bills to the amount of two millions of dollars; in July, ordered a million more, and in November, three millions more; and for their redemption congress pledged the Confederated colonies. Subsequently other emissions were made; and, such was the animation of the times, that these several emissions, amounting to twenty millions, circulated for some time without any depreciation, and commanded the resources of the country for public service equally with gold or silver. For a considerable time the Government derived much benefit from this paper creation of their own, though it was without any established funds for its support or redemption. Whilst the ministry of England were puzzling themselves for new taxes and funds on which to raise supplies, congress raised theirs by resolutions directing paper of no intrinsic value to be struck off in the form of promissory notes. But there was a point both in time and quantity beyond which this process ceased to operate; that time was about eighteen months from the date of first emission and that quantity twenty millions. The rulers thought it still premature to urge taxation, and they therefore resorted to the expedient of further emissions. The ease with which the means of procuring supplies were furnished by simply striking off bills of credit and the readiness with which the people received them, prompted congress to multiply them beyond the limits of prudence; and a depreciation of their value was the unavoidable consequence. At first this depreciation was scarcely perceptible, but it increased daily, till finally the currency became worthless. The depreciation began at different periods in different states; but in general about the middle of the year 1777, and then increased progressively for several years.



CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

In the latter part of 1777 it was two dollars in currency for one in specie; in 1778, five for one; in 1779, twenty-seven for one; in 1780, fifty for one. After this year the circulation was limited to certain localities; but where the currency passed it depreciated to one hundred and fifty dollars for one. In Pennsylvania the executive council resolved, as late as February 1, 1781, that continental money should be received for public dues at the exchange of seventy-five dollars in currency for one in specie. But an act provided that after June 1st, following, only specie or equivalent bills of credit should be received for taxes or other public dues; and this rendered the currency worthless in the State. This extraordinary depreciation brought great loss to many of the people who had aided the government in the grand struggle for freedom. In this respect the soldiers suffered most. The people of Reading, and especially

of the county, met with considerable losses thereby. Some of them had large quantities which were transmitted for some time till lost or destroyed. It was not redeemed.

CHAPTER X.

Whiskey Insurrection of 1794—House Tax and Liberty Poles of 1799—Embargo of 1807—War of 1812–15 and Companies of County Enlisted.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION OF 1794.—As early as 1756 the province of Pennsylvania had looked to excise on ardent spirits for the means of sustaining its bills of credit. The original law was limited to a period of ten years; but it was extended from time to time as necessities pressed upon the treasury. During the Revolution the law was generally evaded in the western part of the State by considering all spirits as *for domestic use*, such having been excepted from excise. But, when the debts of the Revolution began to press upon the States, the government officials became more vigilant in the enforcement of the law. Congress, after a long debate, passed a law in March, 1791, increasing the duty on imported spirits and levying a tax[1] on distillation, and this went into operation in July following. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had instructed their representatives in Congress to vote against the law. Opposition arose at once in the western counties of the State, and resolutions were adopted at public meetings demanding an unconditional appeal. Liberty poles were erected, and people even assembled in arms to resist officers in the enforcement of the law. Various public excitements continued till 1794, when an insurrection ensued. Governor Mifflin, of the State, on various excuses, declined to call out the militia to suppress the insurrection, and, as a consequence, the spirit extended into contiguous States. President Washington, who feared that successful resistance to one law might be the beginning of rebellion against all law, called on Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for fifteen thousand men, and sent commissioners to the scene of the disturbance,[2] with power to arrange for peaceful submission any time before September 14, 1794. But the commissioners returned to Philadelphia ten days after that date, having failed to obtain a satisfactory settlement. The troops were promptly put in motion, the governors of the several States named commanding their respective quotas. Governor Lee, of Virginia, had chief command of the army. On the appearance of the troops, in November, the insurrection subsided. There was no opposition and no bloodshed. Among the Pennsylvania troops there was a company from Reading under the command of Captain Daniel de B. Keim. This company was formed from certain survivors of the Reading Battalion in the Continental Army, which had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lotz, and was called the "Reading Union Volunteers." It was afterwards known as the "Reading Artillerists." This insurrection cost the government eleven hundred thousand dollars.

The proportion of troops, which was to be supplied by Berks County towards the quota of Pennsylvania militia under the requisition of the President of the United States, was four hundred and thirty four officers and privates, and twenty-six cavalry. The four hundred and thirty-four men were placed under the command of Brigadier-General Francis Murray, in the second brigade. The Adjutant-General of the State issued an order on September 11, 1794, requiring "the quota for the counties of Bucks, Northampton and Berks to assemble at Reading, where they will be furnished with arms and equipments and camp equipage, and march from thence by way of Harrisburg to Carlisle."

The quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania, Clement Biddle, arrived at Reading on Sunday evening, September 28, 1794. In a letter by him to Governor Mifflin, dated the day following, he remarked about the Berks County troops: "Colonel Cowperthwaite had collected four hundred men in the encampment at Peters's farm, who were fully furnished with everything they required. The drafts from the county continued to come in and he proposed marching tomorrow." And he reported that Captain For-

[1] Four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits.

[2] In Washington County, Penna.

rest's troops had moved from Reading on Saturday (27th); that he expected the Bucks County Militia here on 30th; and that the Militia of Berks County would assemble on October 1st; also that the rear of the Jersey troops would march from here on 30th under General White.

Washington at Reading.—In another letter to Governor Mifflin, dated at Reading, October 2, 1794, he stated that—"The President (Washington) was here last night, and went on this morning to Carlisle." He also reported then that "the cavalry of this county (Berks) are by this time at Carlisle. Captain Spade has a fine company of infantry ready to march, and I shall hasten the drafts from the county off to-morrow." The cavalry mentioned was Moore's, and contained—one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one quartermaster, one surgeon and twenty-five privates.

The militia of Berks County responded promptly on the requisition of the President to suppress this insurrection.

House-Tax and Liberty-Poles, 1799.—During the early part of Adams's administration, Congress passed an act requiring a direct tax to be levied upon houses. This tax was called the "house-tax," also "window-tax." The federal government, in collecting it in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, caused a considerable excitement and opposition, which eventually broke out in an insurrection in 1799. "In some townships associations of people were actually formed in order to prevent the officials from performing their duty and more particularly to prevent the assessors from measuring their houses. This opposition was made at many public township meetings called for the purpose; and in many instances written resolutions were entered into, solemnly forewarning the officers, and accompanied many times with threats."[1] The leader in this insurrectionary proceeding was John Fries, of Bucks County; who was tried and convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged. But President Adams, against the advice of his Cabinet, pardoned Fries and also issued a general amnesty for all the offenders. It was reported that "great men were at the bottom of the business." Thirty-one persons were arrested in Northampton County, fifteen for high treason.[2] The excitement—if not actual opposition—about the direct "house-tax," extended into the northeastern border of Berks County.

Excitement at Reading.—The insurrection—though not directly active in the county—was indirectly the cause of a considerable commotion at Reading. Certain troops were called out to suppress the insurrection; and among them was Captain Montgomery's company of Light Dragoons from Lancaster. Their way to the scene of excitement was through Reading. Upon arriving here they cut down certain "Liberty Poles," insulted the people, etc.; and these unwarranted performances induced an anonymous correspondent of the *Adler* to publish a letter, criticising their conduct. He subscribed it "A Friend of Truth." This appeared whilst the company was on the way to Northampton County. But upon their return they heard of it. Naturally it developed in them as soldiers a spirit of revenge. So they went to Jacob Schneider, the senior proprietor of the *Adler*, and demanded from him the name of the person who had written the letter condemning and ridiculing them. He was bold enough to refuse compliance. His refusal led the soldiers to spend their anger on him by taking him forcibly to the market-house and giving him a certain number of lashes. The letter[3] which caused the trouble was as follows:

"On Monday afternoon, April 1, 1799, Capt. Montgomery's troop of Light Dragoons arrived here on their march from Lancaster to Northampton County, in order to apprehend the 'rebels,' and to quell the insurrection. But their determination will be more likely to create an uproar than to restore order. . . .

"Upon their arrival here, their first undertaking was to go quietly and unnoticed to a citizen of the town who had erected a Liberty Pole upon his own ground and cut it down. But not satisfied with this they were desirous of disturbing this man's family, before whom they flourished pistols and drawn swords and took with them the instrument with which they

[1] Day's Penna. Historical Coll. 422.

[2] Names, including Fries, are given in *Adler*, April 16, 1799.

[3] *Adler*, April 9, 1799. Translated from the German.

had cut down the symbol of true freedom. Then they went upon a second expedition. At a particular place children had raised a pole with some patches attached; but when they observed the troops coming, they took it down and carried it into the house. But these troops went into the house with pistols and drawn swords, struck the owner of the house upon his breast and threatened to shoot him if he said one word. They broke the pole in pieces, took up the patches and other articles which did not concern them at all and carried them away. They sought a third adventure a short distance away and found a single small boy whom they commanded not to throw a certain tree (already cut down and lying near the river), into the water, and clubbed him unmercifully without the slightest reason. Thence they went to numerous other places and committed offenses not any less shameful and cruel. By this time night had come when they were forced to discontinue.

"On the following morning they arose very early for new adventures. But they were so unfortunate as to find one immediately. Why unfortunate? Yes, it appeared dreadful to them, for these adventurous cannibals feared to approach within eighty steps of a well-guarded Liberty Pole, . . . which appeared to be surrounded with explosive pipes. They hesitated, stood still and gaped at this wonderful thing, as a cow at a newly painted stable door. They were asked to come nearer; but they were afraid; they would not move a step, till a messenger was sent informing them 'they might come a little nearer in order to be able to see the emblem of Liberty, for no harm should be done to them.' Upon this one of them took courage and rode along; when the others saw that nothing was done to him, another followed. They were then asked what they wanted. They replied: 'Nothing more than to see the country and this Liberty Pole and to give their horses a little exercise.' They were asked further whether they had not intended to cut down this Liberty Pole, and they answered 'No.' Still another question was put to them whether they had a right to cut down such a Liberty Pole and to abuse the people. They answered: 'They did not in reality have the right then, but they might perhaps obtain it, in which case they would not only cut down all the Liberty Poles but also burn and destroy everything where such poles stood and were erected.' Upon this they were asked to examine this Liberty Pole particularly to see if anything objectionable was upon it, and if so they were welcome to cut it down; but they replied that they could not see anything and would not give it the slightest injury Then three cheers were shouted, and we saw that the caps of the Dragoons could flourish in the air as well as the round hats. . . ."

"The troops which left here to arrest the disturbers of the peace in Northampton County returned to Reading on April 20, 1799—Saturday afternoon. On the following Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning all, excepting the regular troops, marched to their respective homes. '. . . A party of them (Captain Montgomery's Company of Light Dragoons) came into my printing establishment, not as men of good character, but as scoundrels and rascals, tore off my clothing and dragged me before their fine captain, who is not a particle better than any of his company. He immediately commanded them to give me twenty-five lashes on my back at the Market House, and this would have been done, if one of Captain Leiper's company, from Philadelphia, had not interfered, and said that they should be ashamed of their performance. Through this interference I did not receive the whole number. . . ." [An editorial in *Adler*, 23 April, 1799, subscribed by the proprietor, Jacob Schneider.]

Mr. Schneider made complaint before a justice of the peace and caused the criminals to be arrested, but Captain Montgomery denied the authority to make the arrest. The matter was then referred to General Macpherson, who said he would look into it; and so they rode away on Sunday evening. [*Adler*, 7th May, 1799.]

By the time that Montgomery's troops returned to Reading on their way home, Strohecker had erected a liberty-pole in the place of the one erected by his children. Hearing this, the soldiers went to Strohecker's place and there attempted to compel a common laborer to cut down the "offensive wood," notwithstanding that he protested against doing so, declaring at the same time, on the most solemn asseveration, that he also was a Federalist. They succeeded in divesting the pole, and with it appended as a trophy, they rode through the streets of Reading to their quarters. In a few days they left, but on the 24th of April an army, under the command of Brigadier-General W. Macpherson, arrived at Reading. They apprehended some of the insurrectionists, who were afterwards tried before Judge Peters; some of them were found guilty, some were fined and imprisoned and others condemned to be capitally punished; but none atoned with their lives—they were pardoned through executive clemency.'[1]

COMPLAINTS.—Some persons doubting that the troops had misbehaved themselves, the charge was reiterated, and the names of other

[1] Rupp's History of Berks County, pp. 165-6.

persons were added who suffered from their cruel treatment. These persons were,—

Rudolph Lampe.

Isaac Feather, a landlord, and his family, treating him in the most cruel manner [*Adler*, 21st of May, 1799].

On the 18th of May, 1799, the following persons appeared before Peter Nagel, Esq., a justice of the peace of Reading, and made complaint against the Lancaster troops:

1. Jacob Gosin, bad treatment of himself and family and larceny of an ax.

2. John Strohecker, bad behaviour and the taking of a flag from a Liberty Pole which his children had erected and of other things which did not belong to them.

3. Jacob Epler, assembling and resolving to cut down a certain Liberty Pole which stood near his house (in Bern township) [*Adler*, 21st of May, 1799].

Captain Dewees narrates the following account in relation to the cutting down of Epler's liberty-pole and the cow-hiding to Schneider [Hanna's Life of Dewees, p. 329]:

"There was a farmer of the name of Epply, who lived about three miles from Reading, who was an influential and wealthy man. Epply stood in the front rank of the 'Liberty Boys,' in that section of the country. The insurgents rendezvoused on his farm and erected a 'Liberty Pole' in front of his house. There was a company of Light Horse, commanded by Captain Slow, sent on from Lancaster with orders to cut it down. When this company arrived on the farm of Epply, and within sight of the Liberty Pole, Captain Slow was surprised to find upwards of one hundred Riflemen under arms and guarding the pole; and finding that he had too few men to contend against this force, he retired without making any effort to fill the measure of his orders. He returned to Reading with his company and obtained a reinforcement and moved on a second time to execute his orders. When he arrived within sight of the Liberty Pole a second time, the insurgents finding that Slow's force was augmented and too strong for them to contend against, gave way and dispersed in all directions. Captain Slow and his force then moved up to the pole, which was immediately cut down. These prompt measures put an end to the Liberty Boys in the neighborhood of Reading. After Captain Slow returned to Reading the second time, a printer in town, whom I knew very well, published an article in his newspaper derogatory to the character of Slow as a gentleman and as a soldier. Slow, who was a large and powerful man, no sooner beheld it than he went and bought a cow-hide and went to the printing-office and took hold of the printer and dragged him across the street to the Market-house, which was opposite the printing-office, and cow-hided him severely. There was not any person interfered, nor did any person say anything against it, for the printer was looked upon as the aggressor."

Keim's Company Complimented.—Upon the breaking-up of the head-quarters at Reading, on April 22, 1799, Brigadier General W. Macpherson addressed the following interesting letter to Captain Daniel Keim:

"While I congratulate you and the company you command on their return home, I take an additional pleasure in expressing my complete satisfaction with every part of their steady and soldier-like conduct during a very fatiguing though short expedition. It is much to be regretted that in a country blessed as this is, by an excellent constitution faithfully administered, there should be found any portion of its inhabitants so ignorant, or so wicked, as to oppose laws peculiarly adapted to the ease of the mass of the people, since the burden falls immediately upon the opulent. But it is a great consolation to see gentlemen, such as compose your company, come forward and brave fatigue and danger in support of the honor and happiness of their country. Accept, sir, my sincere thanks for this instance of your patriotism and be pleased to convey to every individual my particular acknowledgments, best wishes and affectionate farewell."

Embargo of 1807.—Congress passed an act on December 22, 1807, laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States in pursuance of the recommendation of President Jefferson. It prohibited the departure of all American vessels and of all foreign vessels, except those in ballast. No merchandise whatever was to be exported. The act was not simply to save American ships from danger, as Jefferson suggested in his message; but it was a measure of aggression against England. It was unpopular in proportion as men were or were not engaged in commerce. The maritime states thought that the agricultural states took a special satisfaction in a *quasi* war, of which all the burden fell at first upon commerce. But the burden at length became universal. The men, whose tobacco, corn and cotton could not be sent to market, soon learned that they also, as well as the carriers of those products, were paying a heavy tax by this interdiction of commerce. Under the pressure of public opinion, this act was repealed on March 1, 1809, and

another act was then substituted which interdicted the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and forbade imports from Europe. From this policy of non-intercourse and from other difficulties, which in a state of war hindered importations from Europe, there was born unexpectedly that gigantic system under which the United States has become a great manufacturing nation.[1]

During this interdiction, the people of Berks County began to feel the evil effects of this policy of non-intercourse. A number of millers and other citizens met at the public house of Valentine Brobst, in Reading, on April 11, 1812, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the late measures of Congress, the perilous situation of our common country, and of consulting and devising such means or measures as may tend to relieve us from the distress which impends over us;" and passsd the following resolutions:[2]

"1. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of the late measures of Congress, particularly the act establishing an Embargo, which will induce great hardship and oppressions to the millers and farmers of the State of Pennsylvania in particular, and to the citizens generally.

"2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to draught a memorial to our representatives in Congress, praying for a repeal of the act establishing the Embargo.

"3. *Resolved*, That the friends of the peace and prosperity of our country be requested to assemble generally throughout the union, and express their disapprobation by remonstrance or otherwise of the said act of Congress and solicit the repeal, to save our country from the evil with which it threatens to overwhelm her.

"4. *Resolved*, That a remonstrance be prepared and transmitted to the Representatives of Congress from this district, disapproving of their conduct in supporting by their votes the late obnoxious law establishing an Embargo in the ports of the United States, with instructions calling on them to use their endeavors to have the same repealed at the expiration of sixty days or sooner.

"5. *Resolved*, That committees be appointed in the different townships in the County of Berks, to obtain the signatures of such of our citizens to the memorial as are unfriendly to the continuance of the Embargo.

"6. *Resolved*, That the following persons be appointed a committee to obtain signatures to the memorial to Congress in the different townships as follows: In Albany, Jacob Risler; Alsace, Henry Leiss, Martin Rothermel; Bern, Joseph Conrad and Samuel Bell; Cumru, Henry Van Reed and David Hemmig; Colebrookdale, Daniel Boyer and John Thompson, Esq.; Exeter, Peter Howsem and Isaac Broome; Amity, Thomas Boone, Esq., John Schrack and Valentine Boyer; Douglas, William Long and Henry Keely; Heidelberg, William Addams and Frederick Bechtel; Greenwich, Jacob George; Longswamp, Peter Trexler; Maxatawny, Benjamin Levan and Motheral Wilson; Maidencreek, John Wily, John Stichter and John Gerich; Oley, John Knabb and Frederick Spang; Reading, Jacob K. Boyer and Benneville Keim; Robeson, Daniel Hartzel and Christopher Thomson; Ruscomb-manor, Benjamin Parks and Jonathan Price; Rockland, Benjamin Klein and John Hoch; Richmond, Solomon Eckert and Thos. Dumm; Tulpehocken, John Furry, Christopher Leiss and George Ege, Jr.; Union, John Smith, Esq., John Brown and Daniel Kerst.

"7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the German and English papers in Reading.

"ADAM LEISS, *Chairman*.

"DAVID HEMMIG, *Secretary*."

"April 11, 1812."

ENGLISH WAR OF 1812–15.

The Revolution of the United Colonies was carried to a successful termination. The independence, which they had declared in 1776, was thereby established. But though peace was declared to exist between the two nations, the British government conducted itself persistently in an offensive manner towards the people of the United States, their commerce, etc., and to their great injury for thirty years. The United States government passed naturalization laws whereby foreigners could be naturalized and become citizens. But the British government contended that a British subject could not be naturalized, and claimed the right of stopping United States vessels, searching for seamen of English birth, and impressing them into their service. In exercising this right they stationed ships at harbors of the United States and searched every departing and arriving vessel. They were so vigilant that within a period of eight years they captured nine hundred vessels and impressed over six thousand seamen into

[1] Ramsay's History of U. S. 132; 4 Bryant's History of U. S 178–80.

[2] Weekly Advertiser of Reading, April 18, 1812.

their navy.[1] All this humiliation was borne with patience, superinduced by an admitted inability to carry on war. But finally the complaints became too loud, and the injuries too grievous to be endured any longer, and President Madison made them the subject of a message to Congress on June 1, 1812. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and this committee, after giving its contents a serious consideration, reported a bill, declaring war between the two governments.

CAUSES OF WAR.—The following is a summary of the manifesto of the causes which impelled this declaration:[2]

"1. Impressing American citizens, while sailing on the highway of nations; dragging them on board their ships of war and forcing them to serve against nations in amity with the United States, and even to participate in aggressions on the rights of their fellow-citizens when met on the high seas.

"2. Violating the rights and peace of our coasts and harbors, harassing our departing commerce and wantonly spilling American blood within our territorial jurisdiction.

"3. Plundering our commerce on every sea, under pretended blockades, not of harbors, ports or places invested by adequate force, but of extended coasts, without the application of fleets to render them legal, and enforcing them from the date of their proclamation, thereby giving them virtually retrospective effect."

"4. Committing numberless spoliations on our ships and commerce under her orders in council of various dates.

"5. Employing secret agents within the United States with a view to subvert our Government and dismember our union.

"6. Encouraging the Indian tribes to make war on the people of the United States."

This bill was passed by both houses, and approved by the president; and the proclamation of war was made on June 19, 1812.

Anticipating this "Declaration of War," Governor Snyder issued an "Order"[3] dated May 12, 1812, requiring the quota of troops from Pennsylvania, fourteen thousand, to be promptly raised and formed into two divisions. The first division—which included the troops from Berks County—was placed under the command of Major General Isaac Worrell. A noble response was made to this call. The troops tendered exceeded three times the quota requested. The destruction of the Capitol and public buildings at Washington, in August, 1814, and the threatened attack on Baltimore by the enemy shortly afterward, brought the war near to Pennsylvania. The march of the enemy towards the interior by way of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay naturally stimulated the military spirit in the State, and a great number of men came forward in her defense.

The following notice for volunteer troops appeared in the *Weekly Advertiser*, of Reading, on May 30, 1812:

"FAME AND FORTUNE!"

To men of patriotism, courage and enterprise:

"Every able-bodied man, between the age of 18 and 45 years, who shall enlist in the service of the United States, for the term of 5 years, will receive a bounty of 16 dollars; having faithfully served the term of his enlistment, and obtained an honorable discharge, he shall be allowed three months additional pay and 160 acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at public expense. Should he die in the service, his heirs or representatives will be entitled to the aforesaid 3 months of pay and 160 acres of land. Apply at the Recruiting rendezvous at Reading to

JAS. F. MCELROY,
Captain U. S. Infantry.

"May 25th, 1812."

The companies enrolled at Reading, in the beginning of the war, could not be obtained. They have not been published. A record of the military companies of Berks County for the years 1812 to 1815 is deposited amongst the county records in the Prothonotary's office at Reading, but there are no dates attached to signify the time or even the fact of their enlistment. Those companies which do appear in it, correspond with the companies included in the following statement, excepting Elder's company. The company of Captain Moore was composed entirely, and the companies of Captain Marx and Captain Marshall mostly, of men from Reading.

LOCAL PREPARATION FOR WAR.—After Washington was taken, and the news of its destruction by the enemy reached Reading, the

[1] Egle's "History of Lebanon County," p. 53.

[2] 3 Ramsay's "History of U. S.," p. 163.

[3] Egle's "History of Lebanon County," p. 53-54. The complete order is published.

military spirit of this community was thoroughly aroused. The following notice from the *Weekly Advertiser*, September 10, 1814, indicates the action which was taken by the people of Reading:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, convened agreeably to public notice, to take into consideration the very alarming situation of our beloved country, and particularly the city of Philadelphia, it was resolved, after first appointing John Spayd, Esq., chairman, and Henry Betz, secretary, that we, the subscribers, should be a committee for the purpose of collecting and calling upon our fellow-citizens of Berks County for all Public Arms now remaining in their hands. We hope, therefore, every patriotic citizen will promptly and immediately forward to either of the said committee any musket or muskets in their hands, so that they may be immediately repaired and delivered to the different volunteer companies now forming in this town, to march for the defence of Philadelphia, etc., etc. It was further resolved, that the citizens of the borough generally, will meet every evening on the common of this borough at four o'clock in the afternoon, to train themselves and go through the different evolutions necessary for a military corps—and all young men from the county are invited to attend those exercises if they think proper.

"JACOB SNYDER,
"LEWIS REESE,
"JOHN POTTER,
"CHARLES SNOWDEN,
"CURTIS LEWIS,
} *Committee*

"Reading, September 6th, 1814."

The companies, which were organized here, had left Reading shortly before to take an active part in the military service of the country.

The naval battle on Lake Erie was fought on September 10, 1813, with brilliant success. Commodore Perry then sent his famous despatch to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." The news reached Reading on the 27th of September following, and a grand illumination of the town took place in the evening from seven till ten o'clock, to signalize the glorious event.

ENGLISH FAMILIES, COMPELLED TO LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, LOCATE AT READING.—During this period a number of foreign English families, resident at Philadelphia, left the city for the interior parts of the country, owing to a law which required them to move away from the sea-coast and ports at least fifty miles. Some of these families[1] came to Reading, and took quarters at the Tyson Inn, at the head of Franklin Street (now Bechtel's Hotel). Whilst here, the City of Washington was captured by the English, who wantonly destroyed the government buildings, excepting the patent office. This was in August, 1814. This news caused them to rejoice, and to express their joy they carried on dancing, with the assistance of music; but they misconceived the temper of the German people of this inland borough, who were thoroughly patriotic and in sympathy with the government, and they soon found that their conduct wounded the national pride of the people. In the midst of their demonstrations of joy, they were suddenly attacked by a party of citizens, and the attack was made so earnestly as to require the building to be closed and the performance to be stopped. And it is said that if certain prominent English-speaking men of the borough had not interposed in their behalf, they would have been driven out of the town. These men invited and took the women and children to their homes. The names of these men were John McKnight, John Spayd, Marks John Biddle, Charles Evans, Dr. James Diemer, Collinson Read, Rev. John F. Grier and Hon. Robert Porter. The names of the families have not been preserved, excepting possibly two of them,—Wood (father of the late Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and a small boy) and Hood Irvin. I examined the papers published here during this time; but they contain no notice of such a local event, and I interrogated a number of persons without obtaining any definite information beyond the facts mentioned.

OFFICERS AND COMPANIES.—The following officers and companies from Berks County were enlisted in the service during this war:—

The following were the staff officers of Second Brigade:

Major-General, Daniel Udree, 1812–14.
Brigadier-General, David Hottenstine, 1812.
Brigadier-General, John Adams, of Reading, 1814.
Aid-de-Camp, Samuel D. Franks, of Reading; resigned November 1, 1814.

[1] Reported to have been twenty-five.

Aid-de-camp, Samuel Humes; appointed November 1, 1814.

Brigade-Inspector, Peter Shoemaker, 1812.

Brigade-Major, Gabriel Hiester, Jr., of Reading.

Brigade Ordnance Master, Charles Shoemaker, of Windsor township.

Brigade Forage-Master, Lucius Wallace.

Brigade Wagon-Master, George Shreffler, of Reading.

The following is the muster-roll of field and staff officers of First Regiment, Second Brigade, from September 1, 1814, to November 1, 1814:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Jeremiah Shappell, of Windsor.
First Major, Samuel Jones, of Heidelberg.
Second Major, Andrew Kepner, of Reading.
Adjutant, Isaac Myers, of Reading.
Quartermaster, John Schwartz, of Reading.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Samuel Byerly, of Reading; appointed October 1, 1814.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, William Frill, of Reading; resigned October 1, 1814.
Paymaster, Charles Witman, of Reading.
Sergeant-Major, Jacob Bright, of Reading.
Surgeon, John de Benneville, of Reading; appointed October 1, 1814.
Surgeon, Samuel Humes, of Reading; transferred October 1, 1814, to First Brigade.
Surgeon's Mate, Alexander Melloy.
Drum-Major, John Seitzinger, of Reading.
Fife-Major, Philip Rush, of Reading.
Wagoner, Jacob Dippery, of Reading.
Wagoner, Jacob Seyler, of Windsor.
Wagoner, Henry Rapp, of Reading.
Wagoner, John Laughlin, of Reading.

The following were the field and staff officers of Second Regiment, Second Brigade:

Lieutenant-Colonel, John Lotz.
First Major, John McClure.
Second Major, John Clemson.
Adjutant, Samuel McClellan.
Adjutant, Lewis T. Riter.
Quartermaster, Henry Good.
Quartermaster, George Nagle.
Paymaster, Jasper Scull.
Surgeon, John B. Otto.
Surgeon's Mate, John Baum.
Sergeant-Major, John Dunwoody.
Quartermaster-sergeant, Abner Mitchell.
Drum-major, Henry Homan.
Fife-Major, Davis Witmyer.
Colored Waiter, Arthur Clymer.

The following companies were in Shappell's regiment: Captain John May's, Captain John Mauger's, Captain Jacob Marshall's, Captain George Marx's, Captain George Ritter's, Captain Henry Willotz's, Captain Jonathan Jones', Captain George Zieber's.

The following companies were in Lotz's regiment: Captain Thomas Moore's, Captain John Christman's, Captain Gabriel Old's.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain John May. They performed a tour of duty at York, Pa., under order from the Governor dated August 26, 1814:

John May, captain, Windsor.
Edward Goheen, lieutenant, Caernarvon.
George Reagle, ensign, Windsor.
Paul Amon, first sergeant, Robeson.
Andrew Steel, second sergeant, Caernarvon.
George Wheeler, third sergeant, Windsor.
John Lindemuth, first corporal, Bern.
Nicholas O'Neil, second corporal, Windsor.
Christian Shoemaker, third corporal, Bern.
Daniel Wentzel, fourth corporal, Bern.

Privates.—George Arnold, Windsor; Peter Ahman, Bern; Robert Bradshaw, Windsor; Peter Boucher, Windsor; John Beam, Robeson; Jacob Beam, Robeson; Frederick Boucher, Albany; John Bart, Windsor; William Coulter, Windsor; Abraham Kummerer, Greenwich; David Kachel, Greenwich; Andrew Kachel, Cumru; John Davis, Windsor; George Eatzel, Cumru; Daniel Eisenhouer, Greenwich; Jacob Finkbone, Windsor; Christian Frees, Albany; John Frewfelder, Windsor; Henry Furman, Robeson; Jacob Glass, Robeson; John Gearhart, Cumru; Henry Glass, Robeson; Philip Guss, Albany; Andrew Hummel, Windsor; William Heattrick, Windsor; John Hoyer, Windsor; David Hamm, Robeson; Edward Hughes, Union; Peter Hoffman, Robeson Daniel Ham, Albany; Samuel Hine, Albany; Philip Hollenbach, Bern; John Hollen, Windsor; Samuel Hoyer, Robeson; John Hartz, Cumru; John Homan, Robeson; George Kreitz, Bern; Christian Lochman, Windsor; John Laup, Brecknock; Jacob Mayer, Windsor; John Maurer, Robeson; David Marckel, Greenwich; Andrew Miller, Bern; John Neas, Windsor; Solomon O'Dair, Cumru; Peter Roush, Windsor; John Reagel, Windsor; Daniel Reaperd, Robeson; Jacob Seeger, Windsor; Alexander Sillyman, Windsor; Thomas Smith, Windsor; Joseph Shomo, Windsor; Charles Spatz, Windsor; Nicholas Swoyer, Windsor; Samuel Smith, Windsor; Benjamin Smith, Windsor; Jacob Smith, Albany; Samuel Sohl, Windsor; John Sously, Albany; Jacob Savage, Albany; Philip Sously, Windsor; John Sear, Windsor; William Steiger, Cumru; Samuel Unger, Windsor; Daniel Westley, Robeson; John Westner, Albany; John Will, Greenwich; William Watson, Robeson; John Welsh, Robeson; Benjamin Wendel, Robeson; Christian Shoemaker.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain John Mauger, at York, from August 28, 1814, to March 5, 1815.

John Mauger, captain, Douglass.
Jacob Fisher, lieutenant, Douglass.
Jacob Griner, ensign, Amity.
Christian Breyman, first sergeant, Amity.
Henry Mauger, second sergeant, Douglass.
Jacob Nagle, third sergeant, Colebrookdale.
John Camwell, first corporal, Douglass.
Jacob Mauger, second corporal, Douglass.
Frederick Mauger, third corporal, Douglass.

Privates.—Henry Auman, Amity; John Baker, Douglass; Edward Boone, Amity; Hugh Boone, Amity; Dewalt Barrall, Maxatawny; Daniel Bachman, Richmond; Jacob Breshall, Greenwich; Robert Clark, Amity; Joseph Christman, Greenwich; Jacob Dehart, Amity; Peter Folk, Greenwich; Daniel Freyer, Colebrookdale; Samuel Gerber, Exeter; John Gerber, Douglass; Jacob George, Greenwich; Jacob Herner, Douglass; Henry Herner, Amity; Jacob Hopple, Amity; Daniel Hopple, Amity; John Hendricks, Maidencreek; John Hains, Richmond; Daniel Heffner, Richmond; Samuel Knouse, Colebrookdale; Jacob Kern, Exeter; Jacob Keely, Douglass; Michael Kaup, Maxatawny; Henry Koehler, Greenwich; George Koehler, Greenwich; William Knouse, Pike; Abraham Ludwig, Amity; William Leffel, Amity; James Lafferty, Amity; Daniel Luckins, Greenwich; John Mullen, Amity; Daniel Meck, Amity; William Mullen, Reading; John Nagle, Douglass; John Poh, Greenwich; Reuben Ringler, Exeter; John Rush, Amity; Abraham Smith, Amity; Jacob Spatz, Douglass; Samuel Spare, Union; John Schoener, Longswamp; Peter Sidler, Richmond; John Sieder, Greenwich; John Teater [Dieter], Amity; Abraham Teater, Amity; George Yocum, Douglass.

The following is the muster-roll of the Company commanded by Captain Jacob Marshall, which left Reading on September 2, 1814; at York till March 4, 1815,—

Jacob Marshall, captain, Reading.
Henry Burcker, first lieutenant, Reading.
William Hiester, second lieutenant, Bern twp.
Lemuel Alston, ensign, Reading.
Jacob Bright sergeant-major, Reading.
John E. Yungman, first sergeant, Reading.
John Frailey, second sergeant, Reading.
William Freaner, third sergeant, Reading.
Jesse Lincoln, fourth sergeant, Caernarvon.
Isaac Jackson, first corporal, Reading.
Jacob Ely, second corporal, Reading.
Joseph Shirey, third corporal, Reading.
Samuel Beyerly, fourth corporal, Reading.

Privates.—Jos. Allgier, Reading; George Bennick, Reading; John Benton, Cumru; John Buzart, Caernarvon; Benjamin Bressler, Reading; Henry Bressler, Reading, William Boone, Bern; Abraham Clemence, Reading; Jacob Camp, Reading; John Deitrich, Alsace; Henry Diehl, Reading; Wm. Dewees, Cumru; Jacob Diehm, Reading; George Drinkhouse, Reading; Frederick Eberhard, Reading; Peter Fick, Alsace; Peter Fletcher, Bern; Jacob Felix, Reading; Solomon Felix, Reading; William Furman, Reading; John Fix, Reading; Michael Fix, Reading; John From, Bern; Samuel Fesig, Reading; Jeremiah Foley, Reading; John Gerhard, Alsace; George Gantz, Alsace; Abraham Gress, Reading; George Gilbert, Reading; George Hartman, Exeter; Henry Hettrick, Cumru; Daniel Haberacker, Reading; David Hollenbach, Reading; John Hill, Exeter; Samuel Hill, Exeter; Joseph Jones, Reading; John Kendall, Reading; John Klinger, Exeter; Peter Kiemer, Reading; John Kelley, Reading; William Lawyer, Reading; Daniel Leinbach, Alsace; Christian Leinbach, Alsace; William Miller, Alsace; Joseph Miller, Alsace; John Moore, Alsace; Peter Mengel, Caernarvon; Samuel McKinney, Reading; William Moyer, Exter; William Machemer, Bern; Dewalt Meck, Cumru; John Nall, Bern; James Norton, Reading; Leonard Ossman, Reading; Peter Phillippi, Reading; John Phyfer, Alsace; Philip Reitzel, Reading; Thomas Rorick, Reading; Joseph Rehr, Hereford; John Ritner, Reading; Jacob Ritner, Reading; H. Reifsnyder, Bern; John Stuart, Caernarvon; George Spicker, Reading; John Schambers, Reading; Jacob Small, Alsace; Henry Spangler, Reading; Daniel Smith, Reading; John Thomas, Reading; Thomas Wilson, Reading; Alfred Wheatly, Reading; John Weaver, Reading; John Yaumer, Reading; Samuel Zieber, Reading; George Phillippi, musician, Reading; Jacob Phillippi, musician, Reading; John Laughlin, wagoner, Reading; John Warner, wagoner, Reading.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain George Zieber, at York from September 1, 1814 to December 4, 1814:

George Zieber, captain, Reading.
Isaac C. Griesemer, first lieutenant, Oley.
Charles Witman, second lieutenant, Reading.
Jacob Fuhlman, ensign, Reading.
John Epley, first sergeant, Reading.
Samuel Goodman, second sergeant, Earl.
Thomas May, third sergeant, Earl.
Solomon Stateman, fourth sergeant, Earl.
Matthias Armpriester, first corporal, Oley.
Caleb Perry, second corporal, Union.
John Linderman, third corporal, Union.
William Drumheller, fourth corporal, Earl.

Privates.—Jacob Albright, Union; A. Achey, Oley; George Bechtel, Oley; John Boyer, Oley; Abraham Dodinger, Earl; John Davidheiser, Earl; George Dietrich, Isaac Dickison, Hereford; Ernst Dessauer, Read-

ing; Henry Emore, Exeter; George Epner, Cumru; Aaron Gilham, Union; Henry Gable, Earl; John Glenser, Cumru; John Goodman, Cumru; John Glauser, Oley; Jacob Hoch, Oley; John Hammelton, Union; John Hoffman, Caernarvon; William Hoster, Cumru; Stephen Hughes, Windsor; John Kepner, Colebrookdale; Jacob Keller, Union; George Keplinger, Cumru; John Kessler, Cumru; Jacob Kiener, Hereford; Christian Long, Rockland; Adam Levengood, Earl; George Mosser, Cumru; David Mackafee, Robeson; Henry Moore, Robeson; Jacob Moore, Robeson; John Neiman, Union; John Noll, Alsace; Jacob Petry; Caleb Richards, Bern; George Rodes, Earl; Henry Reifsnyder, Oley; Henry Rapp, Reading; Andrew Spotz, Bern; George Stout, Alsace; William Springer, Colebrookdale; Matthias Stout, Bern; Anthony Schrader, Oley; Abraham Shatz, Reading; John Snyder, Peter Statler, John Schaffer, Robeson; Daniel Spies, Oley; George Schwenk; Thomas Sillyman; Samuel Schaffer; Valentine Wenrich, Bern; Conrad Weise, Pike; Michael Wolf, Robeson; George Wamsher, Union; David Wamsher, Union; Samuel Wamsher, Caernarvon; Samuel Zerby, Cumru; Jos. Zerby, Cumru; Valentine Ziegler, Reading; Samuel Zetter, Cumru; Jacob Schroeder; Philip Schaffer.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain Henry Willotz, at York, from August 28, 1814, to March 5, 1815:

Henry Willotz, captain, Bern.
William Harman, first lieutenant, Reading.
John Herberling, ensign, Cumru.
John Y. Cunnius, first sergeant, Reading.
Jonathan Moyer, second sergeant, Cumru.
Samuel Evans, third sergeant, Reading.
Solomon Houder, fourth sergeant, Heidelberg.
Daniel Miller, first corporal, Cumru.
John Kremar, second corporal, Bern.
Daniel Hoyer, third corporal, Cumru.
Jacob Wingert, fourth corporal, Cumru.
Samuel Benton, fifth corporal.
Daniel Hacket, sixth corporal, Reading.

Privates.—Frederick Ahman, Cumru; Jos. Bushey; Joseph Briton, Longswamp; Dewalt Bast, Maxatawny; Samuel Boyer, Richmond; James Coffee, Maiden-creek; George Clouser, Ruscomb-manor; Samuel Eberly, Heidelberg; John Eck, Longswamp, John Fous, Cumru; Daniel Feather, Cumru; Benjamin Featherolf, Maiden-creek; Daniel Hare, Cumru; Isaac Heister, Cumru; George Hassler, Cumru; Jacob Heller, Alsace; Nicholas Hamerstein, Bern; Isaac Heller, Bern; John Heister, Bern; William Heister, Bern; Francis Krick, Cumru; Samuel Lash, Cumru; John Learch, Bern; Michael Louck, Cumru; John Lupt, Cumru; George Malloone, Cumru; Jacob Messersmith, Ruscomb-manor; William McCoy, Reading; James McCurdy, Caernarvon; Jacob Miller, Alsace; Nicholas Maidenfort; Peter Miller; Andrew McMickens, Longswamp; Jacob Neaudrace, Maxatawny; Michael Niess, Longswamp; James R. Philips, Caernarvon; Casper Rader; Conrad Rader; William Ruth, Cumru; Jacob Reifsnyder, Bern; John Reifsnyder, Cumru; Benj. Reaber; George Reaber; Philip Ruth, Cumru; John Rothermal, Richmond; Peter Rockafeller, Bern; John Rollman, Cumru; Daniel Ruth, Cumru; Samuel Snyder, Alsace; Henry Snyder, Alsace; Isaac Snyder, Alsace; Godfrey Seiler, Cumru; Daniel Smeck, Alsace; Samuel Slegle, Ruscomb-manor; John Strunk, Cumru; Henry Sassaman, Reading; Jacob Shell, Richmond; William Shell, Bern; Henry Spohn; Jacob Wanner; Alsace; Isaac Wagner, Cumru; Geo. Weigner; Isaac Weigner; Henry White, Reading; Philip Wolfinger, Heidelberg; Jacob Zweitzig, Alsace.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain George Marx, at York, from August 28, 1814 to March 5, 1815:

George Marx, captain, Reading.
George Boyer, first lieutenant, Reading.
Michael Christian, ensign, Reading.
John Camlen, first sergeant, Reading.
Michael Reifsnyder, second sergeant, Reading.
Charles Kessler, third sergeant, Reading.
Jacob Fritz, fourth sergeant, Reading.
Jacob Frenz, first corporal, Reading.
Peter Briner, second corporal, Reading.
Joseph Bright, third corporal, Reading.
Samuel Krauser, fourth corporal, Reading.
Philip Rush, musician, Reading.
John Seitzinger, musician, Reading.

Privates.—George Albright, Bern; James Aston, Reading; Andrew Aulebach, Reading; Daniel Berger, Bern; Henry Bingeman, Reading; John Bingeman, Reading; Peter Bingeman, Reading; Michael Bright, Reading; Samuel Briner, Reading; Andrew Bratzman, Reading; George Brown, Reading; George Coleman, Robeson; Jacob Dippery, Reading; Michael Eage, Reading; Joseph Ebbert, Reading; Daniel Ely, Reading; David Ely, Reading; George Emmerick, Reading; Christian Fisher, Reading; John Foster, Reading; John Fox, Reading; John Frill, Reading; William Frill, Reading; Jacob Goodman, Reading; Samuel Graul, Reading; Jacob Greese, Reading; George Harf, Reading; Adam Harbold, Reading; Daniel Hoffman, Reading; Peter Homan, Reading; John Keating, Reading; John Keller, Reading; Nicholas Knower, Robeson; John Lebo, Exeter; William McNeil, Cumru; Daniel Moser, Bern; John Moore; Daniel Mauger, Reading; George Nagle, Reading; Peter Nagle, Reading; Samuel Reeser, Bern; Jacob Reitmeyer, Reading; Jacob Seyler, Hamburg; Daniel Seitzinger, Cumru; John Shenfelter, Reading; Charles Sigfried, Reading; Joseph Sigfried, Reading; Thomas Sigfried, Ruscombmanor; Samuel Sinclair, Reading; John Snell, Jr.,

Reading; Christian Spang, Reading; John Tobias, Reading; Samuel Witman, Reading; William Witman, Reading; John Wunder, Reading; Daniel Yeager, Cumru; Jacob Young, Reading; Michael Young, Reading.

The following is a muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain Jonathan Jones, at York from September 1, 1814, to December 4, 1814.

Jonathan Jones, captain, Amity.
Samuel Morrow, first lieutenant, Amity.
Samuel D. Franks, second lieutenant, Reading.
Simon Grove, ensign, Douglass.
Nicholas Jones, first sergeant, Amity.
Thomas Church, second sergeant, Caernarvon.
Lewis Beish, third sergeant, Colebrookdale.
Ezekiel Jones, fourth sergeant, Amity.
John Bunn, fifth sergeant, Amity.
Peter Bush, first corporal, Amity.
Abraham Hesser, second corporal, Union.
William Sheridan, third corporal, Caernarvon.
Joseph Russel, fourth corporal, Amity.
Michael Serjison, fifth corporal, Caernarvon.
William Akins, sixth corporal, Amity.

Privates.—John Arp, Colebrookdale; Emanuel Britten, Douglass; David Boyer, Amity; Charles Bell, Amity; David Babb, Alsace; David Borst, Exeter; Peter Borst, Exeter; Alexander Bartley, Caernarvon; John Boyd, Robeson; John Barrick, Albany; Jeremiah Cunningham, Bern; John Carson, Caernarvon; Nicholas Carver, Exeter; Daniel Dietrich, Exeter; Samuel Dietrich, Exeter; Samuel Eppenheimer, Douglass; Daniel Fair, Amity; Abraham Fies, Alsace; David Fox, Reading; George Freyberger, Exeter; Philip Fillman, Douglass; Daniel Goodman, Amity; George Gevens, Caernarvon; Matthew George; Henry Harpester, Amity; Jacob Heater, Exeter; Jacob Hill, Alsace; John Heckman, Exeter; William Hammilton, Caernarvon; Henry Hallibach, Greenwich; Jacob Jackson, Exeter; William Jackson, Caernarvon; James Jacobs, Robeson; John Kreider, Douglass; John Kutz, Windsor; John Long, Amity; Samuel Lapsly, Douglass; John Laver, Douglass; George Matthew, Union; Christian Miller, Alsace; Adam Miller, John McCracken, Douglass; David McBride, Caernarvon; Jacob Mills, Caernarvon; John Morgan, Union; John Null, Alsace; George Null, Alsace; Frederick Ox, Amity; Jeremiah Putz, Amity; Jacob Roue, Exeter; William Rice, Union; John Spies, Amity; John Strunk, Exeter; Samuel Smech, Exeter; Daniel Stubblebine, Amity; Philip Shloppich, John Salter, Bern; Nathan Thomas, Exeter; Peter Willbouer, Robeson; George Wikel, Colebrookdale; George Wurtz, Douglass; George Robinson, Caernarvon; Henry Bunn.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain George Ritter, at York from August 28, 1814, to March 5, 1815.

George Ritter, captain, Ruscomb-manor.
John Bertow, first lieutenant, Oley.
Isaac Moyer, second lieutenant, Reading.
Daniel Stotman, ensign, Ruscomb-manor.
Philip Berninger, first sergeant, Hereford.
Abraham Breidigam, 2d sergt., Ruscomb-manor.
William Clauser, third sergeant, Rockland.
John Fox, fourth sergeant, Ruscomb-manor.
Henry Haffer, fifth sergeant, Ruscomb-manor.
Daniel Acker, first corporal, Earl.
Abraham Bertow, second corporal, Rockland.
Jacob Berninger, third corporal, Hereford.
Mathias Haeffer, fourth corporal, Oley.
Michael Lowra, fifth corporal, Ruscomb-manor.
Jacob Moyer, sixth corporal, Ruscomb-manor.
Joseph Bingeman, drummer, Ruscomb-manor.
John Stoteman, fifer, Ruscomb-manor.

Privates.—John B. Andy, Earl; Jacob B. Andy, Earl; Mathias Oley, Oley; John Adams, Oley; Jacob Andy, Oley; Jacob Brown, Rockland; John Bierman, Ruscomb-manor; Jacob Bowman, Oley; John Boyer, Oley; John Beam, Rockland; John Beaver, Oley; Devald Beaver, Hereford; John Borkal, Oley; Henry Berger, Rockland; John Becker, Rockland; David Clark, Pike; Peter Donberd, Longswamp; Daniel Dillinger, Hereford; Christian Edinger, Pike; John Emrich, Rockland; Daniel Eby, Robeson; Henry Folic, Ruscomb-manor; Jacob Flicker, Earl; Henry Fegely, Hereford; Engel Fox, Rockland; Henry Gerver, Oley; Samuel Gilbert, Ruscomb-manor; Samuel Gregory, Hereford; Peter Gregory, Hereford; Michael Gruber, Rockland; Jacob Hobbes, Ruscomb-manor; Jacob Himmelreich, Oley; George Haas, Ruscomb-manor; Adam Hass, Ruscomb-manor; Jacob Herb. Hereford; John Himmelreich, Oley; Henry Hemig, Rockland; Samuel Herbst, Pike; George Heist, Rockland; Jacob Hoffman, Pike; George Klein, Hereford; George Keller, Ruscomb-manor; Conrad Kisster, Earl; Christian Lehman, Earl; George Ludwig, Robeson; Peter Leas, Rockland; Abraham Mayer, Ruscomb-manor; John Miller, Hereford; Daniel Mohn, Oley; David Ohlinger, Ruscomb-manor; John Ohrens, Ruscomb-manor; Severin Peterson, Oley; George Price, Ruscomb-manor; John Paulies, Rockland; Herman Ruppert, Rockland; Abraham Ruppert, Rockland; John Rush, Hereford; Henry Stetler, Hereford; Peter Speght, Ruscomb-manor; Henry Speigelmoyer, Ruscomb-manor; John Shirry, Pike; Nicholas Shirry, Ruscomb-manor; William Smith, Earl; George Weller, District; John Werstler, Earl; Philip Windbigler, Oley; George Yost, Robeson.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain Thomas Moore at York from September 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815. Entire company enlisted from Reading:

Thomas Moore, captain.
William Tilton, first lieutenant.
George Baum, ensign.
Samuel Moore, first sergeant.
Jacob Homan, second sergeant.
Jacob Slichter, third sergeant.
Jacob Stout, fourth sergeant.
Peter Muffert, first corporal.
Thomas Christ, second corporal.
Peter Aurand, third corporal.
Henry Homan, drummer.
David Rightmyer, fifer.

Privates.—Jacob Allgair, Jonas Baum, John Bingamin, Thomas Chadwick,[1] Jacob Cyder [Seider], John Dager, George Goodman, Frederick Graeff, Christian Haberacher, Samuel Haberacher, Frederick Hyneman, John Heller, Mathias Isebeisse [Eisenbeis], John Kepner, John Kroh, George Kreisher, John Kim, Nicholas Lotz, Joseph Lowry, William Lotz, Daniel Lotz, Michael Louaberger, Joseph McKoy, Francis Muhlenberg, George Nagle, Richard Porter, Jacob Phillippi, Abraham Prutzman, William Row, Abraham Reinhart, George Roland, Jacob Stout, Benjamin Stout, Samuel Stout, John Witman, John Weisman, William Witman, Charles Witman, Peter Wunder, Joseph Wood, George Wunder, Daniel Young, George Zimmerman.

The following were in the company commanded by Captain John Christian, Second Regiment, Second Brigade:

John Christian, captain, Reading.
John Schwartz, second lieutenant, Reading.
John McIntosh, first sergeant, Reading.
John Homan, private, Reading.
Samuel Homan, drummer, Reading.

The other officers and privates of this company were from Schuylkill County.

The following is the muster-roll of the company commanded by Captain Gabriel Old, at York from September 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815:

Gabriel Old, captain, Longswamp.
John Fisher, lieutenant, Maxatawny.
William Shook, ensign, Greenwich.
Rudolph Meislin, first sergeant, Richmond.
Isaac Levan, second sergeant, Maxatawny.
William Graeff, third sergeant, Maxatawny.
George Arnor, fourth sergeant, Richmond.
Daniel Graeff, first corporal, Maxatawny.
John Witman, second corporal, Richmond.
Jacob Layman, third corporal, Maxatawny.
Jacob Longbien, fourth corporal, Maiden Creek.
Jonas Freyler, fifer, Longswamp.
William Marx, drummer, Maxatawny.

Privates—William Addam, Longswamp; Jonathan Aker, Maxatawny; Abraham Biehl, Maxatawny; Samuel Bushy, Maxatawny; Abraham Boyer, Rockland; John Bowman, Maiden-creek; Andrew Brocon, Maiden-creek; George Braish, Maxatawny; Daniel Boyer, Richmond; Jacob Danner, Longswamp; Michael Delong, Maxatawny; William Dox, Maxatawny; George Esser, Maxatawny; Jacob Eisenhart, Longswamp; John Fisher, Maxatawny; Jacob Fisher, Maxatawny; George Fegeley, Maxatawny; Adam Flower, Longswamp; Samuel Flower, Maidencreek; Peter Folk, Longswamp; William Frasher, Richmond; John Frimot, Maxatawny; Jacob Glauser, Rockland; Jonas Gilgart, Maiden-creek; Valentine Geist, Longswamp; Joseph Hoffman, Rockland; Gideon Hoffman, Ruscomb-manor; Peter Hill, Richmond; Jacob Housknecht, Greenwich; Jeremiah Hughes, Richmond; John Keyser, Maxatawny; Benjamin Kercher, Maxatawny; Jacob Keiffer, Longswamp; John Kimerling, Ruscomb-manor; Jacob Kemp, Richmond; Samuel Kemp, Richmond; Andrew Kaup, Maxatawny; Nicholas Kreisher, Maidencreek; Daniel Long, Longswamp; Abraham Litweilor, Longswamp; Reuben Leiby, Maxatawny; John Minker, Richmond; Henry Minker, Richmond; Philip Miller, Richmond; John Noll, Richmond; George Old, Greenwich; Jacob Polsgrove, Longswamp; John Reeder, Maxatawny; Henry Raff [Rapp], Maxatawny; John Roof [Rapp], Maxatawny; David Rauzan [Rauenzahn], Richmond; Christopher Rauzan [Rauenzahn], Richmond; Moses Reifsnyder, Ruscomb-manor; John Reninger, Ruscomb-manor; George Stroup, Maxatawny; Samuel Stout, Maiden-creek; Jacob Shaffer, Maiden-creek; Nathan Shaffer, Longswamp; John Strome, Richmond; William Simons, Longswamp; John K. Snyder, Richmond; John Snyder, Greenwich; Andrew Smith, Maiden-creek; Michael Sherer, Greenwich; Jacob Wisser, Maxatawny; Jacob Winter, Maiden-creek; Henry Weaver, Longswamp; George Woulison, Maidencreek; Peter Weaver, Greenwich; Daniel Young, Ruscomb-manor; Benjamin Zeigler, Longswamp.

Reading Washington Guards.—Another company from Reading was enlisted in this war. It was the "Reading Washington Guards," under the command of Captain Daniel De B. Keim. The company was raised, uniformed and equipped within fifteen days. On the 16th of September, 1814, previous to departure it was paraded and then formed in a circle on Penn Square where the Rev. J. F. Grier (pastor of the Presbyterian Church) deliv-

[1] Promoted to fourth corporal.

ered an appropriate and pious address. A band of music, under the leadership of Colonel ——. Simons, escorted the company to the Schuylkill where boats were taken. Upon its arrival at Philadelphia, its services were not required for the defense of the city. But it was ordered to



WASHINGTON GRAYS.

join the army near Wilmington, and thence it marched to "Camp Dupont." It was afterward attached to the "Advance Light Brigade," Eleventh Company, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under the command of General Cadwalader and served till the close of the war. The following is the roll:

Daniel De B. Keim, captain.
Henry Betz, first lieutenant.
Jonathan Good, second lieutenant.
Samuel Baird, ensign.
Samuel Conner, first sergeant.
James D. Biddle, second sergeant.
Nathan P. Hobart, third sergeant.
David Medary, fourth sergeant.
John C. Neidly, fifth sergeant.
Henry W. Pearce, first corporal.
John W. Roseberry, second corporal.
Charles A. Bruckman, third corporal.
J. R. Thomas, fourth corporal.

Privates.—Gerhard Geisse, Robert E. Hobart, Robert Lafferty, William Brooke, John Schambers, Jacob Rahn, David Potts, Jr., Robert M. Ross, Thomas Potts, Wm. Kleinginni, William Bird, Samuel Potts, George Snyder, James Leits, John Metzger, William Skeen, William Nice, Lewis Stichter, Daniel Kaercher, Christian Brobst, James Eckert, George Hahn, William Bower, Matthew M. Brooks, Samuel Kerschner, Richard Boone, John Kulp, Samuel Schaeffer, William Shower, Thomas Baird, Robert May, Samuel Barde, Timothy Lindsley, John Bannan, Benjamin Putt, Jacob Seitzinger, David Jones, William Thompson, Henry Keiser, John Barde, Thomas Wilson, Charles Bushar, Jonathan Stroud, Peter Yeager, John Bright, Thomas Kepple, George Wile, George Drenkle, Samuel Graul, Joseph Green, Abraham Seifert, John Ruth, Joseph Kendall, James B. Hubley, Elisha Ely, Henry Schoener, John Hanley, Thomas Reiffsnyder, Adam Bell, Thomas B. Smith, Jacob Maurer.

PEACE DECLARED.—Peace was concluded at Ghent on December 24, 1814. But it was not till February 22, 1815, that the event became known at Reading. During the day, the citizens of the borough signalized it by shooting off cannon, and at night by a grand illumination in which sixteen hundred pounds of candles were consumed.

The following extract of a letter, dated at Reading, on February 23, 1815, written by Mrs. Mary Keim to her husband George De B.



GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE KEIM

Keim, who was then at Philadelphia, describes the manner in which the people of the borough received the news:

"With pleasure did I peruse your affectionate

epistle and the preparations for last night's illumination have alone prevented my answering it sooner. As the wife of a true American, I felt disposed to enter patriotically into it, and I exhibited a few emblematic pieces from my chamber windows, which attracted crowds of gazers, who, by loud shouts, evinced their admiration of our house, which was said to excel all the others. But to do justice to the people, the town was brilliantly lighted up and the utmost order prevailed during the early part of the evening. But we unfortunately have two classes of beings; one who considered it a day of privileges, and not even the blessedness of peace to our country could restrain them. By this the Laws of Heaven are violated, the peace of society broken, religious duties and morality ridiculed. Vice alone ruled, and this urged them to destroy a great deal of harmony by breaking windows, lamps, etc."

CHAPTER XI.

MEXICAN WAR.[1]

Cause of the War—Reading Artillerists—Departure for Mexico—Participation in War—Battles Engaged In—Return of Artillerists—Brilliant Reception.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.—The Mexican War arose out of the question relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The constitution of Mexico prohibited slavery in Texas, and this provision was a sufficient reason why the Southern States of the Union should wish to control it. President Adams and also President Jackson made fruitless efforts to buy the province; and subsequently for some years the scheme of annexation was considered. One of the last acts of Jackson's official life was the appointment of an official agent to Texas, thereby acknowledging the independence of the province. This was looked upon as the first step towards obtaining possession of territory large enough for five new slave states. Henceforward the project was urged with persistence, but little success till about 1842, when President Tyler gave it his encouragement. It was argued that if slavery were abolished in Texas the ruin of the Southern States was inevitable; but if the province were annexed to the Union, the future of the slave States would be brilliant. Van Buren having declined the request of Texas for admission into the Union, he was "killed politically;" and subsequently Webster was removed from Tyler's cabinet because he was not willing to encourage the scheme. In 1844, Calhoun became Secretary of State, and he "believed in annexation at any cost," and President Tyler justified Calhoun's invitation to Texas to join the United States because he thought Great Britain was engaged in a diplomatic intrigue to abolish slavery in Texas. Calhoun then made a treaty with Texas in reference to annexation without the consent of Mexico, but offered Mexico $10,000,000 as an indemnity. But the Senate rejected the treaty; it was not even supported by the Democratic party. Yet, in the Presidential election of 1844, Polk was elected as a Democrat, because he favored annexation, whilst other Democrats, such as Van Buren and Benton, were retired from political favor because of their opposition, —the opposition of the former closing his public career. At the close of Tyler's administration, a joint resolution was passed annexing Texas; and Tyler acting under this resolution the annexation was carried. But as Tyler went out of office with the scheme carried through Congress, Polk came into office with the certainty of war with Mexico. In the beginning of May, 1846, the regular troops under General Taylor were intercepted along the Rio Grande by the Mexican troops under General Arista, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma ensued. Before the news of these events reached Washington, Congress had declared war on the 13th of May, and authorized the President to call for 50,000 volunteers for one year. After carrying on war for nearly two years, the Mexicans were conquered, and a treaty of peace was signed in February, 1848, at the City of Mexico, whereby the United States acquired not only Texas, but also Arizona, New Mexico and California.

During the excitement throughout the country incident to the declaration of war, a great patriotic feeling was developed at Reading. On

[1] A series of interesting articles on the "Mexican War" appeared in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, beginning with the issue of March 19, 1853, contributed as "Leaves from the Diary of a Volunteer." I could not ascertain the author

the 20th of May, 1846, a large town meeting was held, presided over by Chief Burgess William Betz, at which the national government was sustained. A second meeting was held on the next day, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted, approving the course of President Polk. A prominent prevailing sentiment was—"Our country, our whole country, our country right or wrong." And during this week the volunteer companies of Reading, —Reading Artillerists, Washington Grays and National Grays—held meetings and tendered their services to the President.

READING ARTILLERISTS.[1]—The following officers and privates comprised the Muster Roll of the "Reading Artillerists" when the services of the company were tendered to the President, and accepted with marching orders to proceed to Pittsburg:

Captain, Thos. S. Leoser.
First Lieutenant, William Wunder.
Second Lieutenants, Levi P. Knerr and Henry A. M. Filbert.
First Sergeant, Lewis H. Wunder.
Second Sergeant, Henry Beidinger.
Third Sergeant, Ellis L. Aker.
Fourth Sergeant, William W. Diehl.
First Corporal, William R. Graeff.
Second Corporal, Jefferson Alocher.
Third Corporal, Charles Leader.
Fourth Corporal, William Herbert.
Drummer, Jacob Coleman.
Fifer, Thos. McGee.

Privates.—Joseph Alexander, New York; Paul Albert, John Q. Anderson, (Virginia); John E. Arthur, Jacob Armpriester, John Briestly, Lewis Brown, Geo. Bachman, (Baltimore); John Bertlinger, Franklin Bitting, Henry Boyer, Nehemiah Bean, Hiram Bauchter, Thomas Carragan, Charles Clinger, Cyprian Cobb, Schuylkill County; William S. Diehl, John Donnelly, Charles Dunbar, James Eason, Josiah Ebbert, Edwin Fritz, Charles Flickinger, William Flickinger, John Frymire, Augustus Fisher, John Fisher, Daniel L. Forney, (Schuylkill County); William Frey, George H. Gibbs, Frederick Gast, Daniel Graeff, John Hardee, Isaac S. Hottenstein, Peter Hogan, John G. Hambright, Charles W. Horrell, George Henry, William Herbst, John A. Heil, Jesse C. Jones, (Delaware); John H. Jones, (Pottstown); John Jordon, Joseph Kohlberg, Israel Kaercher, (Schuylkill County); Henry Kaercher, (Schuylkill County); Valentine Klotz, George R. Kramer, (Schuylkill County); John Kurtz, George H. Long, William Laing, Christian Linderman, Richards McMichael, Lewis Mouzert, Peter B. Madara, George L. Moss, Isaac Moyer, Peter Moyer, Albert Myers, John Miller, William Marks, Adam Mathias, Nathan Metz, Randall McDonald, Sylvester McCaragan, Napoleon Merceron, (Baltimore); William Patterson, Jacob Rapp, Abraham Roland, Charles Ritchey, Thomas C. Rissler, (Pottstown); Charles Smith, Daniel G. Saul, John Sheetz, Frederick Saener, Garret Schermerhorn, (New York); William Trayer, William Umpleby, (Chester County); William Van Thiel, Cornelius Van Doren, (Schuylkill County); Bernhard Vaux, (Schuylkill County); William Clemens, John Fleshour, John Foesig, Henry Gardner, Lewis Heilman, Christian Jaus, John Steel, William M. Smith, William Walters and John White.

At a town meeting held in the court-house on December 19, 1846, for the purpose of devising means to aid the volunteers, a committee of prominent citizens was appointed to escort the company to Philadelphia. At the meeting, G. A. Nicolls, in behalf of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, offered the company a free passage over their railroad to Philadelphia. The meeting recommended to Town Council that one thousand dollars be appropriated towards the comfort of the soldiers and the relief of such of their families as needed assistance. Subsequently, on December 22, 1846, the Town Council authorized a loan of one thousand dollars for the purposes mentioned. A similar appropriation was recommended by the grand jury of the county on the 5th of January, following, to be made by the county commissioners.

DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO.—The company left Reading for Philadelphia on the 26th day of December. The following interesting description of their departure was published in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, issued on the 2d of January, 1847:

"The departure of this fine corps of Volunteers, on Saturday morning last [26th December, 1846], for the theatre of war, exhibited one of those scenes which occur but once in a life-time. At an early hour our streets were crowded with citizens of the town, and people and military from various parts of the country

[1] Major Richards McMichael has "muster in" and "muster out" rolls of the company; also "Daily Morning Report Book" of the company; all of which by his kind permission I examined for the purpose of obtaining correct statements of the men mustered in and out of service, etc.

For age, size and weight of men, see *Reading Gazette*, January 16, 1847.

At eight o'clock the gallant little band formed into line on Fifth street, near Penn, and, preceded by the Committee of Escort and the corps of 'Washington Grays,' they were paraded through our principal streets, followed by crowds of people anxious to take a last look at those who had so nobly volunteered their services to defend the honor of our flag on the plains of a distant country. As they passed through the town, the windows were crowded, and many a fond bosom throbbed with anguish and many a bright eye moistened at the idea of parting for an indefinite time, perhaps forever, with those endeared to them by the ties of kindred and affection. The scene was solemn—so solemn, indeed, that not a cheer rose from the thousands who accompanied them through the streets. The feeling was too deep, too sad; the reflection which their departure excited too melancholy to enliven the spirits of the most enthusiastic.

"At half-past nine o'clock the company reached the Depot and took their station in the cars provided for their accommodation by the liberality of the railroad company. Here a thrilling scene ensued. The last farewell was to be said—the last words spoken. The separation of wives from their husbands, mothers from their sons, sisters from their brothers and friends from one another was touching in the extreme. We noticed many a stout heart, that would scorn to waver on the field of battle, heaving with emotion while going through the feeling ceremony of leave-taking. The crowd around the Depot was one of the largest we have ever seen collected in this borough, and when the signal was given and the cars moved off, they rent the air with a shout that seemed to well up from the bottom of every heart, in one unanimous "God bless you." Most heartily do we hope that every one of this glorious little band of patriotic soldiers may live to return and enjoy the reward of their gallantry for many years yet to come." . . .

The Artillerists arrived at Philadelphia in the afternoon of the same day. After their examination by Dr. Wurts, United States Surgeon, he pronounced them the finest body of men he had yet passed into the service.

On the day previous to their departure, the officers were the recipients of numerous testimonials of regard. The workmen of the railroad company's shops distinguished themselves in this respect. The Captain and the Second and Third Lieutenants were in the company's employ. The officers were presented with swords. Sergeant McMichael was presented with an elegant sword, revolver, sash, belt and accoutrements by his friends and shop-mates engaged at Johnston's foundry. And numerous Colt's revolving pistols and Bibles were also presented.

The Artillerists left Philadelphia by railroad on Monday morning, December 28, and arrived at Harrisburg in the afternoon of the same day. After dining at Colonel Herr's, they proceeded by railroad to Carlisle and Chambersburg, where they arrived on Tuesday morning at two o'clock. After breakfast, they immediately proceeded afoot on their way to Pittsburgh. That day they walked to McConnellsburg, twenty-two miles. Wednesday they walked to Bloody Run, twenty-six miles. The distance was arranged so as to reach Pittsburgh by Tuesday, January 4th. Three large six-horse baggage teams accompanied them, having been supplied by Joel Ritter, who was sent by the citizens of Reading to pay their expenses to Pittsburgh. They arrived on January 5th. On the same day, the company were mustered into the service of the United States, as Company A, in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Col. William B. Roberts.[1] Two regiments of volunteers from Pennsylvania were mustered into the service; and two companies of men from Pennsylvania volunteered to make up the quota of New Jersey, which were mustered in and attached to the Second Regiment from Pennsylvania, as Companies L and M.

Participate in War.—The company, with other companies, left Pittsburgh on the 8th of January in the boat "Anthony Wayne," and proceeded by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, arriving there on the 15th. They encamped on the old battle-ground of 1812–15, seven miles below the city. "And there they laid all night in the rain without tents; and, owing to the negligence of certain government officials, they were without provisions for thirty-six hours. This caused much dissatisfaction in the ranks, and, as a consequence, twelve men of the company deserted." Such was their beginning in active military service.

[1] "The ten persons last named in the muster roll were not mustered in with the "Artillerists," though they went with the company for that purpose, owing to the military regulation as to the number of each company. They, however, enlisted in other companies, and were mustered into the service. In the election of staff officers for the regiment, at Pittsburgh, on January 6, 1847, Richards McMichael was elected sergeant-major.

The company served with distinction throughout the war and was particularly recognized for its bravery. The following highly complimentary mention was made of the company by Colonel Geary, of the Second Regiment, in his report to General Scott:

"Company A, commanded by Captain T. S. Leoser, allowed no one to surpass them in the performance of their duty: in crossing the swamp, ascending the hill, and, in fact, during the whole day, they maintained their position well. I would here beg leave to call to your recollection the gallant conduct of Captain Leoser and Lieutenant McMichael, of this company, in crossing from the Garita to the breastwork near the citadel during the afternoon. The great coolness with which they acted in an unusually exposed position will, I hope, receive your particular attention."

The following extract was taken from a letter dated May 20, 1847, at Jalapa, and published in the *Philadelphia Ledger*,[1] in reference to the brave conduct of Richards McMichael at the battle of Cerro Gordo:

"After we had received the first round of grape and canister, our company fell back with the rest of the ten, when Richards McMichael sprang forward, crying to us to come on. We immediately followed. He led us through the thickest of the fire, the men falling on each side of him, but he, undaunted, still encouraged the wavering and reprimanded the cowardly. Such conduct has gained him the esteem of this regiment. Words I find insufficient to express our admiration of this brave young man. . . ."

Battles Engaged in.—The company was engaged in the following battles: Vera Cruz, March 19th to 28th;[2] Cerro Gordo, April 18th; Chapultepec, September 12th; Belen Gate, September 13th.[3]

Return of Artillerists.—The City of Mexico was taken on the 14th of September, the Mexicans having evacuated the capital during the previous night, owing to the capture of the San Cosmo Causeway and the Belen road. The troops, including Company A, were stationed in this famous city till the 18th of December, when they were removed to San Angel, at which place they continued till peace was declared. They were ordered home about the middle of June, 1848. They then marched to Vera Cruz—consuming about a month in the march—where they took transportation on the bark "Florida" for New Orleans. Thence they proceeded up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh, and were mustered out of service there on the 21st of July. The company then were composed of the following officers and privates:

Thomas S. Leoser, captain.
Richards McMichael,[4] first lieutenant.
William Graeff,[5] Ellis L. Aker, 2d lieutenants.
Jefferson Alocher, first sergeant.
Charles Leader, second sergeant.
William Herbert,[6] third sergeant.
Peter Hogan,[7] fourth sergeant.
John A. Heil, first corporal.
John Frymire,[8] second corporal.
John E. Arthur,[6] third corporal.
Nehemiah Bean, fourth corporal.
Thomas McGee,[6] Musician.

Privates.—Jacob Armpriester, John Briestley, Lewis Brown, Franklin Bitting, Henry Boyer, George Bachman, Hiram Bauchter, Jacob Coleman, Charles Flickinger, Augustus Fisher, George Gibbs, Frederick Gast, John Hardee, Jesse C. Jones, Thomas Carrigan, Geo. Long, Peter B. Madara, Isaac Moyer, John Miller,[6] William Marks, Randall McDonald, Jacob Rapp,[6] Charles Ritchey, Thomas C. Rissler, Daniel G. Saul,[6] Garrett Shermerhorn, William Umpleby, William Herbst, John H. Jones.

Samuel Burns, drummer, Danville; Adam Bumberger, Philadelphia; Patrick Coldricht Pittsburgh; Leopold Hess, York; Edward Lay, York; Augustus Myers, Holidaysburgh; David Welsh, Philadelphia. [These seven men joined the company in December, 1847, and January, 1848.]

Brilliant Reception.—The company[9] then took packets and traveled by canal to Harrisburg, and thence by railroad to Philadelphia

[1] Copied in *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, June 26, 1847.

[2] A grand illumination took place in Reading when the news of the victory at Vera Cruz arrived, 20th April, 1847.

[3] See sketch of Captain T. S. Leoser, at end of chapter, for other battles mentioned.

Also, see sketch of Richards McMichael, in Chapter XII.

[4] Promoted to first lieutenant 9th September, 1847; and in the election of officers, occasioned by the death of Col. Roberts, he was elected to the office of major.

[5] Promoted 1st November, 1847.

[6] Wounded at Chapultepec and recovered.

[7] Wounded at Belen Gate and promoted.

[8] Wounded at Belen Gate and recovered.

[9] The men from Reading. William Graff was compelled to remain at Pittsburgh on account of sickness, with Long and Rapp to wait upon him; they arrived at Reading 10th of August, 1848. Bachman left the company at Baltimore on their return to Harrisburg.

and Reading. Some of the men went by stage to Reading. Upon their arrival, on the 29th of July, they were given a brilliant military reception. Numerous buildings and streets were handsomely decorated with flags and wreaths. The military procession was under the command of Gen. William H. Keim. The troops numbered over eight hundred men. The battalion consisted of two companies of cavalry under the command of Gen. William High, viz.:—National Troop and Reading Troop—and of eight companies of infantry under the command of Major H. A. Muhlenberg, viz.:—Reading Artillerists, Washington Grays, Hamburg Artillerists, Womelsdorf Legion, Moselem Blues, Washington Rifle Blues, Friedensburg Light Infantry, Cadets of Military Institute.

After parading through the principal streets of the city, the procession was taken to "Independence Island," where an appropriate oration was delivered by Charles Davis, Esq.; with which the demonstration ended.

DEATHS.—The following twenty-seven men of the company died in Mexico, mostly from sickness contracted there:

Abraham Roland, April 27, 1847, at Jalapa Hospital, from wounds received at Cerro Gordo in head at right ear; ball lodged under his tongue.

John Sheetz, April 29, 1847, at Jalapa Hospital, from wound received at Cerro Gordo, in calf of left leg.

Charles Dunbar, April 29, 1847, at Jalapa Hospital.[1]

John Kutz, May 16, 1847, at Vera Cruz Hopital.

William Van Thiel, June 11, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from diarrhœa.

William Patterson, June 17, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Israel Kaercher, July 14, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from rheumatism.

Henry Kaercher, July 30, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Henry Gardner, July 20, 1847, at quarters in Puebla.

Christian Linderman, August 3, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from diarrhœa.

James Eason, August 19, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from diarrhœa.

John Fisher, August 25, 1847, at Puebla Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Napoleon Merceron, August 27, 1847, at Perote Hospital.

William S. Diehl, August 29, 1847, at Puebla Hospital, from diarrhœa.

George L. Moss, August 30, 1847, at Perote Hospital.

Henry Beidinger, September 1, 1847, at Puebla Hospital, from diarrhœa.

John Donnelly, September 1, 1847, at Perote Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Daniel L. Forney, September 5, 1847, at Puebla Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Peter Moyer, September 13, 1847, killed in storming of Chapultepec.

Lieutenant William Wunder, September 14, 1847, at Miscoac.[2]

Sylvester McCaragan, September 27, 1847, at Puebla Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Nathan Metz, October 17, 1847, at City of Mexico, of wound received at Chapultepec.

William Flickinger, November 3, 1847, at Puebla Hospital, from diarrhœa.

Sergeant J. G. Hambright,[3] November 7, 1847, at Mexico Hospital.

Bernhard Vaux, November 16, 1847, at Mexico Hospital.

George Henry, November 29, 1847, at Mexico Hospital, of wound received at Gate of Belen.

Daniel Graeff, February 16, 1848, at San Angel.

DISCHARGED.—The following men were discharged during their term of service on account of sickness:

Sergeant L. H. Wunder, April 4, 1847.

Private William M. Smith, from Vera Cruz Hospital, April 4, 1847.

Private John Q. Anderson, from Vera Cruz Hospital, May 17, 1847.

Private William Frey, from Vera Cruz Hospital, May 17, 1847.

Private Albert Myers, from Vera Cruz Hospital, May 17, 1847.

Private William Trayer, from Vera Cruz Hospital, May 17, 1847.

Private Edwin Fritz, from Vera Cruz Hospital, May 17, 1847.

Lieutenant Levi P. Knerr, June 1, 1847.

Private Charles W. Horrell, from Castle of Perote.

Sergeant William W. Diehl, wounded in arm at Puebla de los Angelos.

[1] Charles Dunbar fell a victim to camp fever and died of medical neglect. The sick soldiers were badly treated, and loud complaints were made.

[2] Fell sick at Jalapa. His body was sent to Reading. It lay in state in the court-house. On May 13, 1848, an oration was delivered by J. Glancy Jones, Esq., after which the burial was made in the Charles Evans Cemetery. The funeral procession was very large, including military, municipal officers, and Councils, judges, lawyers, physicians and secret organizations. The city generally was crowded with people from the country. After the burial appropriate services were also held in Trinity Lutheran Church.

[3] Promoted April 1, 1847.

Lieutenant H. A. M. Filbert, November 1, 1847 (resigned).
Private Lewis Mouzert, from Puebla Hospital, November 5, 1847.
Private Joseph Alexander, from Puebla, where he was sick.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned officers	4
Sergeants	4
Corporals	4
Sergeant-major	1
Musicians	2
Privates	80
Privates joined from regimental depot	6
Private joined by transfer as musician	1
Total strength during war	102
Killed in action	1
Died of wounds	4
Died of disease	22
Resigned	1
Discharged on account of sickness	12
Deserted	13
	53
Honorably mustered out of service:	
Commissioned officers	4
Non-commissioned officers and musicians	10
Privates	35
	49
Total	102



Thomas S. Leoser

THOMAS S. LEOSER was one of the best-known citizens of Berks County from 1845 to the time of his death.

He was born in the lower part of the county May 27, 1818, and was the son of Dr. Jacob Leoser and Sarah Bull Leoser, the daughter of John Smith, of Joanna Furnace.

He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania at an early age, and, on the 7th of November, 1838, was married to Mary Hillegas

Rheem, the daughter of Jacob Rheem, Esq. of Philadelphia.

He always took an active interest in military matters and commanded a company of militia called the "Reading Artillerists" for some years previous to the Mexican War.

At the breaking out of that war the company volunteered, and was mustered into the service of the United States as Company A, of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with him as the commissioned Captain. The Regiment joined Scott's column at Lobos Island and took part in the work of his army until the occupation of the city of Mexico, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the engagements at Jalapa, Perote and Puebla, the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, and the storming of Chapultepec.

On the return of the company to Reading, the enthusiasm of its reception was unbounded, and the citizens so far forgot their accustomed phlegmatic demeanor that some of them carried Captain Leoser from the station to his residence on their shoulders.

Before the war began, he had received from Governor Shunk a commission as brigade inspector for Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks and Schuylkill Counties for four years. During his absence in Mexico the duties of this office were performed by a substitute.

After his return from the war, Captain Leoser enjoyed the greatest popularity among his fellow-citizens, and, when he died, September 12, 1849, of an affection of the stomach and liver contracted in Mexico, his loss was universally mourned by the community. He left to survive him two sons—Charles McKnight Leoser and Christopher Leoser—and a daughter, Sidney H., married to Morton C. McIlvain; a third son, Thomas S., having died in infancy.

CHAPTER XII.

CIVIL WAR.

Introduction—Patriotism of County—War-Meetings and Appropriations—Ladies' Aid Society—Reading Hospital—Drafts and Quotas of Berks County—Northern Men in Service—Summary of Battles—Paper Money—List of Companies from Berks County in Civil War—President's Call for Troops—First Companies in War—Ringgold Light Artillery the First Company—Statement of Captain McKnight—Soldiers of Berks County in Three Months' Service, 1861; Three Years' Service; Nine Months' Service; Volunteer Militia of 1862; Drafted Militia of 1862; Volunteer Militia of 1863; One Hundred Days' Service of 1864; One Year's Service, 1864-65—Miscellaneous Enlistments from Berks County—Soldiers Buried in Berks County—Grand Army Posts—Society of Ex-Prisoners of War.

THE Civil War in our country broke out in April, 1861. The direct cause was the agitation of the great subject which related to slavery. In 1620 religion started the movement for freedom in the northern part of our country, and about the same time trade started the movement for slavery in the southern part. These two agents in the development of our people moved, as it were, westwardly from the Atlantic Ocean, side by side in the onward course of time, the one in the northern section and the other in the southern section, without any substantial interference for two hundred years. When independence from the British government was agitated on account of burdensome taxation, all the States north and south united in the one common purpose of establishing a free, representative government, separate and apart by themselves, of, for and by the people, and through this union they were enabled to carry on successfully the Revolutionary War, which, after a severe trial of eight years, resulted in their favor. In 1787 delegates from these several States assembled together for the purpose of formulating a Constitution for their general government and protection as a nation, and in this they were entirely successful. In the interest of harmony and progress, large concessions were made to the Southern States on the subject of slavery. The two agents, religion and slavery, were able to move along successfully side by side for a number of years afterward by reason of their separation. But as education developed greater notions of liberty and equality, and as steam brought the people of the several sections of the country closer together, and as manufactures and traffic induced them to trade with one another more intimately and more frequently, these two agents began to antagonize each other more and

more, and statesmen of the North and of the South anticipated the danger of an inevitable conflict between them. Increasing liberality in religion introduced many improvements, directly and indirectly, amongst the people of the North. Population and wealth increased rapidly over an enlarging area of territory, and these gave the northern section more States and a stronger political influence and power. But slavery was stationary in the South, new political rights were not awakened, progress in any direction was not developed, though new States were erected and political representation was increased to preserve the balance of power between the two agents. After 1850 the extension of slavery on the one hand, and its restriction on the other, became thoroughly national questions and their animated discussion resulted in a terrible struggle for the supremacy. Till this time the South had the general control of political affairs through leadership and legislation. But the Southern statesmen then saw that their political power was in reality passing away through the wonderful growth of the North in population and wealth, and in political representation in the national government. A similar growth could not be effected in the South; so its leaders desired to extend the rights of slavery. This was particularly apparent upon the admission of Kansas as a State. The Republican party—the exponent of restricting slavery to territory then occupied—became an active political factor in the country in 1856; but its Presidential candidate was defeated. Threats of secession by the Southern States had been made about that time, and it was thought that if the Republican party had been successful, secession would have been attempted.

For four years this question was prominent above all other questions. Buchanan preserved the peace during his administration, but he could not preserve the balance of power. Public opinion grew more favorable towards the Republican party, and in 1860 this party appeared before the people with renewed strength. During that time the Democratic party agitated the question of slavery to such an extent that two branches of the party were created,—one, the Douglas branch, for submitting the question to the people of a new State upon its erection; and the other, the Breckenridge branch, for submitting it to the Supreme Court for adjudication under the national Constitution,—and in the Presidential campaign of 1860 their political power was divided. The party was still strong enough, as a whole, to elect a candidate; but it was not strong enough to bear a division, especially such a division as Douglas was able to create by the support which he had won through public discussion. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected. From the sentiments of his party—especially from the sentiments of its ultra-leaders, who were styled "Abolitionists"—the Southern leaders felt constrained to take earnest steps towards secession; and these steps were taken between the day of the election, in November, and the day of Lincoln's inauguration, in March, not only vigorously, but successfully, without the slightest hinderance on the part of the national government. Prominet Cabinet officials, Senators and Representatives withdrew from their respective positions and caused their several States to pass ordinances of secession, declaring the contract between them and the national government broken. When Lincoln took possession of the government, the *status* was not only discouraging but very alarming. In his inaugural address, he stated that apprehension seemed to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican administration, their property, peace and personal security were to be endangered, but that there never had been any reasonable cause for such apprehension; and he declared that he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed. He had no inclination to do so on the one hand, and on the other he had no lawful right. Those who had nominated and elected him did so with the full knowledge that he had made these declarations, which he had never recanted; and, besides, his party had placed in their platform the clear and emphatic resolution:

"That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each

State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion of the soil of any State or territory by armed force, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

He then reiterated these sentiments and pressed upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case was susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section were to be in any wise endangered by his administration. Notwithstanding his plain and direct language, to perform the duties of his office according to the Constitution and laws, without any mental reservations or any purposes to construe them by hypercritical rules, and his expressed sentiments for peace and inseparable union of the States, the Southern leaders persisted in secession and disunion; and when he endeavored to protect national property they rose up in arms and committed positive acts of treason.

In April, 1861, Fort Sumter was bombarded from the fortresses and batteries at Charleston in such a furious manner that the commander was forced to surrender it. This was the signal for war, and the people in the North rose with a grand, patriotic impulse to punish the outrage. The President issued a requisition for seventy-five thousand troops, in order to quell the disturbance in the insurrectionary States, and the response was prompt and noble. The national government had not, as yet, done anything to cause the South to feel alarmed, but this hostile demonstration required it to show some positive action towards defending its property and enforcing its laws. The excitement at Reading, as everywhere else in the North, was intense. Captain James McKnight offered his company of Ringgold Light Artillery, and it was the first military organization that responded to the call and moved to the defense of the country. This historical fact is worthy of especial mention, for in it our people take a just, patriotic pride, and it is a distinction in this great crisis of our country which no other community enjoys. It was hoped that this simple manifestation of executive authority would restore peace; but the organization at the South was too thorough, and its purpose to establish, if possible, a confederation by itself, was too premeditated. Men rushed to arms and were forced into dreadful warfare, call after call for troops was made, and thousands of lives were sacrificed, and millions of dollars were expended, in the two sections, for a right which each claimed,—the one to establish a confederation and the other to maintain constituted authority,—and this terrible contest continued four years before peace was restored.

It is not my purpose to write a history of the war. I simply desire to record the patriotism which our county displayed upon this occasion by narrating the more prominent events which transpired in our community during this period.

Patriotism of County.—The feeling here for maintaining the Union and upholding the Constitution was strong and continuous during the entire period from the beginning to the close of the war; and this was exhibited by Democrats and Republicans alike. Breckenridge had received a majority over Lincoln, exceeding two thousand votes, but the sentiment for the Union was general in all our districts, especially at Reading. Companies were raised rapidly and mustered into service—numbering eighty-seven, almost entirely enlisted in and from the county. They went to the rescue freely, moved by the highest patriotic impulse. Public meetings were numerous and earnest sympathy for the cause was manifested at all of them. The prominent men took the lead. Our judges, lawyers and merchants, and business men generally, without respect to party affiliations, united to encourage and sustain the national administration. Their pronounced opinion in the matter created and preserved a proper spirit in the community. The county and city governments were constantly liberal in appropriations of money towards encouraging volunteer enlistments. But the methods of conducting the war received a degree of criticism amounting to condemnation. This was natural from partisans who entertained political opinions opposed to those of the administration in

power. A disposition to criticise and condemn was shown even in small local matters; how much more was it to be expected in national matters of such enormous proportions, involving the appropriation of millions of dollars and the exercise of extreme legislative and executive authority over the people! Certain measures, which were resorted to during the progress of the war, such as the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the issue of paper money, the conscription of men for military service, the proclamation of emancipation, the enlistment and enfranchisement of negroes, etc., were particularly objectionable, but they were consequences that were unavoidable under the trying circumstances in which the country was placed; and, if they were not exactly within the letter of the Constitution, the preservation of the country, its property, its government and its people justified them entirely. A national Constitution and all the laws growing out of it could not be paramount, in such an extreme emergency, to national existence, inasmuch as they were particularly designed to preserve it; and this was certainly no time for "sympathizers,"—a class of individuals which prevailed here as elsewhere. Further indulgence of the South—after it had taken national property and carried on destructive warfare, and especially after its army had invaded Pennsylvania, not for the purpose of defending its property and political rights, but for the purposes of vengeance, of destroying our property and of jeopardizing the peace and security of our political existence—ceased to be a virtue; and those who were not for the Government were against the Union. These two were one and inseparable. For them extraordinary measures were enacted, not promptly and hastily, but only after much discussion and delay. They were forced upon the people as justifiable war measures.

Our county contained a large majority of people who were against the war, if we interpret their opinion from the exercise of their political suffrage at elections; but they were submissive—they caused no trouble, no riotous demonstration. This reflects great credit upon them as a law-abiding community. Our national and State governments, by enactments, required these things of them, and therefore they bore them. They went to the war by the thousand, they endured conscription without opposition and they permitted the assessment of burdensome taxation. They encouraged appropriations of money, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, expressly for the enlistment of men, and they invested large sums of money in the national securities. These, taken together, truly constitute significant evidence of devotion to their country and to the administration of its affairs by an opposite party,—a party whose principles were not only different from theirs, but, in fact, objectionable, if not repulsive, to them. Their general conduct of co-operation under such circumstances is therefore commendable and worthy of this prominent mention.

During this period, the excitement throughout the county was ever active, and several times, when the State was invaded by the revengeful, destructive rebels, and our own county was threatened with the horrors of war, it became alarming. This was particularly the case at Reading. Penn Square was daily, more or less, in commotion with the enlistment of men, the formation and exercise of companies and their departure to the seat of war or their return from it. The music of fife and drum and the marching of men—fathers, husbands, brothers and sons—thrilled the entire community time and again. These were, indeed, events that made a lasting impression upon that generation. Two encampments—one in the northern part of Reading in 1862, and another in the eastern part in 1863—attracted much attention. They afforded the people an opportunity of forming a proper conception of camp-life and military discipline. If our peaceful inhabitants did not realize the actual terrors and horrors of warfare by the booming of cannon, the explosion of shells and the destruction of property in their midst; if they did not see blood and death in their highways and upon their fields as the evidence of bitter opposition and revenge, they saw officers and soldiers in uniforms and witnessed military exercises with the weapons of war, and they knew by their own personal observations that earnest preparations were made for encounters with the enemy. How they looked at these

military cities, with tents and streets under strict regulation! how they watched the men in drill, by platoons and companies and battalions! how they pointed out generals and colonels and captains as the men who had been in war and passed safely through the jaws of death! But when the wounded, the dying and the dead were brought home to them, then they felt that the curse of rebellion was in the land. Did they catch the true spirit with these things about them? Yes; they sprang to the rescue,—they either went themselves or urged others to go to preserve the Union,—they raised money and endured burdensome taxation, amounting to the millions; their mothers, wives and daughters prepared flags for the men, and said, "Go, defend these banners; let not a star be torn away. You have our prayers. Your patriotism must win the crown of victory." With such inspirations our men, as men everywhere throughout the North, went to this war.

The religious services during this time were intensely interesting. Oh, what praise, what sermons, what tears, what prayers! The souls of this great community in the numerous churches were as one in earnest efforts to win the favor of God,—the God of our fathers who had been blessed in their Revolution and struggle for independence and freedom,—so that the Union could be preserved as it had been transmitted unto them. Every minister was eloquent, and he could well be eloquent upon such a subject with an excited audience before him.

The "Union League," a Republican association at Reading, organized after the great "Union League" at Philadelphia, was very active in enlisting men for military service; and so were the various secret societies, especially the "Junior Sons of America."

In the midst of the great excitement incident to the general feelings for war and the necessary preparations to carry it on successfully, our local energy displayed itself to a remarkable degree in every department of business. Trade was both active and profitable, and it stimulated various enterprises. Railroads were projected and substantial improvements were made in every section of the county, especially at Reading; and matters pertaining to education and religion were directed with earnestness and success. The prices of all kinds of material were high; but money was abundant and a spirit of increased liberality kept it moving about actively from hand to hand, from store to store, from bank to bank and from place to place.

War-Meetings and Appropriations. — After the election of Lincoln, a sentiment of fear for the preservation of the Union of our several States developed more and more rapidly with each passing day. This was more especially caused by the action of certain Southern States on the subject of secession. This fear obtained at Reading; and in order to express the opinion of this community on the subject of "preserving the integrity of the Union," a large meeting, including prominent men of both political parties, was held in the court-house on December 13, 1860. Hon. John Banks was chosen president. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, favorable to the Union, but particularly recommending non-interference with the rights of property in slaves guaranteed by the Constitution to the Southern States. John S. Richards and Hiester Clymer delivered most effective and highly appreciated speeches.

On the 10th of December (three days before) the Democratic City Club had met and reported a "Memorial to Congress on the State of the Union," prepared by a committee of thirty-three prominent Democrats, in which similar sentiments of non-interference and compromise had been expressed.

In July, 1862, when there was a threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, our people became very much alarmed for the safety of their lives and property. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in the court-house to devise means for protection. They included all the prominent and influential citizens of Reading, such as Hons. W. J. Woodward, J. Pringle Jones, John Banks, J. Glancy Jones, Wm. M. Hiester and George D. Stitzel, Drs. H. H. Muhlenberg, Diller Luther and C. H. Hunter, and Messrs. Jacob Knabb, J. Lawrence Getz, A. F. Boas, John McManus, G. A. Nicolls, John S. Richards, Isaac Eckert, Levi B. Smith and William M. Baird. Their public expressions were thoroughly patriotic; and, in pursuance of their

earnest recommendation, the county commissioners—Paul Wendich, George K. Lorah and Jacob Donahower—offered a bounty of fifty dollars to every officer and private mustered into the service from the county. In September following, the commissioners again offered the same bounty for every volunteer soldier; and the City Councils appropriated ten thousand dollars additional for the purpose of encouraging volunteer enlistments; and in June, 1863, similar meetings were held.

The city of Reading appropriated altogether for war purposes, in bounties, relief, etc., $373,179, as follows: 1861, $500; 1862, $804; 1863, $2,509; 1864, $258,760; 1865, $110,606. And the County of Berks the sum of $452,389, as follows: 1861, $12,319; 1862, $45,082; 1863, $19,788; 1864, $347,750; 1865, $27,450.

The total amount, for the city and county, was $825,568. Besides this sum, the boroughs likewise appropriated and raised moneys for the same purpose: Kutztown, $16,005-21; Bernville, $6953.81; Boyertown, ———; Hamburg, ———; Womelsdorf, ———.

Ladies' Aid Society.—The men of our community are presented very prominently in this period of our history. But the women are also worthy of respectful mention for their patriotism. They did not enlist in practical military service; but they gave the national administration a moral support which is truly praiseworthy. Just as the "Ringgold Light Artillery" were preparing to take the Lebanon Valley railroad train on the afternoon of April 16, 1861, to proceed to Harrisburg in answer to the call of President Lincoln for troops, certain influential ladies of Reading assembled in the parlor of Mrs. Dr. Diller Luther, on Penn Street (No. 530), and formed a society, which they entitled "Ladies' Aid Society." Its object was to supply the soldiers with clothing and materials useful whilst in military service away from home. It was actively engaged during the entire period of the war, collecting and forwarding tons of materials. A "depot" was established at Reading, to which all the goods were carried and from which they were consigned. This was in a small frame building situate on North Fifth Street, No. 116. The country districts were encouraged to cooperate in this benevolent work, and the ladies there responded nobly by forwarding materials to Reading. The meetings of the society were held for a time in the "Pearson Building," No. 432 Penn Street, on the second floor, the room for this purpose having been generously given by Mr. John S. Pearson, free of rent; and afterward in the building occupied by the provost-marshal of this district, No. 520 Penn Street.



SANITARY FAIR BUILDINGS.

This was the first society of the kind organized in the country; and as we take a just pride in having furnished the military company which was the first to respond to the call for troops and to report at Harrisburg for service, so do we take a similar pride in having organized this Ladies' Aid Society, which was the first to take active and successful steps towards providing for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers.

This society participated actively in the matters pertaining to the Sanitary Commission at Philadelphia, and it was represented by a number of ladies at the great "Sanitary Fair," which was held in that city for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the wants of the soldiers.

The officers of the society were Mrs. Rosa C. Nicolls, president; Mrs. Catharine Hause, vice-president; Mrs. Annie H. Muhlenberg, treasurer; Mrs. Maria W. Brooke, secretary.

In July, 1866, a general review of its charitable work was published by the treasurer, Mrs. Annie H. Muhlenberg (widow of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg). It was as follows:

"A statement of money and supplies received and forwarded during the war:—

"Cash received from:—

Individuals	$1541.30
Church collections	1265.12
Lodges	237.00
Soldiers' Mite Society	181.28
State of Pennsylvania for woolen socks	137.32
Fairs, exhibitions and concerts	921.47
Sanitary Fair for "Berks Co. Kitchen"	305.95
" " one day's income	407.83
	$12,997.27
Estimated donations of clothing, provisions, etc., for Sanitary Fair	5,000.00
	$17,997.27

"Cash disposed of as follows:

To Sanitary Fair	$9,012.00	
To Soldiers' Orphan Aid Society	683.00	
To Sanitary Commission	200.00	
To Christian Commission	200.00	
To New York Soldiers' Hospital	72.00	
For clothing, provisions, etc., sent to hospitals, etc, whilst armies were in the field	2,830.27	
		$12,997.27

"MRS. ANNIE H. MUHLENBERG,
"*Treasurer.*

"Reading, July 9, 1866."

READING HOSPITAL.—A "Military Hospital" was fitted up at Reading during the middle of June, 1862, in the main exhibition building of the Agricultural Society, on the "Fair-Ground," with cots sufficient to accommodate one hundred and thirty patients, and successfully conducted till the spring of 1863. The "Ladies' Aid Society" of Reading took an active interest in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, and performed admirable service during the continuance of the hospital. The regularly commissioned surgeons in attendance were Dr. Martin Luther and Dr. John B. Brooke.

DRAFT AND QUOTAS OF BERKS COUNTY.—During the progress of the war, requisitions for troops became so frequent that the government was compelled to resort to the conscription of men for the purpose of enabling it to prosecute the war with success. Numerous volunteers enlisted from Berks County, and the citizens of this district responded nobly to the several calls for troops. But here, as elsewhere, the draft had to be made.

There were four drafts, one in each of the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. The provost-marshals of this district were, in succession, Henry I. Kupp, Jacob C. Hoff and George W. Durell.

The first draft was conducted in October, 1862. By the following table, the total enrollment of men in the county numbered 17,809; the volunteers, 3,186; and the quota, 2,719. The number of men who volunteered in lieu of draft was 345; and the substitutes who enlisted for three years numbered 146. The total number of men drafted in the county was 1,242. These men were encamped on the "Deininger Farm," adjoining the Evans' Cemetery on the north, formed into companies and placed under the command of Colonel Charles Knoderer. They were mustered into service as the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment.

A second draft was made August 26–29, 1863. The quota of men to be furnished by the county was 1,554—this number having been fifty per cent. in excess to provide against exemptions.

The draft was made on a platform in front of the marshal's office, southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets, Reading, by a blind man (George Phillippi), who was blindfolded in the presence of the following committee of prominent citizens specially appointed to be present upon the occasion:

Charles Kessler, editor of *Adler;* J. Lawrence Getz, editor of *Gazette;* Jacob Knabb, editor of *Journal;* Arnold Puwelle, editor of *Beobachter;* A. S. Whitman, editor of *Times;* H. J. Moore, editor of *Press;* Hon. W. J. Woodward, president judge; H. R. Hawman, county commissioner: Hon. J. S. Hoyer, mayor; Rev. C. A. Pauli; Rev. F. A. M. Keller; Rev. Francis O'Conner; Hon. George D. Stitzel; Hon. S. E. Ancona; Hon. Hiester Clymer; Daniel Ermentrout; Richard Boone; Isaac Eckert; Peter Hoch.

The third draft proposed in March, 1864, for Berks County, was postponed for a time. The quota in the call for two hundred thousand men was 767; the deficiency of the county under former drafts was 298; total number required, 1,065, and the credit of the county on April 15, 1864, for men supplied to the government, 1036. This deficiency of 29 men was more than supplied by re-enlisted veterans. Subsequently, however, in May, a draft was ordered, upon finding a deficiency in certain sub-districts in the county. Each sub-district was required to fill its own quota. The total number drawn was 172.

	In service 1862			Aug., 1863		1864		1865	
	Total enrolled	Volunteers	Regulars	Quota of each district	Enrolled	Drafted.	Quota for draft March	Draft May 3rd	Quota	Drafted.
Albany	297	21	...	65	129	39	22	2	31	48
Alsace	251	2	...	51	128	38	17	10	22	34
Amity	288	57	...	56	110	33	21	...	32	11
Bern	374	28	1	46	188	56	30	5	14	58
Bern, Upper	317	17	2	81	150	45	29	6	46	...
Bernville	109	23	...	16	47	14	6	...	3	...
Bethel	370	8	...	98	230	66	49	...	9	118
Brecknock	141	1	...	17	77	23	11	5	22	38
Caernarvon	158	50	...	13	66	20	11	...	14	28
Centre	241	10	...	69	125	38	19	13	25	50
Colebrookdale	341	38	...	30	158	41	23	...	26	32
Cumru	306	62	...	71	155	47	34	...	44	...
District	139	1	...	40	76	23	11	...	22	11
Douglass	293	15	...	21	77	23	11	...	...	...
Earl	180	21	1	55	99	24	19	6	19	31
Exeter	348	87	...	55	193	58	33	3	14	58
Greenwich	320	5	...	90	159	45	29	...	40	68
Hamburg	276	97	3	81	91	27	19	1	13	24
Heidelburg	180	31	4	36	81	25	16	7	20	20
Heidelburg, L.	119	14	...	117	272	63	31	5	21	99
Heidelburg, N.	176	3	1	56	88	26	16	...	19	16
Hereford	225	9	...	54	106	32	15	...	28	56
Jefferson	214	10	...	56	100	30	21	10	14	44
Kutztown	187	52	...	19	74	22	16	1	14	36
Longswamp	244	68	...	32	191	57	27	8	19	84
Maxatawny	198	24	...	94	158	47	32	18	31	58
Maiden-creek	249	16	...	48	100	30	22	...	20	30
Marion	287	31	...	68	129	39	25	5	33	56
Muhlenberg	326	14	3	59	179	54	35	...	31	60
Oley	408	74	...	62	179	54	30	...	5	6
Ontelaunee	279	66	...	23	95	28	21	...	22	12
Penn	264	10	...	75	116	35	21	4	29	50
Perry	287	10	...	69	140	42	17	...	35	58
Pike	178	10	...	49	69	21	14	7	17	22
Richmond	409	21	...	120	272	76	47	3	56	106
Robeson	486	102	...	62	209	63	33	...	14	84
Rockland	317	17	...	58	119	36	22	8	24	48
Ruscomb-manor	228	27	...	50	108	32	23	12	14	28
Spring	430	28	1	101	190	58	35	...	48	...
Tulpehocken	331	21	...	91	168	50	43	13	49	98
Tulpehocken, U	209	20	...	46	109	32	20	9	27	...
Union	305	119	...	31	209	63	33	...	34	58
Washington	499	20	...	67	148	44	26	...	35	62
Windsor	213	23	...	41	124	37	25	3	29	42
Womelsdorf	201	57	2	11	76	23	20	...	12	...
County total	12744	1546	27	2452	5897	1764	1107	172	1277	...
Reading:										
N. E. ward	1444	332	11	141	527	159	118		74	...
N. W. ward	840	422	21	8	284	115	80		42	...
S. E. ward	1115	334	24	89	377	114	96	..	62	...
S. W. ward	872	360	40	20	266	81	83	..	49	...
Spruce ward	885	252	16	9	325	98	79	...	56	...
	5065	1640	112	267	1879	567	456	..	283	...
	17809	3186	139	2719	7773	2331	1563	...	1560	1970

[1] Two over quota.

A call for 500,000 men was made on July 18, 1864. The quota for Berks County was 1887—for Reading, 450. On August 1st, the deficiency in the county was 1,625—in Reading 212. A draft was made on September 22d, but only for one sub-district—Ruscomb-manor, fifty-two men—all the other sub-districts having supplied their deficiencies.

A fourth draft was made February 23–25, 1865. Reading, Upper Bern, Bernville, Cumru, Douglass, Spring, Upper Tulpehocken, and Womelsdorf had supplied their quota of men by volunteers. The call was made in December, 1864, for 300,000, the quota of which for Pennsylvania was 49,563, and of Berks County, 1560.

Northern Men in Service.—The calls, periods of service and number of men obtained during the Civil War from the Northern States were as follows:

Date of Call	Number called.	Period of Service.	Number obtained
April 15, 1861	75,000	3 months	93,326
May and July, 1861	582,748	3 years	714,231
May and June, 1862		3 months	15,007
July 2, 1862	300,000	3 years	431,958
August 4, 1862	300,000	9 months	87,588
June 15, 1863	100,000	6 months	16,361
October 17, 1863	300,000	3 years	374,807
February 1, 1864	200,000	3 years	
March 14, 1864	200,000	3 years	284,021
April 23, 1864	85,000	100 days	83,652
July 18, 1864	500,000	1, 2 and 3 yrs.	384,882
December 19, 1864	300,000	1, 2 and 3 yrs.	204,568
	2,942,748		2,690,401

The aggregate number of men furnished by Pennsylvania was three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six; reduced to three years' standard, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight. It is estimated that during the war fifty-six thousand national soldiers were killed in battle, and about thirty-five thousand died in hospitals of wounds, and one hundred and eighty-four thousand by disease. The total casualties, if we include those who died subsequent to their discharge, were about three hundred thousand. The loss of the Confederates was less in battle, owing to the defensive character of their struggle; but they lost more from wounds and by disease, on account of inferior

sanitary arrangements. The total loss of life caused by the Rebellion exceeded half a million of men, and nearly as many more were disabled.

Summary of Battles.—In the four years of service, the armies of the Union—counting every form of conflict, great and small—had been in twenty-two hundred and sixty-five engagements with the Confederate troops. From the time when active hostilities began until the last gun of the war was fired, a fight of some kind—a raid, a skirmish or a pitched battle—occurred at some point on our widely-extended front nearly eleven times a week, upon an average. Counting only those engagements in which the Union loss, in killed, wounded and missing, exceeded one hundred, the total number was three hundred and thirty. From the northernmost point of contact to the southernmost, the distance by any practicable line of communication was more than two thousand miles. From East to West the extremes were fifteen hundred miles apart. During the first year of hostilities—one of preparation on both sides—the battles were naturally fewer in number and less decisive in character than afterwards, when discipline had been imparted to the troops by drill, and when the *materiel* of war had been collected and stored for prolonged campaigns. The engagements of all kinds in 1861 were thirty-five in number, of which the most serious was the Union defeat at Bull Run. In 1862 the war had greatly increased in magnitude and intensity, as is shown by the eighty-four engagements between the armies. The net result of the year's operations was highly favorable to the Rebellion. In 1863 the battles were one hundred and ten in number,—among them some of the most significant and important victories for the Union. In 1864 there were seventy-three engagements, and in the winter and early spring of 1865 there were twenty-eight.[1]

Paper Money.—Before the Civil War, it had been the uniform practice of the different States to allow banks to be established for the issue of notes, payable in specie on demand. These banks were established by acts of the local Legislature, which limited the liability of the shareholders. Banking then was quite free, and all individuals could carry it on, provided they pursued the requirements of the law. But under this system there was great fluctuation in value, which produced an unprecedented amount of bankruptcy and ruin. Between 1811 and 1820 many banks became bankrupt; and twenty years afterward another financial panic occurred. The inflation of the bank-notes was wonderful between 1830 and 1837. But just as the amount had then increased, so it decreased during the following six years till 1843; and this caused the ruin of many moneyed institutions. Among them was the Bank of the United States, the renewal of whose charter had been denied by President Jackson.

The loss in the value of stocks and property of all kinds was enormous. But great as the loss was, it was trifling compared with the injury which resulted to society in disturbing the elements of social order and in causing the utter demoralization of men by the irresistible temptation to speculation which it afforded and by swindling to retain riches dishonestly obtained. Another crash took place in 1857.

At the beginning of the war the paper money in circulation amounted to $200,000,000, of which three-fourths had been issued in the Northern or loyal States; and the coin amounted to $275,000,000. The early necessities of the national treasury in this trying period compelled the government to borrow money, and in this behalf, in February, 1862, Congress authorized the issue of treasury notes amounting to $150,000,000, and declared them to be legal tender except for customs duties and for interest on the national debt. This action was taken after a full, if not a bitter, discussion of the question. Its constitutionality was contested vigorously, but unsuccessfully.

A premium on gold naturally followed, causing it to be drawn entirely from circulation, and this increased as the treasury notes multiplied. Then the National Banking system was introduced to supply a circulating medium. This was created on February 25, 1863, and amended June 3, 1864, whereby a Bureau and

[1] 2 Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," 20.

Comptroller of Currency were appointed in the Treasury Department, with power to authorize banking associations, under certain provisions, for public security. The existing State banks were rapidly transformed into national banks under this system and their previous notes were withdrawn from circulation. The currency of the country in this manner came to consist of treasury demand notes, which in 1865 amounted to $450,000,000, and of national bank notes, which approached the limit of $300,000,000. The latter circulated as freely as the former, because their ultimate redemption was assured by the deposit of an adequate amount in United States bonds at the national treasury. This system was found superior in the protection against loss which it afforded; but it could not prevent a financial crisis from sweeping over the country, especially when other causes, such as excessive manufactures and enormous losses from fire, contributed greatly towards the result.

Congress also authorized small notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents to be issued for the purpose of supplying the loss of the small denominations of coin money from circulation. This was commonly known as "currency." It was all redeemed after the war.

During this period our merchants at Reading issued and circulated for a time their own fractional demand notes for the purpose of encouraging trade amongst one another. But it was gradually redeemed as the national currency was supplied.

List of Companies from Berks County in Civil War.—The following eighty-seven companies of men were enlisted from Berks County and mustered into the service of the National Government in the Civil War. Eleven of the companies included men which were accredited to other counties. Reckoning all the men together in the companies named and in the unclassified alphabetical arrangement following them, it can be asserted that at least eight thousand five hundred men of our county were engaged in the great and successful struggle for the preservation of the Union:—

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE, 1861.

Twenty-fifth Regt.—Ringgold Light Art., Jas. McKnight, capt.

First Regt.—Co. G, Reading Artillerists, Geo. W. Alexander, capt.

Fifth Regt.—Co. H, Union Light Inf., Frank M. Cooley, capt.

Seventh Regt.—Co. C, Wash. Art., Isaac Schroeder, capt.; Co. D, Penn. Art., Geo. S. Herbst, capt.; Co. G., Reading Rifles, Albert F. Rightmyer, capt.

Fourteenth Regt. Co. A,—Union Guards, David A. Griffith, capt.; Co. E, Keystone Infantry, John C. Shearer, capt.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE, 1861–64.

Thirty-second Regt. (3d Reserves).—Co. A, Reading Artillerists, Jacob Lenhart, Jr., capt.; Co. D, Mechanics' Infantry, Wm. Briner, capt.; Co. F, Wash. Guards, Washington Richards, capt.

Thirty-sixth Regt. (7th Reserves).—Co. I (Berks and Lebanon Cos.), Jos. G. Holmes, capt.

Forty-fourth Regt. (1st Cav.).—Co. L, Reading Troop, J. C. A. Hoffeditz, capt.; Co. M, Reading Cav., Thos. S. Richards, capt.

Forty-sixth Regt.—Co. E, Reading Rifles, Cornelius Wise, capt.

Forty-eighth Regt.—Co. D (Berks and Schuylkill Cos.) Daniel Nagle, capt.

Fiftieth Regt.—Co. B, Ellsworth Zouaves, Hervey Herman, capt.; Co. E, Reading Light Infantry, Wm. H. Diehl, capt.; Co. H, Union Light Infantry, Thos. S. Brenholtz, capt.

Fifty-fifth Regt.—Co. B, Wash. Legion, John C. Shearer, capt.

Fifty-ninth Regt. (2d Cav.).—Co. K (Berks and Phila. Cos.), Stephen H. Edgett, capt.

Seventieth Regt. (6th Cav.).—Co. G, Reading Dragoons, Geo. E. Clymer, capt.

Seventy-fourth Regt.—Co. G (Berks and Adams Cos.), William J. Bart, capt.

Eightieth Regt. (7th Cav.).—Co. L (Berks and Northumberland Cos.), Chas. C. McCormick, capt.

Eighty-third Regt.—Co. I (Reading and Harrisburg Co.), Robt. W. McCartney, capt.

Eighty-eighth Regt.—Co. A, Junior Fire Zouaves, Geo. W. Knable, capt.; Co. B, Neversink Zouaves, Henry R. Myers, capt.; Co. H, Union Guards, David A. Griffith, capt.

Ninety-third Regt.—Co. B, Union Zouaves, John E. Arthur, capt.; Co. G, Coleman Rifles, Alex. C. Maitland, capt.; Co. K, David C. Keller, capt.

Ninety-sixth Regt.—Co. G, Hamburg Light Infantry, Jas. M. Douden, capt.; Co. H, Jacob W. Glase, capt.

One Hundred and Fourth Regt.—Independent Battery, Geo. W. Durell, capt.

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE, 1862–63.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regt.—Co. A, Wash. Infantry, L. Heber Smith, capt.; Co. B, Muhlenberg Infantry, William McNall, capt.;

Co. E, Reading Artillerists, William H. Andrews, capt.; Co. H, Felix Light Guard, John Kennedy, capt.; Co. I, Reading Iron Works Guard, Richard H. Jones, capt.; Co. K, City Guard, Geo. Newkirk, capt.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Regt.—Co. E (Ontelaunee), Jacob S. Graff, capt.; Co.G (Bernville), Levi M. Gerhart, capt.; Co. H (Upper Tulpehocken), Wm. K. Boltz, capt.; Co. I (Berks and Schuylkill Cos.), Wm. L. Gray, capt.; Co. K (Longswamp), Jas. W. Weida, capt.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA OF 1862.

Second Regt.—Co. G, Fifth Ward Guards, Franklin S. Bickley, capt.

Eleventh Regt.—Co. E, Nicolls Guards, Chas. H. Hunter, capt.; Co. I, McKnight Guards, Nathan M. Eisenhower, capt.

Twentieth Regt.—Co. G, Liberty Fire Zouaves, William Geiger, capt.; Co. H, McLean Guards, Samuel Harner, capt.; Co. I, Halleck Infantry, Frederick S. Boas, capt.; Berks County Cav., Samuel L. Young, capt.

DRAFTED MILITIA OF 1862—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regt.—Co. A, Jonathan See, capt.; Co. B. Chas. Melcher, capt.; Co. C, Peter Y. Edelman, capt.; Co. D, Samuel A. Haines, capt.; Co. E, Hiram H. Miller, capt.; Co. F, Jos. Groh, capt.; Co. G, Wm. A. Schall, capt.; Co. H, Abraham H. Schaeffer, capt.; Co. I, Jonas M. Shollenberger, capt.; Co. K, Edward F. Reed, capt.

One Hundred and Seventy Ninth Regt.—Co. I, Amos Drenkel, capt.; Co. K, John B. Wagoner, capt.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA OF 1863.

Thirty-first Regt.—Co. H, David A. Griffith, capt.

Forty-second Regt.—Co. A, William F. Walter, captain; Co. B, Reading Loyal League, Samuel Harner, capt.; Co. C, Muhlenberg Guards, John E. Arthur, captain; Co. D, Wm. D. Smith, capt.; Co. E, McKnight Guards, John McKnight, capt.; Co. F, Bently H. Smith, capt.; Co. G, Samuel A. Haines, capt.; Co. H, Lerch Light Infantry, John Obold, capt.; Co. I, Edward Bailey, capt.; Co. K, Jacob Deppen, capt.

Forty-eighth Regt.—Co. G, Jos. G. Holmes, capt.

Fifty-third Regt.—Co. A, Richmond L. Jones, capt.; Co. B, Felix Guards, Jacob Lehman, capt.; Ringgold Light Art., Wm. C. Ermentrout, capt.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE, 1864.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regt.—Co. I, Henry E. Quimby, capt.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regt.—Co. A, Henry D. Markley, capt.; Co. B, Harrison Maltzberger, capt.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regt.—Geo. S. Rowbotham, capt.

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE, 1864-65.

Two Hundred and Fifth Regt.—Co. B, Jos. G. Holmes, capt.; Co. E, Wm. F. Walter, capt.; Co. H, Franklin Schmehl, capt.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regt.—Co. D, Isaac Schroeder, capt.; Co. G, Wm. L. Guinther, capt.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Regt.—Co. F, John Teed, capt.

PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR TROOPS.—The Civil War was begun on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861. The military forces of South Carolina, under the leadership of General Robert Beauregard, then began to fire upon Fort Sumter, which was under the command of Major Robert Anderson. The President of the United States, finding the laws of the country opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in seven Southern States[1] "by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law," issued a proclamation on the 15th day of April, 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand militia of the several States of the Union, "in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed;" and therein he appealed "to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured." A call was made on Pennsylvania for sixteen regiments. Two regiments were wanted within three days, inasmuch as the city of Washington was entirely unprotected and a sudden dash upon it was strongly threatened.

FIRST COMPANIES.—Among the first troops to respond to this call were the Ringgold Light Artillery (Captain James McKnight) of Reading, the Logan Guards (Captain J. B. Selheimer) of Lewistown, the Washington Artillery (Captain James Wren) and the National Light Infantry (Captain McDonald) of Pottsville, and the Allen Rifles (Captain Thomas Yeager) of Allentown.

On January 21, 1861, Major-General Wil-

[1] South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

liam H. Keim (then surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, from Reading), with characteristic sagacity, advised Captain McKnight that the services of his company[1] would probably soon be needed,[2] and counseled him to hold them in readiness for immediate service. From that time till April 16th almost daily drills were practiced. On the 22d of February they were in readiness to obey marching orders. The dispatch announcing the attack on Fort Sumter found the company at drill at some distance from the city. The effect was electrical. All were impatient to move to the defense of the flag.

On the morning of the 16th of April, marching orders were received from Governor Curtin; and, on the afternoon of the same day, the company moved by the Lebanon Valley Railroad to Harrisburg, where it arrived at eight o'clock in the evening.[3] The company numbered one hundred and eight men, fully armed and equipped as light artillery. On reporting at the Executive Office (the Governor being absent in Washington) orders were sought from the Secretary of War (Simon Cameron), who telegraphed that the company be forwarded by the earliest train. This order was, later in the day, countermanded by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.[4]

The five volunteer companies named were mustered into the service of the United States at Harrisburg for three months, and departed for Washington by railroad, on the 18th of April, at nine o'clock A.M. They arrived at Baltimore at one o'clock P.M. They were under the necessity of marching about two miles through the city, from Bolton to Camden Station. On leaving the cars, a battalion was formed in the following order: Fourth Artillery (regulars); Logan Guards; Allen Rifles, of Allentown; Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; with the Ringgold Artillery bringing up the rear. As the column was forming near Bolton Station, the police of Baltimore appeared in large force, headed by Marshall Kane, and followed by a mob, who at once commenced an attack upon the volunteers, countenanced by a portion of the police, who had been sent to give safe conduct through the city. Orders were given to the men to preserve their temper, and to make no reply to anything that should be said to them. At the command "forward," the mob commenced hooting, jeering and yelling, and proclaimed, with oaths, that the troops should not pass through their city to fight the South.

Arriving near the centre of the city, Pemberton, with his regulars,[5] filed off toward Fort

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[1] The Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, a volunteer company, was organized and equipped under James McKnight, captain. It was armed with four six-pounder brass field-pieces and caissons, with full equipments of artillerists, including sabres. The muster-roll included ninety men. It was composed of good material, and was well drilled, and was the pride of the city of Reading. It had participated in several volunteer encampments, one at Easton, of a week's duration, where it was entertained by ex-Governor Reeder and other leading citizens.

[2] At this time Captain McKnight recommended to Major-General Keim three other companies in Berks County—one at Friedensburg (Schroeder's), a second at Womelsdorf (Clouse's) and a third at Hamburg.

[3] Immediately after their departure Jacob Knabb (senior editor of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*) sent the following telegram to the Associated Press:

"READING, April 16, 1861.—The Ringgold Flying Artillery (Captain James McKnight), with 108 men and four field-pieces, having received a requisition from the Governor this morning, set out this evening for Harrisburg, the place of rendezvous. They are the first Pennsylvanians in the field."

[4] "HARRISBURG, April 16, 1861.

"CAPTAIN JAMES MCKNIGHT:

"*Dear Sir.*—You will please delay your march to Washington until ordered by the Governor.

"Respectfully yours,

"ELI SLIFER."

If this order had not been given the company would have reached Washington before daylight on the morning of the 17th of April, or before any of the other Pennsylvania companies left their homes. It was the first organized volunteer company in the United States to offer its services to the government—an offer having been made to General Scott a month before the President's first call for troops. It was the first company to leave home after the call, and the first to reach Harrisburg and report for duty.

A long article was prepared by Hon. William M. Hiester and published in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* on June 18, 1870, proving these assertions. But similar assertions were made before in the *Journal* (see issue of June 16, 1866; also May 7, 1870).

[5] The regulars were under the command of a sergeant. Pemberton was not with them, he having been in the passenger train. Captain McKnight met him there.

McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way through the city as well as they could. At this juncture the mob were excited to a perfect frenzy, breaking the line of the police, and pushing through the files of men, in an attempt to break the column. Every insult that could be heaped upon the troops was offered, but no word of reply was elicited. The officers and men marched steadily on toward Camden Station. At every step the mob increased till it numbered thousands of most determined and desperate men.

As the volunteers were boarding the train at the station, the angry mob hurled a shower of bricks, stones and clubs into their disorganized ranks, fortunately, however, inflicting only slight injuries. In the midst of the confusion, an attempt was made to detach the engine from the train and run it away. This was only prevented by the determined character of the engineer and his assistants, who drew revolvers and threatened to shoot any who dared to make the attempt. At length, amidst the demoniac yells of the crowd, the train moved off, carrying the volunteers safely beyond the reach of their desperate assailants.[1] They arrived in Washington at seven o'clock in the evening.[2] Arms, ammunition and equipments were furnished and the work of barricading the Capitol was commenced immediately. Squads of the rebel soldiers were then drilling on the opposite side of the Potomac River in full view of the Capitol. It having been ascertained on the 23d of April that an attempt would be made to capture Washington by way of the arsenal and the navy-yard, the "Ringgold Artillerists" were ordered to report to Captain Dahlgreen, at the navy-yard. Three twelve-pound howitzers were assigned to them, with which they were expected to defend the place.[3] Excepting a detachment of twelve men, detailed to guard the "Short Bridge," the entire command was required to man these guns. On the 25th a sergeant and six men were detailed to serve as a guard on the steamer "Powhatan," which was dispatched to make a reconnoissance down the Potomac for the purpose of searching for obstructions and of ascertaining if forts were being erected along the river. On the 26th the company were ordered to duty at the Capitol; and on the 15th of May the Secretary of War assigned them to duty at the Washington Arsenal, where they remained till the expiration of their term of service, excepting a short interval, when they were detailed to mount guns in the forts about Washington. They were mustered out at Harrisburg.

These first five companies were justly entitled to the first place in the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania troops; but they were not organized till after twenty-four regiments, which succeeded them in the service, had been organized and fully equipped, when they became part of the Twenty-fifth and last regiment for the three months' service. Henry L. Cake, of Pottsville, was elected colonel of this regiment. But these companies, serving in Fort Washington, did not see their regiment or colonel. Nearly two months of the three for which they had enlisted passed by before they received adequate clothing or camp equipage from either the State or the national government; and many of the men were excused from duty because of their partial nakedness.[4]

[1] The House of Representatives passed a resolution on 22d of July, 1861, tendering thanks to these companies for passing through the mob of Baltimore and reaching Washington on the 18th of April, for the defense of the national capital. Such a resolution is rarely passed and only to signalize great and distinguished service.

[2] The *Washington Chronicle*, in publishing a chronological list of the troops which arrived in Washington, stated that these companies were the very first to arrive in the city after the publication of the President's proclamation.

[3] When the company left Harrisburg they were ordered to leave behind their field pieces and equipments, with the exception of sabres, and these were not restored to them till the 16th of May.

[4] This statement is made by Bates, in the "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers." But it is erroneous. The Ringgold Artillery was the only company that was regularly uniformed and equipped when these companies reached Washington. The other companies were in citizens' dress, but received uniforms and equipments several days after their arrival. The Ringgold Artillerists retained their uniform and drew none from the government. The companies without uniforms were not recognized in the mob at Baltimore; and only a dozen or fifteen men in Selheimer's company carried rifles.

RINGGOLD LIGHT ARTILLERY (THE FIRST COMPANY).

At a military celebration held at Philadelphia on July 4, 1866, the post of honor in the parade was not given to the Ringgold Light Artillery, as the first company from Pennsylvania in the War of the Union; on which account the company refused to participate in the parade. Its place in history having been unjustly given to another company, the Hon. William M. Hiester prepared a paper to prove that the Ringgold Light Artillery was the first company, and read the same before the Historical Society of Berks County on June 14, 1870. In it he sustained the claim by incontrovertible evidence. I submit the following extracts as a valuable part of the chapter in this history to the Civil War:

President Lincoln issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand men, April 15, 1861. On that morning, the Ringgold Light Artillery were drilling with full ranks, armed and equipped, on their parade-ground, a short distance from the city, when telegraphic news of the proclamation of the President reached the company on parade. The following dispatch was forthwith sent to Governor Curtin and appears in the record of dispatches in the office of the adjutant-general at Harrisburg:

"READING, April 15, 1861.

"*Governor A. G. Curtin*:

"The Ringgold Light Artillery are parading this morning with their guns for practice, have ninety men on parade, every one of them expecting to be ordered on duty for the U. S. service before they leave their guns. "H. A. LANTZ."

The deputy secretary of the commonwealth, as appears by the first dispatch recorded on that day as sent, answered,—

"HARRISBURG, April 15, 1861.

"*H. A. Lantz, Reading:*

"Dispatch received. Will answer more fully as soon as possible.

"S. B. THOMAS, *Deputy Secretary.*"

This was followed by another dispatch from the secretary of the commonwealth, omitted in the record of dispatches at Harrisburg, but found transcribed in the minute-book of the company.

"HARRISBURG, April 15, 1861,

"*Captain James McKnight:*

"Bring your command to Harrisburg by first train. If any of the men need equipments, they will be provided here by the General Government. Lose no time.

"By order of the Governor,

"ELI SLIFER."

This dispatch was received by Captain McKnight at 11.20 A.M., April 16th. By the first train after its receipt, the Ringgold Light Artillery, one hundred and one men, took passage, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for Harrisburg, and reached there at eight o'clock P.M. They at once reported for duty to the secretary of the State, (the Governor being absent at Washington,) who, by telegram to the Secretary of War at Washington, reported the Ringgold Light Artillery at Harrisburg, awaiting orders. The Secretary of War telegraphed in answer,—

"Push forward the company by first train."

This telegram, conveying orders to march, was transmitted by the secretary of the commonwealth to Captain McKnight. Orders in obedience thereto were then issued to the command, to take the train for Washington at three o'clock A.M., April 17th. If these orders had not been countermanded, the Ringgold Light Artillery would undoubtedly have reached Washington safely in advance of all troops from Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and before the Logan Guard and the companies from Pottsville reported at Harrisburg. At midnight, however, the order to march was countermanded[1] in the following counter-order:

"HARRISBURG, APRIL 16, 1861.

"*Captain James McKnight:*

"You will please delay your march to Washington until ordered by the Governor.

"Respectfully yours,

"ELI SLIFER."

This order fixes so indisputably the time of the arrival and the report for duty at Harrisburg by the Ringgold Light Artillery that any

[1] I asked Major McKnight if he knew why this was done. He said that Governor Curtin was punctilious about his authority, he wanting to order the troops as commander of Pennsylvania.

cumulative evidence is wholly superfluous. If any be needed, it will be found in the following extract from the *Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph* of April 17, 1861, an evening paper published at Harrisburg:

"Last night about eight o'clock, the Ringgold Artillery, Captain James McKnight, numbering one hundred men, arrived. They took up quarters at Herr's Hotel. They are a fine body of men and are fully prepared and determined to do their whole duty in the present crisis. Our citizens welcomed them with cheers."

It is stated in Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers:"

"On the afternoon of the day of the President's proclamation for seventy-five thousand men, the Secretary of War telegraphed the call to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and it was telegraphed to all parts of Pennsylvania. Among the first to respond was the Ringgold Artillery, Logan Guard, Washington Artillery, National Light Infantry and Allen Rifles. On reporting at the Executive office—the Governor being absent in Washington—orders were sought from the Secretary of War, who telegraphed to push company forward in earliest train. That order, for prudential reasons, was almost immediately countermanded by the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The Logan Guard did not reach Harrisburg till midday of the 17th, and the Pottsville companies till the evening of the 17th.

[From *Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph*, April 17, 1861.]

"More Military.—The Logan Guard of Lewistown arrived here this morning."

[From *Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph*, April 18, 1861.]

"We give below a list of the companies that arrived last night: Washington Artillery, Pottsville, Captain Wren, one hundred and ten men; National Light Infantry, Pottsville, Captain McDonald, one hundred and four men; Allen Infantry, Allentown, Captain Yeager, sixty-four men."

[From Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers."]

"The Logan Guard were in line and ready to march at 10 P.M. of the 16th of April, and move to the station, but for lack of transportation did not reach Harrisburg till the morning of the 17th.

"The two Pottsville companies under marching orders left Pottsville on the 17th, and arrived in Harrisburg at eight o'clock in the evening."

Statement of Captain McKnight.—"I commanded the Ringgold Light Artillery from the year 1850 until June 14, 1861, when I was appointed to a captaincy in Fifth United States Artillery.

"On or about the 21st day of January, 1861, I was visited by William H. Keim, then surveyor-general of the State of Pennsylvania and major-general of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

"The general first meeting me in a public place at my residence,[1] stated that he had a subject of much importance and great secrecy in regard to which he desired to advise me, and requesting at the same time that I would suggest some place to which we could both retire, where the nature of the communication which he was about to make to me would be unheard by others. We then both withdrew to a private apartment.

"The general then proceeded to state that the government was in possession of facts tending to develop an intention on the part of the rebels to seize Washington on the 22d of February, and not, as was at first supposed, upon March 4, 1861. He came to me, (he further stated,) by direction and under the orders of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Militia, who had commissioned him to select from the best volunteer organizations of the State such companies as could be relied upon, if the emergency should arise and who would be ready to move upon twenty-four hours' notice.

"Upon satisfying the general, not only of the willingness but also of the ability of my command to start whenever desired, he then and there directed me to consider myself and command as under orders.

"The general about the same time imparted similar information to other volunteer organizations of this county.

"My orders, coming as they did from the commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania troops, were so imperative in their nature and admitted of so little delay that I immediately set about perfecting and equipping my command for active field duty. The same day upon which my orders were received, the company was divided into squads for the purpose of more effective drilling, which was continued uninterruptedly, (save on Saturdays and Sundays,) up to the day before we left for Harrisburg, April 16, 1861. The drills were not confined to the service of the guns and the duties incident to drivers and the care of horses; the men were also well instructed in the use of the sabre, the only legitimate arm of defense of an artilleryman when dismounted and away from his guns.

"During the month of January, a number of the leading citizens having been apprised of the secret orders under which my command was placed, purchased for the use of the men one hundred overcoats,[2] which were worn on the 22d of February at a general parade of the company. On the 15th day of April,

[1] Union Bank Building. He resided in the rear part

[2] The meeting comprised the following gentlemen, who then raised a fund for that purpose: John McManus, G. A. Nicolls, David McKnight, Edward Wallace, Horatio Trexler, H. H. Muhlenberg, William M. Hiester, James Millholland and C. H. Hunter.

1861, whilst at drill some three miles from the city, intelligence was received of the proclamation of the President of the United States calling for seventy-five thousand men.

"The Governor of the State was immediately telegraphed that the Ringgold Light Artillery was ready to move without any delay whatever. I then suspended drill, returned to the city, and, after directing a certain signal to be sounded upon receipt of orders, dismissed the command.

"At twenty minutes after eleven o'clock A.M., April 16, 1861, the following telegram was received by me:

"'HARRISBURG, April 16, 1861.

"'*To Captain James McKnight:*

"'Bring your command to Harrisburg by first train. If any of the men need equipments and arms they will be provided here by the General Government. Lose no time.

"'By order of the Governor.

"'ELI SLIFER.'

"At noon of the same day, forty minutes after the receipt of the order, the command declared itself ready to move at one o'clock P.M.

"A committee having been appointed to make all arrangements for transportation, reported that after conferring with G. A. Nicolls, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, they were advised by him to take the regular passenger train at six o'clock P. M., as a special, being subject to unavoidable delay, would in all probability not reach Harrisburg until after the arrival of the regular train.

"Acting upon this advice, I left Reading with my command, numbering one hundred and one men, fully armed and equipped, on the evening of April 16, 1861, at six o'clock, reaching Harrisburg at eight o'clock."

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

FIRST SOLDIERS FROM BERKS COUNTY IN CIVIL WAR.—The following eight companies comprise the men from Berks County who, as volunteers, offered their services to the government in answer to the call of the President for troops, and were mustered into military service for three months:

Ringgold Light Art., 25th Regt., Capt. Jas. McKnight.
Co. G, 1st Regt., Capt. George W. Alexander.
Co. H, 5th Regt., Capt. Frank M. Cooley.
Co. C, 7th Regt., Capt. Isaac Schroeder.
Co. D, 7th Regt., Capt. George S. Herbst.
Co. G, 7th Regt., Capt. Albert F. Rightmyer.
Co. A, 14th Regt., Capt. David A. Griffith.
Co. E, 14th Regt., Capt. John C. Shearer.

RINGGOLD LIGHT ARTILLERY.—This company was recruited at Reading, and mustered into service at Harrisburg April 18, 1861.

James McKnight, captain.
Henry Nagle, first lieutenant.
William Graeff, second lieutenant.
George W. Durell, first sergeant.
Daniel Kreisher, second sergeant.
Henry Rush, third sergeant.
Jeremiah Seiders, fourth sergeant.
Levi J. Homan, first corporal.
F. W. Folkman, second corporal.
Jacob Womert, third corporal.
Horatio Leader, fourth corporal.
John A. Hook and George B. Eckert, buglers.

Privates.—Solomon D. Ash, James M. Anthony, Anthony Ammon, Charles B. Ansart, Augustus Berger, George S. Bickley, Reuben R. Burkhart, Harrison G. Bouse, William W. Bowers, David Bechtel, Addison Gehry, Charles W. Gebhart, Henry Geiger, Lemuel Gries, James H. Gentzler, Samuel Hamilton, Amos Huyett, William Herbst, Nathaniel B. Hill, Andrew S. Helms, William Haberacker, Jacob J. Hessler, Franklin Housel, John L. Kennedy, Geo. W. Knabb, John D. Koch, Aaron Bechtel, Charles A. Bitting, Henry Coleman, William F. Christ, Amos Drenkel, Daniel M. Dickinson, Edward G. Ebling, Benjamin F. Ermentrout, Henry E. Eisenbeis, William C. Eben, Samuel Evans, Robert Eltz, Henry Fleck, Adam Frees, John Frees, Jr., Harrison Fox, Christian C. Frantz, Adam Faust, William W. Fix, James A. Fox, Jacob Leeds, Harrison Lutz, Peter A. Lantz, Daniel J. Levan, George D. Leaf, Aaron H. Levan, Christopher Leoser, George S. Lauman, Isaac S. Leeds, Charles Levan, Franklin Shaeffer, Edward L. Smith, Franklin Smeck, Geo. W. Silvis, Edward Scull, Chas. Spangler, Jonathan Shearer, Wm. H. Smith, Albert H. Shirey, William Sauerbier, Albert H. Seyfert, Daniel Witman, Henry Whiteside, Daniel S. Yohn, John L. Yohn, Frederick M. Yeager, Daniel Maltzberger, Charles P. Muhlenberg, Joseph H. McKnight, Wm. M. Miller, William P. Mock, James L. Mast, Howard McIlvaine, John H. McLenegan, Henry Neihart, Edward P. Pearson, Jr., James Pfleger, Frederick Peck, Frederick H. Phillippi, Ferdinand S. Ritter, Henry Rush, William Rapp, Jr., Francis Rambo, Isaiah Rambo, George B. Rhoades, Jackson Sherman.

MAJOR JAMES MCKNIGHT was the son of John McKnight, cashier of the Pennsylvania Branch Bank at Reading. He was born in the bank building March 20, 1820, and received his higher education at Princeton College. Upon his return from college he entered the hardware-store of Daniel M. Keim & Co. as a clerk. In 1841 he became associated with Joseph L. Stichter, and they together, under the name of

Stichter & McKnight, conducted the business till he retired in 1858. During that time he was actively interested in military affairs. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he was the first captain to offer the services of his company, the Ringgold Light Artillery, to the government and to report for duty at Harrisburg. He served with this company for three months. Then he was commissioned a major of artillery in the regular army and served till the close of the war. He has since lived in retirement.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The First Regiment was organized at Harrisburg on April 20th. In pursuance of orders, it performed duty at several places in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia till July 23d, when it returned to Harrisburg, and was there honorably discharged. During its service it did not participate in any battles; but it accomplished much good by checking any movement on the part of the rebels in arms along our borders. It included the following company, which was recruited at Reading, and mustered into service on April 20, 1861:

COMPANY G.

George W. Alexander, captain.
William A. H. Lewis, first lieutenant.
Thomas M. Richards, second lieutenant.
William McNall, first sergeant.
William Eisenhower, second sergeant.
Patrick Bloomfield, third sergeant.
Samuel G. Boone, fourth sergeant.
Diller B. Groff, first corporal.
Daniel Kelly, second corporal.
George Ashenfelter, third corporal.
Henry Beckhart, fourth corporal.
Richard H. Fisher and D. H. Snyder, musicians.

Privates.—William H. Andrews, David L. Acker, Charles Boyle, John Boland, Allen Bechtel, Henry Becker, Jacob K. Becker, Charles A. Briner, Jacob N. Boyer, George W. Boger, Philip Benson, Elijah F. Body, James A. Clark, John Connelly, William Coxell, William H. Clark, Samuel K. Clark, Charles H. Davis, William F. Dougherty, James Eisenhower, Thomas T. Eyrich, Charles Eisenhower, Harrison Fix, William S. Fox, Henry Goodhart, George Graff, Chas. A. Golden, Jr., Nathaniel Gay, Jacob Gabriel, Henry Gossler, Michael Hasson, J. Brooke Harper, Patrick Holland, Charles A. Heckler, Daniel E. Hafer, Wm. D. Krause, George W. Leedom, Wellington Levan, George F. Linderman, Isaiah Miller, De Witt Clinton Morris, Frank P. Muhlenberg, George W. McMichael, William Miller, Charles D. Nagle, Albert Nagle, Wm. G. Row, Henry S. Reeser, Jacob R. Reigel, William Reilly, Percival Rhoads, James H. Reed, Geo. Rummel, Wm. Strawbridge, John D. Stieff, Albert Sheridan, Henry A. Summons, Joel Setley, John Shine, Conrad Strahle, James E. Teed, Robert Toole, Maybury Van Reed, John F. Witman, George F. Yeager.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin (Harrisburg) on April 21st. It performed guard duty mostly at Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria. It was at the latter place during the disastrous battle of Bull Run, in which the brigade, to which it had been transferred, participated. It was discharged at Harrisburg on July 25th.

COMPANY H.—The following company was recruited at Reading. It was mustered into service on April 20, 1861.

Captain, Franklin M. Cooley.
First Lieutenant, Thomas S. Brenholtz.
Second Lieutenant, Charles Parker.
First Sergeant, Henry A. Flickinger.
Second Sergeant, James R. Boyer.
Third Sergeant, William D. Clemens.
Fourth Sergeant, Howard Potts.
First Corporal, John R. Stettler.
Second Corporal, Joseph Goodhart.
Third Corporal, Madison Sutlade.
Fourth Corporal, William E. Van Reed.
Musicians, John Reed, Theodore Hertman.

Privates.—Jacob Andy, Theodore Aker, Henry Anthony, Matthew Baxter, William Banon, Peter Clouser, Henry Cleveland, Aaron Doebler, Robert Devine, John B. Eisenbise, James Ely, Julius A. Engleman, Peter Finkbone, Elias Fox, Reuben Homan, George Haines, Hiram B. Homan, Daniel Hogan, Jacob Hell, William High, John Hetrick, Lewis Hummel, Richard Hebit, John H. Johnson, John A. Keen, Julius W. Korfkowoski, James W. Kissinger, George J. Killner, Aaron E. Killner, Henry A. Lotz, Henry Lott, John Lancaster, Michael E. Lotz, John Lutz, Charles McDonough, Isaac D. Morris, Samuel G. McKnable, John Meck, Daniel Moore, Harrison Neider, Joseph Nagle, Peter Noll, John O'Reilly, William Phillips, William Quigg, John W. Rambo, Henry Rapp, Frank E. Reifsnyder, Elias Shafer, John W. Seiders, John Smith, Henry Stettler, George Shaefer, John Stoltz, Charles Saunders, Henry Schreffler, William Ulrich, William Vergees, John Weidner, William Weidner, Daniel M. Weidner, Aaron S. Wright, John K. Wright, Edward Young.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on April 22d. It was encamped

for over a month at Chambersburg. On June 8th it moved southwardly. It was stationed at Williamsport on the 19th, and whilst there, late in the evening of that day, an alarm was raised which caused the whole brigade (Third) to be called to arms and formed into line of battle; but, beyond distant picket-firing, nothing further was heard. On July 2d it began the march to Martinsburg. On the way it confiscated the contents of an extensive flour-mill, (a large amount of grain and flour and one hundred and fifty barrels of whiskey), the owner having been a captain in the rebel army. Shortly afterward it was encamped at Charlestown, where it remained, without special incident, until ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service in the latter part of July. The following three companies were recruited in Berks County :

COMPANY C.—Recruited at Friedensburg, Berks County, and mustered in April 23, 1861 :

Isaac Schroeder, captain.
Henry R. Myers, first lieutenant.
Peter Y. Edelman, second lieutenant.
Franklin B. Laucks, first sergeant.
Henry S. Boyer, second sergeant.
William C. Baker, third sergeant.
Reuben Kaufman, fourth sergeant.
Isaac Pott, first corporal.
George Foos, Jr., second corporal.
Jeremiah H. Hauck, third corporal.
John C. Steckline, fourth corporal.
Peter H. Hauck and George A. Eltz, musicians.

Privates—Enoch Adam, Benneville Angstadt, Edwin S. Bear, Aaron Bright, Thomas Best, Wm. D. Brown, Edmond Y. Bock, Alexander Bigger, John H. Clemmens, Washington G. Dengler, John G. Dengler, Edward Draher, Wellington Egel, Jos. Eberhardt, John Fiese, Joel Ginder, Celestial Good, Caleb Gallagher, Harrison Gechter, Charles Hafer, Israel Hafer, Daniel Hunter, Jas. H. Harner, Henry Hauck, Jacob Holm, Henry H. Harbold, Samuel B. Jones, Fred'k Kindly, David Keller, Ebenezer C. Lell, Henry R. Laucks, Jacob Link, Nathaniel Lindermuth, Jeremiah Lotz, Daniel Meck, Aaron Moyer, Frederick Mohle, Seyer Melot, John Madary, Peter Maurer, Mahlon A. McNoldy, Wm. Poorman, Chas. Rothermel, Ginder Rank, Daniel Rothenberger, Henry Sheaffer, Jacob F. Schild, Henry Schroeder, Zachariah Swavely, Isaac Sider, Henry Schmeck, Michael R. Shultz, Frederick H. Sener, Jacob Trexell, Albert S. Tool, William Voght, Amos Wentzel, Jonathan Wentzel, John Weidner, Daniel Wentzel, John Williams, Aaron Yoder, Solomon Yeakle.

COMPANY D.—Recruited at Pleasantville, Berks County, and mustered in April 23, 1861 :

George S. Herbst, captain.
Samuel Baus, first lieutenant.
Joel Ruppert, second lieutenant.
Charles G. Kline, first sergeant.
Abraham Ruppert, second sergeant.
Peter Shafer, third sergeant.
Edward F. Reed, fourth sergeant.
John J. Nash, first corporal.
William Hassler, second corporal.
Jacob Shafer, third corporal.
Lenhard Swizhard, fourth corporal.
Joel Frederick and Elias Angstadt, musicians.

Privates.—Benjamin Angstadt, Abner Brutzman, Henry Bobb, Henry Beck, Abraham Bobb, Marcus Bean, Franklin Burns, Henry Boyer, William Bouchat, Simon Clouser, Levi Clouser, William Cleaver, Daniel Crackens, Jacob Drezer, David H. Delcamp, William Dreyer, Peter Eck, Samuel Eckert, Robert Engel, Francis Fisher, William Foreman, Benjamin Goodwin, George Hewett, William Hassler, Jonas Hassler, Joel R. Housman, Joseph Harris, George F. Hungerford, George Hummel, Edward Harper, Charles Hatner, Henry Kash, Geo. Kemp, John List, John S. Leeds, Franklin Lins, Daniel Moyer, George Moore, Michael Miller, James A. Murron, John Mitchell, C. Henry Mathew, David Paul, Franklin Reidenauer, John Reimer, William Roland, Francis Rothenberger, George Richards, Julius Shafer, Franklin Specht, Amos Syler, Daniel Staufer, D. George Sellers, Paul Simon, Simon Stout, H. John Sowers, Michael Sulvier, William Souder, Albert Stewart, Albert Sides, Levi Strunk, Ephraim Updegrove, Joseph Wibel, Daniel Yoder, Peter Yoder.

COMPANY G.—Recruited at Reading, Berks County, and mustered in April 23, 1861 :

Albert F. Rightmyer, captain.
Cornelius Wise, first lieutenant.
Jacob H. Worth, second lieutenant.
John G. Ulrich, first sergeant.
Anthony Heller, second sergeant.
Abraham Latshaw, third sergeant.
William Runyeon, fourth sergeant.
Jacob Ege, first corporal.
William H. Dehart, second corporal.
Thomas Craton, third corporal.
George Hart, fourth corporal.
Gideon Ginder and Henry Benneville, musicians.

Privates.—John C. Anthony, Charles Bachman, Marks Bechtel, Sidney Bank, William Brown, James Boyer, Augustus Burkert, William Boone, William Breneiser, Fillermachus Berkert, Daniel D. Baker, James Berstler, Samuel T. Baker, William Clymer, Aaron Deem, Edward Dyer, John Denhard, George Dougherty, Stephen Edgar, Reuben Freas, Martin S.

Goodhart, George W. Grant, William Graul, Levi Hildebrand, Henry A. Haak, William Heifert, Augustus Hauck, Samuel H. Jones, George L. Knupp, William Kline, Samuel Kissinger, John C. Kribbs, John S. Ludwig, William A. Lewis, William Mohr, George Miller, John Mergert, William Murphy, Russel Miller, George Obenhauser, Obediah R. Priestley, Henry J. Penrose, Marion Rauck, Simon M. Rush, Isaac E. Robinson, Damon Steuben, Albert A. Simon, William Sands, Damon Shultz, Jacob Spotz, John R. St. Clair, Henry Siegfried, Alfred J. Stout, James E. Stout, John Taylor, Francis Thomas, James H. Vandeever, James D. Whitman, George Wunder, Oliver B. Wilson, Frank B. Wilson, Godfrey Weiler, John A. Walker, John Whitman.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on April 30th. Richards McMichael[1] was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph A. McLean major of the regiment. Both were from Reading. It was encamped at Camp Johnston, in Lancaster, till June 3d, having been thoroughly drilled during this interval; and subsequently it marched to Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Martinsburg, Bunker's Hill and Harper's Ferry, doing picket and guard duty, and making various expeditions to encounter the enemy. Whilst at the latter place the term of enlistment expired and it was accordingly ordered to Harrisburg. On its way it encamped and remained two weeks at Carlisle, where it was mustered out of service. Harrisburg was then full of returning troops. A large proportion of this regiment re-enlisted in various military organizations of Pennsylvania. It included two companies from Berks County.

COMPANY A.—Recruited at Reading and mustered in April 27, 1861:

D. A. Griffith, captain.
J. A. McLean, first lieutenant.
E. J. Rauch, second lieutenant.
J. Phillippi, first sergeant.
Amos Arnold, second sergeant.
H. Missimer, third sergeant.
F. W. Berg, fourth sergeant.
Thomas Gabriel, first corporal.
G. W. Rapp, second corporal.
S. Dampman, third corporal.
Bentley Smith, fourth corporal.
H. Goodhart and Francis Bauer, musicians.

Privates.—John Armstrong, Moses Burns, Joseph Bauman, Daniel Bosler, John H. Brookins, Matthias Bell, Nelson Bell, Joseph Chalfant, William Cook, Bartholomew DeVoute, Charles M. Diehm, Jacob Finkbone, Augustus Farrel, Daniel Finkbone, Samuel Fix, Henry Getrost, Leonard Getz, Aaron Goodman, Emanuel Gottschall, Gotlieb Hiller, John S. Hindman, John H. Hassinger, George M. Hayes, Jacob Houder, James High, Samuel Husk, Benjamin Hummel, Benjamin Klemmer, Nicholas Kramer, Daniel Kerper, William R. Lewis, William Large, William Lawrence, Joseph Lawrence, Levi Miller, Charles Miron, Joel May, Charles Noland, George Pollam, Henry Quimby, Charles Riegel, Milton Roy, Henry Regenfuss, Ephraim Smeck, Harrison Stieff, Robert Simon, Charles Smith, Nicholas Smith, F. B. Shalters, Jr., A. S. Seaman, Henry Sailor, Henderson Sample, James A. Shultz, Cyrus Trout, Urias Traite, James Toole, James M. Thompson, Van Tassel, Frederick Ulmer, Cornelius Uxly, Peter Wolf, Edwin Whitman, Philip Weidner, Samuel Zellers.

COMPANY E.—Recruited at Womelsdorf, Berks County, and mustered in April 24, 1861:

John C. Shearer, captain.
John T. Schoener, first lieutenant.
William G. Moore, second lieutenant.
George N. Steach, first sergeant.
Cyrus Oberly, second sergeant.
Henry Weighman, third sergeant.
William Weinhold, fourth sergeant.
James Gaul, first corporal.
Henry Gutwald, second corporal.
Levi Bennethum, third corporal.
Eli Dougherty, fourth corporal.
John Daniels and Cyrus Heffelfinger, musicians.

Privates.—James Ayres, Henry Arnold, Samuel Arnold, Samuel Barket, William Bennethum, Charles Bennethum, John Brechbill, Jonathan Bennethum, John Clouser, Peter Capp, Jacob Deppen, David Dissinger, Levi Dehart, Isaac Fiddle, William Fink, Chas. Folk, William Fry, William Gast, Henry Haywood, Henry Harp, Wm. Honics, Mandon Hawk, Reuben Hendricks, John Hampton, Frederick Hoffman, William Himmelreich, John Haas, Samuel Klahr, Israel Koch, George W. Kuhns, Henry P. Kautz, Henry Kohler, William Lash, John H. Liveringhouse, Benjamin Lash, Lawrence Meck, Elias Moyer, William Madary, Samuel Mathew, Thomas McGuire, Augustus Milligsock, Peter Muskness, Milton B. Nice, Lew Owens, Samuel Parsons, Frederick Putt, Jas. Pollum, James Reinhart, Henry Rosenberger, Jeremiah Russell, Isaac Rose, Isaac Scholl, Emanuel Stout, Zadoc Smith, Michael Shaffer, William W. Seidel, William Strouse, James Seidel, Daniel Spotz, Cyrus Ulrich, Peter Wise, William H. Wenrich, Levi Wise, George Weiser, William H. Wells, Samuel Whitaker, Percival Zechman.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. KEIM was born at Reading on June 13, 1813. He was the eldest

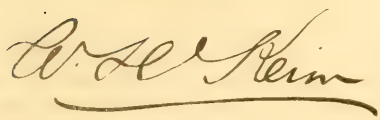
[1] For further account see 134th Regiment.

son of Benneville Keim, the President of the Farmers' Bank for a number of years, Mayor of Reading for three terms, and a prominent and enterprising business man of the county. His mother was Mary High, a daughter of General William High, a wealthy farmer of Cumru township, at "Poplar Neck," and a man prominent in the military affairs of the county.

At the age of twelve years he entered the Military Academy at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, which, during its active existence, was one of the foremost educational institutions in the United States, and was graduated with honor in 1829. Upon returning home he entered the store of his father, which was then one of the largest general hardware-stores in Reading, and continued actively engaged in this pursuit for nearly thirty years—the greater part of the time as a proprietor of a large store in co-partnership with his brother, John H. Keim. Besides the store business, he encouraged enterprises generally for the development of Reading.

His early military training gave him a natural taste for military affairs, and he found a field for its gratification in the volunteer service of the State Militia. Before the age of seventeen years, he was an Orderly Sergeant of the "Washington Grays," and in 1837 he became





Captain—succeeding his cousin, Captain Daniel M. Keim. He was promoted rapidly till 1842, when he was elected Major-General of the Fifth Division of Penna. Vols., which was composed of Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties. In that year he took a prominent part in the Military Encampment held at Reading, which was an eventful occasion in the history of military affairs in this county. Among other distinguished military men, General Winfield Scott was in attendance. In 1844, during

the terrible religious riot at Philadelphia, he was ordered to assist in quelling the disturbances, which resulted in loss of life and property. He was under Gen. Robert Patterson, Senior Major-General in the State. The good opinion, which General Keim's command had won, was justly expressed in the following extract from General Order, No. 30, issued by General Patterson, when the detachment of the Fifth Division was relieved until further orders:

"The Major-General further desires to express his knowledge of their exemplary and soldier-like deportment while under his command. He will at all times be happy to serve with such troops. Berks County may well be proud of her volunteer soldiery."

His services in organizing our local militia and in bringing them under proper discipline were both untiring and successful, thereby placing them in the front rank of the volunteer soldiers of the State.

In 1848 he was elected to the office of Mayor of Reading for one term. He was the second Mayor of the city. He had been nominated and run as the Whig candidate in the previous year, but a third candidate in the field, who ran independently, caused his defeat. Several years afterward, he took great—if not the principal—interest in establishing at Reading the "Pennsylvania Military Institute," for the purpose of enabling young men to obtain education in military matters. In November, 1858, he was elected to represent Berks County in Congress, to fill the vacancy till March following, caused by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones. In October, previously, Jones had been defeated in a campaign for re-election by John Schwartz, through a coalition of Republicans and Independent Democrats. When Jones resigned to accept the mission to Austria, this political feeling was still active, and it resulted in the election of General Keim as the Republican candidate against Joel B. Wanner, the Democratic candidate. He was the first and the only Republican elected to represent this district in Congress. In 1859 he was elected Surveyor-General of the State for the term of three years. At that time he also held the office of Major-General of militia.

In 1860, whilst at Harrisburg, after the result of the Presidential election in favor of the Republican party had become known, General Keim suggested to Governor Curtin that the commonwealth be put in a condition of defense, inasmuch as the signs of discontent indicated civil strife; and he recommended in that behalf a general encampment of the militia of the State. Governor Curtin accepted this timely suggestion, and, in pursuance of an order by him, an encampment was held at York, in the beginning of September, 1860, with General Keim as the chief in command. In January following, upon visiting his home at Reading, he called upon Captain James McKnight, who commanded the Ringgold Light Artillery, a company of volunteers in his brigade, and asked him to keep his company in readiness so as to be able to respond promptly to any order that might be given. Through this notice, the Ringgold Light Artillery came to be the first company that responded to the President's call for troops and reported for duty at Harrisburg in April, 1861. General Keim offered his services when the crisis arose, and Gov. Curtin appointed him to a command of State troops under the first requisition of the President. Major-General Robert Patterson commanded the Pennsylvania line, which was composed of two divisions, and served for three months in the campaign on the Upper Potomac. The headquarters were at Chambersburg, and General Keim was in command of the Second Division. On June 15th, this army was encamped at Hagerstown, and on July 2d, it crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

A force under "Stonewall" Jackson was met shortly afterward at "Falling Waters," but after a skirmish it fell back, and its camp at Hoke's Run was occupied. On July 15th, the army advanced from Martinsburg to Bunker's Hill, and on the 17th Charlestown was reached. By that time the term of service of many of the regiments expired and orders for their muster out were issued. The column was so much weakened thereby that it withdrew to Harper's Ferry.

After the campaign on the Upper Potomac, General Keim received from the President the appointment of Brigadier-General of National

troops; and then resigning the office of Surveyor-General, he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. His brigade was attached to General Casey's division of General Keyes' corps, and was sent to Fortress Monroe, where, under the command of General McClellan, it advanced towards Richmond. At the battle of Williamsburg, (one of the most severe contests of the war), General Keim distinguished himself. Although too sick to be on duty, he could not be prevented from leaving the hospital, mounting his horse and leading his brigade on the field. His coolness, judgment and great bravery during the action were conspicuous. Though under fire nearly the whole time, he was perfectly calm. A bomb fell almost under his horse. Every one about him turned pale from fear. The explosion covered him with mud. After the battle, General McClellan called on him, complimented him for the great service which he had rendered, and ordered him to the post of honor in advance of the army. But the excitement incident to this battle aggravated his illness and he was obliged to ask for a furlough. This was granted and he returned to Harrisburg, where his family had taken up a temporary residence. Unfortunately, his health was too far gone, and he died on May 18, 1862, in the very prime of life and usefulness, aged forty-eight years. The news of his death produced a profound sensation of regret throughout the Army of the Potomac. General McClellan was deeply affected by the loss of this faithful commander, and he, on May 26th following, issued a General Order announcing his death and complimenting his faithful, patriotic services to his country, which was read to every regiment in the army. His remains were brought to Reading, and buried with military honors in the Charles Evans Cemetery.

A public meeting of citizens was held on May 20, 1862, for the purpose of expressing regret over General Keim's death. A committee—of which Hon. J. Pringle Jones, ex-president judge of the county, was chairman—reported appropriate resolutions, including, among truthful sentiments, the following high tribute:

"For long years, a prosperous merchant, we knew him as one whose praises were on all men's tongues, as well for enterprise in business and liberality in promoting the good of the community, as for indulgence to those who were his debtors, and for the exercise of a wide charity to the poor. We knew him, too, when misfortune overtook him, and we know with what honor and honesty and with what fortitude he passed through the dark days of adversity. In the varied relations of his private life he was greatly beloved; and in his death our city and county have lost a citizen whose modest deportment, exemplary conduct, public spirit and sterling integrity endeared him most deservedly to the people."

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The insurrection having been too powerful to be suppressed by the first display of military authority, the President issued a second proclamation, calling upon the States to furnish two hundred thousand men who were to be enlisted for three years. The response was prompt and vigorous. The quota of men from Pennsylvania was soon filled by the patriotic impulses of her people.

The following companies comprise the men from Berks County who enlisted as volunteers for three years:

Company A, 32d Regt., Capt. Jacob Lenhart Jr.
Company D, 32d Regt., Capt. William Briner.
Company F, 32d Regt., Capt. Washington Richards.
Company I, 36th Regt., Capt. Jerome Myers.
Company L, 44th Regt., Capt. J. C. A. Hoffeditz.
Company M, 44th Regt., Capt. Thomas S. Richards.
Company E, 46th Regt., Capt. Cornelius Wise.
Company D, 48th Regt., Capt. Henry Nagle.
Company B, 50th Regt., Capt. Hervey Herman.
Company E, 50th Regt., Capt. William H. Diehl.
Company H, 50th Regt., Capt. Thomas S. Brenholtz.
Company B, 55th Regt., Capt. John C. Shearer.
Company K, 59th Regt., Capt. Charles Chauncey.
Company G, 70th Regt., Capt. George E. Clymer.
Company G, 74th Regt., Capt. William J. Bart.
Company L, 80th Regt., Capt. Charles C. McCormick.
Company I, 83d Regt., Capt. Robert W. McCartney.
Company A, 88th Regt., Capt. George W. Knabb.
Company B, 88th Regt., Capt. Henry A. Myers.
Company H, 88th Regt., Capt. David A. Griffith.
Company B, 93d Regt., Capt. John E. Arthur.
Company G, 93d Regt., Capt. Alexander C. Maitland.
Company K, 93d Regt., Capt. David C. Keller.
Company G, 96th Regt., Capt. James N. Douden.
Company D, Capt. George W. Durell.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Thirty-second Regiment included companies A, D and F, from Berks County, the other companies being from Bucks and Philadelphia Counties. It was mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg, on July 27, 1861, after an experience of two months in drilling in camp near Easton.

It was immediately ordered to Washington; and after remaining there till August 2nd, proceeded to Tennallytown, a village six miles northwest from the Capitol, and was there encamped with other troops. While in camp the regiment was drilled, and assisted in erecting Fort Pennsylvania, which was a formidable and very important earthwork. On October 9th it moved over the Potomac and encamped near Langley in the army line stretching nearly twenty miles along the Virginia shore. Here they did skirmishing, picketing and drilling.

On March 10th, 1862, it moved with the "Army of the Potomac" in search of the enemy. On April 10th it was taken by rail to Manassas Junction with the brigade (second), and thence proceeded to a point opposite Fredericksburg. Whilst there the trooops were reviewed by President Lincoln. From this point they marched down the Rappahannock, arriving at the White House on the 11th of May, where the 2nd brigade checked the enemy's movements, and repulsed an attack upon the train of the Reserves. On May 13th they were within a few miles of Richmond, occupying the extreme right and in advance of the main line; there they were attacked by the enemy, and held their ground against vastly superior numbers, resting upon the field at night. At 2 A. M. on the following morning the regiment was relieved. In withdrawing from the field, it passed under a heavy fire from the enemy by which it suffered some loss. At Gaines' Mill, the division, including this regiment, was held in reserve; but the enemy soon broke through the first line, and for two hours the regiment was left to bear the brunt of the fierce assault of the enemy, when it was relieved by other troops. Its conduct in this battle was highly praised by General Meade upon the field. On May 15th the regiment was withdrawn across the Chickahominy, and in June following it was engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill, which was fought by McClellan to save the material of his army. On June 29th it was posted on picket duty toward Richmond. In an engagement there, the regiment was sent forward to feel the enemy, and was received with a withering fire of musketry.

While the whole line was engaged a supporting regiment mistook the 32nd Regiment in the smoke of battle for the enemy, and opened fire upon its ranks, throwing the men into disorder and causing them to break; but they did not leave the field. At 11 o'clock in the night of that day the division was withdrawn and marched to Malvern Hill, and afterward to Harrison's Landing, where it was encamped until August 1st following.

After the Army of the Potomac was ordered to evacuate the Peninsula, the 32nd Regiment moved to Warrenton after passing other points, and there, on August 24th, was formed in line of battle, but without entering an engagement. Subsequently the regiment was engaged in a battle at Hall's Hill, near Manassas Junction, and its loss was severe; and at Antietam, on the 16th and 17th of September, where they fought for hours until relieved by other troops. Fifty-one of their number were killed and wounded in this battle. In October, November and December they moved toward Fredericksburg, where they were engaged in battle on the 13th of December. During the charge upon the enemy the regiment maintained its position with great firmness, and was among the very last to retire. It lost there in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and twenty-eight men.

After marching to several places without an engagement it moved to the defenses of Washington on February 8th, where it was attached to the 22nd Army Corps. There it was given an opportunity to rest and recruit its ranks, having been greatly reduced by severe fighting and by long and fatiguing marches. It remained here until January 6th, 1864, when it was ordered to duty in West Virginia, under General Sickel. The regiment was then commanded by Major William Briner, and with other troops (Fourth Reserves) did picket duty on the roads in the vicinity of Martinsburg during January;

and after marching and counter-marching for about a week for the purpose of finding the enemy and guarding against surprise, in which the men were completely exhausted by loss of sleep and much exposure, they again performed picket duty on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Martinsburg until March 29th, when they moved to Harper's Ferry. In the beginning of April they proceeded across the Alleghenies to Grafton and thence to the Kanawha Valley; there this regiment was placed under the command of Captain Jacob Lenhart, Major William Briner having been sent to the hospital at Grafton, on account of severe injury on his right hand. On the 6th of May they had a lively skirmish with the Sixtieth Virginia troops at Princetown and during the next two days had a long march of thirty miles to the gap in Walker (or Cloyd) Mountain, near Shannon bridge. On May 9th they had an engagement near by, in which the enemy was routed; there Captain Lenhart was wounded and the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Robert Johnson. In the charge upon the enemy's works the regiment had three color-bearers shot down. After considerable marching they halted at Meadow Bluff on May 19th. In this time they had much skirmishing with the enemy; and every night a strong guard was posted around the camp to avoid surprise. The men suffered much from hunger, and many were without soles on their shoes. On May 22d they moved to Millville, near Louisburg, and while there their term of service expired. In pursuance of orders they proceeded *via* Pittsburg to Philadelphia, where they were mustered out of service on June 17, 1864.

COMPANY A.—This company was recruited at Reading, and mustered out June 17, 1864, except where otherwise mentioned.

Jacob Lenhart, Jr., capt., must. in June 7, 1861; wounded at Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864.

Jacob Lehman, 1st lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; disch. by order of War Dept., Aug. 19, 1862.

Michael Walters, 1st lieut., must. in July 28, 1861, disch. Sept. 15, 1863.

Amos N. Seitzinger, 1st lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Sept. 26, 1862; to 1st lieut. Oct. 26, 1863.

Jeremiah A. Clouse, 2d lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; res. Feb. 20, 1862.

Sebastian Eckle, 2d lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; res. July 18, 1862.

Daniel Setley, 2d lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. Oct. 24, 1863.

John S. Painter, 1st sergt., must. in June 18, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.

Jacob C. Esterly, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; disch on surg. certif. Oct. 31, 1862.

George Mosser, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.

Lewis Griffith, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.

Henry K. Mull, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.

Chas. Fredericks, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.

John Wittich, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1862.

Richard Yeager, 1st sergt., must. in July 9, 1861; trans. to 3d brig., 2d div. dept. West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.

Francis D. Nagle, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; killed at White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862.

Henry Kenler, corp., must. in June 18, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1862.

Peter Hartenstein, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.

William J. Smith, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862.

Henry W. Esser, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862.

Flarian Harbach, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.

Henry J. Richards, musician, must. in June 7, 1861.

John D. Hertzog, musician, must. in June 7, 1861; must. out as private.

Privates.

Jacob D. Angstadt, must. in June 7, 1861.

James D. Ash, must. in June 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.

John Bedencup, must. in June 7, 1861.

Richard Boone, must. in June 7, 1861.

John Broadhurst, must. in June 7, 1861.

Benjamin Brady, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 24, 1863.

Henry Bowman, must. in June 7, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.

John H. Babb, must. in June 7, 1861; wounded and pris. at Cloyd Mountain, West. Va., May 9, 1864; must. out May 30, 1865.

James Calvert, must. in June 18, 1861.

Samuel Derr, must. in June 18, 1861.

William Degroat, must. in Feb. 19, 1862; trans. to 3d brig. 2d div. dept., West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.

David English, must. in July 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Andrew Fegely, must. in June 7, 1861.
Samuel B. Frey, must. in June 7, 1861.
James A. Fix, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.
Allen M. Frey, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 3d brig., 2d div. dept. West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Daniel Greaff, must. in June 7, 1861.
David J. Goodman, must. in June 7, 1861.
Jacob Ganster, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.
Joseph Good, must. in July 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.
Frederick Garst, must. in July 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
Albert S. Greth, must. in June 7, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Henry A. Harner, must. in June 7, 1861.
George Hodern, must. in June 7, 1861.
John Hodern, must. in June 7, 1861.
Lewis Hart, must. in July 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 17, 1861.
Peter F. Holland, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1861.
Marks D. Haws, must. in July 18, 1861; trans. to 3d Brig., 2d Div. Dept., West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Harrison Harbach, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to 3d Brig., 2d Div. Dept. of West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
William P. Holland, must. in June 7, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Albert S. Henershotz, must. in June 7, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Daniel Harbach, must. in July 20, 1861; died at Washington, June 7, 1862; bd. in Mil. Asy. Cem.
Andrew Jackson, must. in June 7, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Christian J. Koch, must. in June 7, 1861.
John Koch, must. in June 7, 1861.
Francis Kocher, must. in June 18, 1861.
Jacob S. Kunsman, must. in June 7, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Samuel S. Kissinger, must. in July 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862
Henry C. Keehn, must. in July 18, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Lewis Kershner, must. in July 19, 1861; trans. to 3d Brig., 2d Div. Dept. West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Augustus Marquat, must. in July 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1863.
Henry G. Milans, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; wounded and ordered to report to the adj.-gen.'s office, Washington.
Patrick Murphy, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; trans. to 3d Brig., 2d Div. Dept. West Va., June 6, 1861, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Wm. McDonough, must. in June 18, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Peter McQuaid, must. in June 18, 1861.
John McDonough, must. in June 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1863.
Hugh McGettigan, must. in July 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1862.
Charles Neebe, must. in July 18, 1861.
John O'Neal, must. in June 7, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Cloyd Mountain, West Va., May 9, 1864; must. out Sept. 23, 1864.
Henry Otten, must. in June 7, 1861; died at Smoketown, Va., Oct. 12, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
James B. Old, must. in July 18, 1861; killed at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864; vet.
William Peters, must. in June 7, 1861.
Abraham Perry, must. in Feb. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1862.
Levi Richards, must. in July 28, 1861.
Augustus Rhein, must. in June 7, 1861.
Levi B. Rhoads, must. in June 7, 1861.
John Rork, must. in June 18, 1861.
Ludwig Rupp, must. in June 18, 1861.
Emanuel Richards, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
Nicholas Ribble, must. in July 18, 1861; killed at White Oak Swamp June 30, 1862.
Charles Schroth, must. in June 7, 1861.
Ephraim Z. Sellers, must. in June 7, 1861.
Henry S. Smith, must. in June 7, 1861.
Wm. Stiffenburg, must. in June 7, 1861.
Albert S. Stautler, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1862.
James A. Schofield, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V.; vet.
Frederick Saylor, must. in July 20, 1861.
James Salada, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to 3d Brig., 2d Div. Dept. West Va., June 6, and to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Chas. Schaneberger, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to 3d Brig., 2d Div. Dept. West Va., June 6, 1864, and to 54th Regt P. V. July 6, 1864.
Daniel Shafer, must. in June 7, 1861.
William Warner, must. in June 7, 1861.
Charles Weber, must. in June 7, 1861.
A. Weidenhamer, must. in June 7, 1861.
Jonas Yousc, must. in June 7, 1861.
John R. Yeich, must. in June 7, 1861.
John M. Yohn, must. in June 7, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.

COMPANY D.—This company was recruited

in Berks County, and was mustered out June 17, 1864, except where otherwise mentioned.

William Briner, capt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to major Aug. 1, 1862.

F. H. Straub, capt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 19, 1861; to capt. Aug. 1, 1862; killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Andrew J. Stetson, capt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. 2d lieut., Nov. 19, 1861; to 1st lieut., Aug. 1, 1862; to capt., March 1, 1863.

Franklin S. Bickley, 1st lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; resigned Nov. 13, 1861.

Jacob V. Shilling, 1st lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 7, 1862; to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Albert Briner, 1st lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Aug. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., March 1, 1863.

George B. Davis, 2d lieut., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt., Aug. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut., March 6, 1863.

Abra'm B. Yocum, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Nov. 20, 1861; to sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt., May 1, 1863.

James Schrader, 1st sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1862; to 1st sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

David Hollenback, 1st sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Nov. 20, 1861.

Wm. K. Leaman, sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Nov. 20, 1861; to sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.

Franklin Trussel, sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Aug. 1, 1862; to sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.

Levi Boyer, sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., Sept. 30, 1861.

William H. Parker, sergt., must. July 21, 1861; pro. to corp., March 20, 1863; to sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.

Francis Eisenbeis, sergt., must. in July 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1862; to sergt., May 1, 1863; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.

John A. Price, sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt., Nov. 19, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

John N. Smith, sergt., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt., Aug. 1, 1862.

H. H. Hemming, corp., must. in July 18, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1863.

Nelson G. Sheeder, corp., must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1863.

Lewis F. Henderson, corp., must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1863.

William Carlin, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1863.

William S. Lamb, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan 1, 1863.

Peter B. Keehn, corp., must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1863.

Adam F. Waid, corp., must. in July 13, 1861; pro. to to corp., Jan. 1, 1863; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.

Ephr'm Strohecker, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1862.

John G. Bland, corp., must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Nov. 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Henry Setley, corp., must. in July 9, 1861; pro. to corp., March 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

John S. Keever, musician, must. in June 7, 1861.

Charles K. Bechtel, musician, must. in July 21, 1861; pro. to principal musician, Sept. 1, 1862.

M. L. Huntzberger, musician, must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to principal musician, July 1, 1863.

Privates.

Obediah Achey, private, must. in June 7, 1861; died at Van Clevesville, W. Va., March 25, 1864.

Edward Allen, private, must. in July 28, 1861; trans. from Co. I.

Henry Barr, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Clark Bishop, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Jeremiah Boone, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Thomas D. Boone, private, must. in June 11, 1861.

Charles Boyer, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Philip Billing, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Dec. 10, 1862.

Samuel Bobst, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Jan. 29, 1862.

William Broom, private, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., Feb. 1, 1863.

Charles H. Barber, private, must. in July 13, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864; vet.

John H. Becker, private, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.

Wash'n L. Boyer, private, must. in June 7, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864; vet.

Jefferson Briner, private, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.

John Babb, private, must. in June 7, 1861; killed at 2d Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

David Bechtel, private, must. in July 18, 1861; mis. at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

Jacob Bechtel, private, must. in July 18, 1861; wd. and mis. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John H. Boyer, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Peter Cunningham, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Josiah Coller, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., March 25, 1863.

James Caldwell, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

Samuel Davies, private, must. in June 7, 1861.

De Losier De Parson, private, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., March 1, 1863.

Peter Dehart, private, must. in July 13, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.

Henry Dengler, private, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
James Doty, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
David C. Epphimer, private, must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt., March 1, 1864.
William Ellis, private, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Franklin Ellis, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Josiah Focht, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Nov. 27, 1862.
Edward Frill, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
David Fisher, private, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865.
Henry Geiger, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
William S. Good, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
Reuben G. Gearhart, private, must. in June 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Feb., 1862.
Emanuel Good, private, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., July 25, 1863.
Henry S. Good, private, must. in July 18, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864; vet.
William Grath, private, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Alexander Geiger, private, must. in July 13, 1861; killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
Alfred Harner, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
Sam'l L. Harrison, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
Henry Hoffman, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
James L. Hobson, private, must. in June 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Nov. 24, 1862.
Fred'k Hendley, private, must. in June 11, 1861; killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Jer'h C. Hunsberger, private, must. in July 13, 1861; wd. and pris. at Cloyd Mountain, West Va., May 9, 1864.
Albert D. Helmer, private, must. in July 12, 1861.
Morgan Kupp, private, must. in June 7, 1861; pro. to q. m. 167th regt. P. V., Dec. 11, 1862.
William Kelchner, private, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Adam F. Kellar, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
James Long, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Henry A. Lorah, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Patrick Lowrey, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Alexander Lorah, private, must. in July 20, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1864.
David Levan, private, must. in Sept. 8, 1862.
Henry Lichtenfelt, private, must. in June 11, 1861.
Samuel Mann, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Nathaniel Miles, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
William Miller, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., May 18, 1862.
Jacob Mellen, private, must. in June 7, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
Isaac Moohn, private, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Sam'l McChalicher, private, must. in July 13, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
Heber M'Cord, private, must. in July 18, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Geo. A. Raudenbush, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
William Rank, private, must. in June 7, 1861; died at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., Sept. 24, 1862.
Joseph Rorke, private, must. in July 13, 1861; missing in action at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.
William S. Sagee, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Augustus Sayboldt, private, must. in June 7, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt., Nov. 19, 1861.
Roland G. Scarlet, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Solomon S. Shaner, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Joseph Slichter, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
John Schiefley, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. June 22, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Richard Steeve, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., April 10, 1862.
Harrison Shaffer, private, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Henry J. Simmons, private, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Andrew M. Shepherd, private, must. in July 18, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Cyrus Schwartz, private, must. in June 7, 1861; mis. in action at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.
George Setley, private, must. in June 11, 1861; died at Stafford C. H., Va., Nov. 24, 1862.
George Shaffer, private, must. in Sept. 9, 1862.
James P. Thomas, private, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864.
Benj. F. Walker, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Henry Wann, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Geo. O. Weigner, private, must. in June 7, 1861.
Charles E. Wright, private, must. in June 7, 1861; wd. and mis. in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Charles Wilkins, private, must. in July 18, 1861.
Samuel Yoder, private, must. in June 7, 1861; disch. Nov. 28, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

COMPANY F.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and was mustered out June 17, 1864, except where otherwise mentioned.

Washington Richards, capt., must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; resigned September 5, 1863.
Albert P. Moulton, capt., must in June 11, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Sept. 15, 1863; trans. to Co. M, 54th Regt., P. V. July 4, 1864.
Henry S. Moulton, 1st lieut., must. in July 28, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Sept. 15, 1863.

Albert A. Jamison, 2d lieut., must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to adjt. June 24, 1861.
Edward K. Moll, 2d lieut., must. in June 11, 1861; resigned July 28, 1862.
Benjamin D. Hemming, 2d lieut., must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Sept. 16, 1863; must. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Isaac Addis, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; detached to Bat. G, 43d Regt. P. V.; disch. Dec. 4, 1862.
Daniel Murphy, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; wounded; disch. March 4, 1863.
Levi Hoffmaster, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Robert Smith, sergt., must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
John Vandorn, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Edward Clater, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
James M. Phillips, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
John M. Biery, sergt., must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
George Able, corp., must. in June 11, 1861.
Levan Lehr, corp., must. in June 27, 1861.
Wellington Miller, corp., must. in June 11, 1861.
John P. Douth, musician, must. in June 11, 1861.
Calvin Reedy, musician, must. in June 11, 1861; pro. to musician Oct. 1, 1861.

Privates.

John Andy, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1865, to date June 18, 1864.
Charles Adler, must. in July 18, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Jesse Adams, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Henry Acker, must. in June 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
John Brown, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
John L. Bard, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 1, 1862.
William P. Butz, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.
Henry Bowman, disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1863.
Edward Blose, must. in July 21, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Levi Beechart, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 1, 1864; vet.
Levi Bernheisel, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
William Borman, trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Henry Boger, must. in June 27, 1861; trans. to Co. K Oct. 2, 1861.
John A. Becker, must. in July 18, 1861; died at Mill Creek, Va., Sept. 19, 1862.
Henry Burkhart, must. in June 11, 1861; killed in action July 10, 1862.
Joseph Bellas, must. in June 27, 1861.
Joseph Connor, must. in June 11, 1861.
Allen Christman, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Jacob Cooper, must. in June 11, 1861.
Henry Eisenboth, must. in July 20, 1861; disch. by order of War Dept. Aug. 6, 1862.
Henry Ecknold, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Daniel Filbert, must. in June 27, 1861; wounded; disch. June 20, 1862.
Adam Gilbert, must. in June 11, 1861.
Andrew Gangwer, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
James Glennose, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
James Hartzel, must. in June 28, 1861.
Jacob Heming, must. in June 11, 1861.
Rudy Haverstick, must. in June 11, 1861; died at Easton, Pa., July 10, 1861.
Joseph Herbrant, must. in June 11, 1861; died at Washington, Aug. 24, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Henry Harsta, must. in June 11, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
William Henry, must. in June 11, 1861.
Mark Hogan, died at Philadelphia Oct. 7, 1862.
John House.
Joseph Helbrick.
William Jones, must. in June 27, 1861; wounded; disch. Feb. 1, 1863.
Henry Jones, must. in June 11, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Charles Jennings, must. in July 22, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Edward Killpatrick, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
Theo. Killpatrick, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Thos. Kochel, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
John H. Killian, must. in June 20, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
Manassah Kline, must. in June 20, 1861.
John Kelly, must. in June 11, 1861.
Willoughby Labold, must. in June 20, 1861.
Pompelius Lippi, must. in June 20, 1861.
Harrison Lutz, must. in June 11, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1865, to date June 17, 1864.
James Leese, must. in June 20, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Franklin Leh, must. in July 8, 1861.
Samuel Miles, must. in June 11, 1861.
Eugene Mertz, must. in June 28, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Adam Mier, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.

Monroe Mertz, must. in June 20, 1861.
Lew. D. McFarland, mustered in June 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
George S. Neal, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Uriah Nunemacher, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Josephus Ruth, must. in July 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.
Alexander Rambo, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Peter Rusk, must. in July 18, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
John Ruhle, must. in June 11, 1861.
Cyrus Reed, must. in July 20, 1861.
Andrew Rohrer, must. in Feb. 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
John School, must. in June 11, 1861.
John Silbeman, must. in June 11, 1861.
Levi Schneer, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
William H. Stotz, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
John Seidere, must. in June 28, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
John Stadler, must. in July 20, 1861.
Joseph Seidere, must. in July 24, 1861.
Hugh Sweeny, must. in July 15, 1861.
John H. Stalnecker, must. in July 18, 1861.
Wm. Tonia, must. in June 20, 1861.
Michael Tracy, must. in July 20, 1861.
John Trexler, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
Lewis B. Tice, must. in June 11, 1861.
Jacob Trapold, must. in June 11, 1861.
William Walters, must. in June 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 1, 1862.
Adam Weber, must. in June 27, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.
John Wentzel, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Edward Wild, must. in July 20, 1861.
Jacob Whiteneck, must. in June 11, 1861.
Adolph Zetze, must. in June 11, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864; vet.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-Sixth Regiment was composed of companies recruited in several counties east of the Allegheny Mountains. Company I was made up of men recruited in Berks and Lebanon Counties. The regiment was mustered into service July 27, 1861. It was not engaged in any fighting until the latter part of June, 1862, when it was engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill. It occupied the left of the line. Its next engagement was at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862. It passed through seven days of fighting, and upon mustering the regiment only two hundred men were present to answer to their names. It was also engaged in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. Nearly the entire regiment was captured in the latter battle, and the men were imprisoned at Andersonville. The regiment was mustered out of service June 16, 1864. The following men in Company I were from Berks County, recruited at Reading:

Joseph G. Holmes, capt., must. in May 10, 1861; pro. to capt. Nov. 7, 1861.
Aaron Zeigler, 1st lieut., must. in May 28, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. July 5, 1862.
J. H. G. Marquette, 2d lieut., must. in May 20, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
Wm. Harmon, 2d lieut., must. in June 1, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. July 1, 1862.
Edward F. Smith, sergt., must. in May 26, 1861; wounded June 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.
Wm. R. Smith, sergt., must. in July 7, 1861; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on sur. certif. Feb. 1863.
Peter S. Haintz, sergt., must. in July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Wm. Vancamp, sergt., must. in May 26, 1861; captured May 5, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
Edward C. Geiger, corp., must. in May 26, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
Henry C. Housum, corp., must. in May 26, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1863.
Peter F. Seaman, corp., must. in July 7, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865.
Jos. Vondrock, corp., must. in May 26, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., July 25, 1862.
Oliver Vondrock, musician, must. in July 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

Privates.

Alonzo Auberton, must. in May 26, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Charles August, must. in July 18, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Lewis Bournman, must. in July 17, 1861; died May 12, 1863.
George Becker, must. in May 26, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
John Drom, must. in May 26, 1861; missing in action at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Frederick Fey, must. in May 26, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I.
Cornelius Gerhart, must. in May 26, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.

Jeremiah Horner, must. in May 26, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Wm. J. Haines, must. in June 1, 1863; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.

Frederick Hertzel, must. in July 7, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 26, 1864; grave 11,481.

Alfred B. Meck, must. in July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Aaron Miller, must. in July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Lawrence Roesler, must. in May 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 7, 1863.

W. H. Rothenberger, must. in July 7, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

John Stehle, must. in July 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 31, 1864.

Jacob T. Strohecker, must. in May 26, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Alfred Shappel, must. in July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

F. Shollenberger, must. in July 7, 1861; died of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

John Ulmer, must. in July 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. October 8, 1862.

John Weikamp, must. in May 26, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (FIRST CAVALRY).

The Forty-fourth Regiment, or First Cavalry, was recruited in a number of counties—Company M in Berks County, and Company L in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties. Company L was mustered into service as an independent company on July 30, 1861, and was stationed at Baltimore for five months, and Company M was mustered into service August 5, 1861, and was stationed at same place until October 3d. On January 7th these companies joined their regiment and moved with the army towards Manassas. They were engaged in the battles of Strasburg, Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Fredericksburg during the year 1862; and afterward, in 1863, in the battles of Brandy Station, Beverly Ford and Aldie. They were also concerned in Sheridan's raid upon Richmond, during the spring of 1864, in which they encountered the enemy in a number of engagements, and in the following summer they were engaged in fighting with the enemy at Saint Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Gravel Hill and Ream's Station. On August 29, 1864, they were encamped on the Jerusalem Plank-Road, near the left of the army. Their term of service having expired, an order was issued for their relief from duty. They withdrew from the front September 1st, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were mustered out of service September 9, 1864.

COMPANY L.—This company was recruited at Reading, and was mustered out September 9, 1864, except where otherwise mentioned.

J. C. A. Hoffeditz, capt., must. in July 28, 1861; resigned April 16, 1862.

William A. Sands, capt., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. April 16, 1862; captured June 21, 1864; must. out Dec. 19, 1864.

Henry S. Gaul, 1st lieut., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. April 19, 1862.

C. A. Litchenthaller, 2d lieut., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from sergt. April 19, 1862; resigned June 25, 1863.

David S. Buxton, 2d lieut., must. in July 30, 1861; wounded in action Dec. 27, 1863; pro. from sergt. March 7, 1864; wounded and prisoner June 21, 1864; died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., July 5, 1864.

Cyrus Bentz, 1st sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1861.

Jer. K. Rhoads, 1st sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.

Benj. F. Hull, 1st sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from sergt. June 28, 1863.

Daniel Howder, q.m.-sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; captured June 21, 1864; absent at muster out.

Augustus Rhoads, com.-sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.

John Howder, com.-sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

W. D. Kofenhaver, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1861.

Benj. F. Bright, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. by order Sec. of War, March 25, 1863.

George Kemp, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; died July 17, 1863; burial record, July 18, 1863.

Michael Donovan, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; killed at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

James N. Hunter, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1863.

Joseph Buck, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; missing in action June 21, 1864.

Milton Hoffeditz, sergt., must. in Dec. 15, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Samuel H. Shiffert, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from corp. July 22, 1863.

William A. Tobias, sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from corp. July 22, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Peter Dasher, sergt., must.in July 30, 1861; pro. from corp. July 22, 1863.

B. G. Pretzman, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 27, 1862.

John Guires, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.

John Kramer, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; wounded at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; killed in action June 21, 1864.

John H. Johnson, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; captured June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station, Va., and June 21, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Thomas Wendling, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; captured; died Jan. 23, 1864; buried at Richmond, Va.; veteran.

Robert M. Devine, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Dewilla H. Long, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

John M. Algier, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct., 1863.

David Mundshower, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1863.

Francis M. Coover, corp., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct., 1863.

George Kesler, bugler, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Wm. W. Warner, bugler, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

M. A. Bertolette, bugler, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 8, 1864.

Privates.

Daniel Addis, must. in July 30, 1861; wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

James Angstadt, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Elias Allgaier, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Samuel Bilman, must. in July 30, 1861.

William Burns, must. in July 30, 1861.

John O. Burkman, must. in July 30, 1861.

Peter B. Buck, must. in July 30, 1861.

Isaac Bobst, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; captured June 21, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with Co. L by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.

Franklin Brenizer, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; captured June 21, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Hugh W. Black, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to sergt. Co. L Dec. 15, 1864; must. out June 20, 1865; veteran.

John Brown, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas Bower, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Black, must. in July 30, 1861; died April 25, 1862.

Aaron E. Bachman, must. in July 30, 1861; captured Dec. 1, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865.

H. H. Brownmiller, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; wounded June 21, 1864; pro. to corp. Co. L battal., March 4, 1865; must. out June 20, 1865; veteran.

James Conrad, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry Derrick, must. in July 30, 1861; wounded Nov. 27, 1863.

Jago Doyle, must. in July 30, 1861.

Isaac S. Dissenger, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1861.

Daniel K. Dixon, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John H. Doyle, must. in July 30, 1861; captured at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action June 21, 1864.

Peres S. Fisher, must. in July 30, 1861.

Urias Fink, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Geo. W. Fincher, must. in July, 30, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; veteran.

George P. Froese, must. in July 30, 1861; killed in action May 23, 1864.

Daniel Folk, must. in July 30, 1861.

Patrick Fagan, must. in July 30, 1861.

James Garis, must. in July 30, 1861.

Daniel A. Geiger, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; captured June 21, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Charles Gries, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

James Glasser, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Gross, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas Glenney, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jer. Gromlich, must. in July 20, 1861; killed in action Nov. 17, 1863.

Hamilton Gehert, must. in July 30, 1861; prisoner from July 11 to Dec. 10, 1864; must. out Feb. 27, 1865.

Abram Horrock, must. in July 30, 1861.

Mahlon G. Hoyer, must. in July 30, 1861.

Charles L. Harrison, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 6, 1862.

Peter Hummel, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1861.

Joseph Holster, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Herring, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Amos Hafer, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

George Huyett, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Samuel Hendricks, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Reuben Homan, must. in July 30, 1861.

Robert F. Irwin, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Wm. H. Irwin, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to corp. Co. L Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 20, 1865; veteran.

George W. James, must. in July 30, 1861; captured June 21, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to corp. Co. L Nov. 1, 1864; must. out June 20, 1865; veteran.

John Jackson, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Robert W. Jackson, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; killed in action June 21, 1864.

Thomas Knauss, must. in July 30, 1861; captured at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in action Nov. 27, 1863.

John A. Kerns, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1862.

Lewis Karshsarf, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 17, 1863.

Jonas Keller, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Edwin Kerling, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

J. H. A. Lindemuth, must. in July 30, 1861.

Albert S. Levan, must. in July 30, 1861.

Thomas Lindley, must. in July 10, 1863; wounded at Culpeper C. H., Va., Sept. 13, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. June 15, 1864.

Henry W. Loy, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

William B. Leister, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; wounded in action July 28, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

William D. Lotz, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Cyrus Lesher, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; trans. to Battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out May 14, 1864.

Joseph R. Lacy, must. in July 30, 1861; died Dec. 3, 1863; buried at Culpeper C. H., block 1, sec. A, row 1, grave 23,

Henry Minker, must. in July 30, 1861.

Adam Moyer, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Andrew McElwee, must. in March 30, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John McLellen, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Charles H. Millet, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Miller, must. in July 30, 1861; died Oct. 13, 1863.

Henry Machamer, must. in Nov. 28, 1861; died April 7, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Aug. R. Noacker, must. in July 30, 1861.

John Newkirk, must. in July 30, 1861.

Peter Noll, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1862.

Samuel Ness, must. in Dec. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.

Samuel M. Pfleager, must. in July 30, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Isaac Porter, must. in March 30, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

George Patterson, must. in July 30, 1861; died Dec. 21, 1862; burial record, Dec. 31, 1862, buried at Point Lookout, Md.

Joseph F. Rodgers, must. in July 30, 1861.

Jacob Roland, must. in July 30, 1861.

Daniel L. Ringler, must. in July 30, 1861.

Joseph Ritter, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1863.

Effinger Rhodes, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.

Daniel H. Ruth, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1861.

W. A. Rightmeyer, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Henry S. Rudy, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

H. R. Reifsnyder, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob Ringler, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas Ramer, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob H. Reber, must. in July 30, 1861; died Aug. 8, 1864.

Levi Reeder, must. in July 30, 1861; died Sept. 10, 1862.

Samuel P. Reed, must. in July 30, 1861; wounded in action June 21, 1864; died Aug. 3, 1864; buried at Philadelphia; vet.

Richard Reinhold, must. in July 30, 1861.

John Raudenbush, must. in July 30, 1861.

Daniel Reed, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; captured June 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

J. W. Reinœhl, must. in April 4, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

D. B. Reifsnyder, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Lewis Sherman, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1861.

Aaron Stamm, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 8, 1861.

Nicholas Seyfert, must. in July 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1861.

Samuel Schmale, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out Aug. 9, 1865; vet.

Isaac Seiders, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

James Sanders, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jesse W. Strasser, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to

battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.

David Snyder, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Reuben Smith, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jonathan Sanders, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

George F. Sanders, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Martin Scheirer, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry E. Seiders, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

James Sedar, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Stoltz, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; captured June 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll; vet.

George Vernervault, must. in July 30, 1861; killed in action May 28, 1864.

Reuben Wagner, must. in July 30, 1861.

George P. Wilson, must. in July 30, 1861.

August H. Warner, must. in July 30, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Julius Wideman, must. in Feb. 14, 1863; trans. to battal. 1st Pa. Cav. Sept. 9, 1864.

Barney Winne, must. in Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to battal. 1st Pa. Cav. Sept. 9, 1864.

William Werkes, must. in July 30, 1861; died Sept. 27, 1863.

Jesse W. Wise, must. in Nov. 17, 1863.

James Watson, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

George S. Zimmerman, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; trans. to battal. 1st Pa. Cav. Sept. 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN J. C. A. HOFFEDITZ is of German descent. His father was the Rev. Theodore L. Hoffeditz, D.D., who was born near Karlshaafen, in Germany, in 1780. He there obtained an education, learned the trade of a pianomaker and emigrated to America when eighteen years of age. He located at Reading and carried on his trade for some years, when he took up the study of theology at Philadelphia. Several years afterward he was duly ordained as a minister in the Reformed Church, and then receiving calls to preach for five congregations in Northampton and Monroe Counties, he proceeded to the former and there fixed his residence. He preached with great success in those counties for forty-six years, till his decease. He died in 1856, aged seventy-six years. Some years before he died, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Synod of the German Reformed Church. He was a well-known and distinguished minister of the Gospel. He acted as the first presiding officer of the meeting of the United Synod of this church, which was held at Mifflinburg, Pa. He was married to Julia Roth, of Northampton County, and had thirteen children, of whom eight survive him,—Louisa, Theodore (who became a minister), Maria (married to Rev. George Weber), C. W. Lorenzo, Pauline, John Christian A., William B. and Emma J. (married to Rev. Eli Keller).

John C. A. Hoffeditz was born April 5, 1826, in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton County. After having been sent to school in that township till his twelfth year, he became a pupil of the Moravian school at Nazareth, familiarly known as the "Nazareth Hall." Upon completing his studies there he removed to Carbon County and devoted four years to acquiring the trade of a tanner. He then pursued this vocation at Easton for a year, after which he settled at Reading and carried on the mercantile business. In 1880 he associated with his son, J. Calvin Hoffeditz, in the manufacture of carriages, they together erecting for the purpose an extensive four-story brick factory and warehouse, and continued in this enterprise for several years.

Several months after the Rebellion had begun, and just after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, when the whole country was alarmed over the defeat of our army, he raised a company of cavalry, called the "Reading Troop," and became its captain. He offered the services of his company to the national government by telegram to General Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and it was the first company of cavalry from Pennsylvania accepted by him for military service in the Civil War. He reported for duty and it was attached to the Forty-fourth, or First Cavalry Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Company L. He continued in command of the company till sickness obliged him to resign his commission. His resignation was accepted April 6, 1862. Upon returning to Reading he acted for some time as deputy provost marshal of the Eighth Pennsylvania District, comprising the county of Berks.

In politics he is an ardent Republican, frequently taking an active part in the conventions of this party. The school affairs of the city have received his earnest attention. He is now representing his ward (the Seventh) in the school board. His enterprise in behalf of the city improvements led him to organize the "Reading Electric Light and Power Company," for the purpose of supplying Reading with a light superior to gas, and he filled the office of president of the company for the first year.

Captain Hoffeditz is a prominent and highly respected member of the Masonic fraternity in this community. He is connected with four lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons,—Chandler Lodge, No. 227; Reading Chapter, No. 152; De Molay Commandery, No. 9; and Reading Council, No. 16. He has received the Thirty-third Degree, "Right of Memphis," in this extensive and influential organization. He is a charter member of McLean Post, No. 16, and also of Keim Post, No. 76, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is connected with St. Paul's Memorial Reformed congregation at Reading, having been a member of the church for many years.

On July 24, 1853, he was married to Emma H., daughter of Michael Reifsnyder, of Reading. They had four children,—John Calvin, Theodore M., William C. and Rosa M., all of whom have died excepting the first.



J. C. A. Hoffeditz

COMPANY M.—This company was recruited at Reading, and was mustered out September 9, 1864, except where otherwise mentioned,—

Thomas S. Richards, capt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to maj. May 5, 1862.

Hamp. S. Thomas, capt., must. in Aug. 1, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. G May 1, 1862; detached as

A. A. I. G. 1st Brig. April, 1863; trans. to Co. M battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to maj. Jan. 4, 1865; to bvt. lieut.-col. and bvt. col. April 5, 1865; trans. to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865.

John Hill, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug., 1861.

George D. Leaf, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 11, 1861; resigned Feb. 3, 1863.

Henderson Sample, 1st lieut., must. in Dec. 30, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 12, 1863; resigned Aug. 12, 1864.

A. J. Shollenberger, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; resigned Dec., 1861.

Joseph S. Wright, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt. Feb. 12, 1863; died July 4, 1864, of wounds received at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.

Job H. Cole, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to battal. adjt. May 5, 1862.

J. B. Rothenberger, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt.; wounded July 12, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. M March 4, 1865; trans. to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865; vet.

Henry P. Smith, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 12, 1862.

Frederick Munson, com.-sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. from corp. Oct. 1, 1862.

James R. Smith, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Zachner P. Potts, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.

Abraham B. Kerst, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 20, 1862.

D. B. Shollenberger, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

William A. Scott, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. 1st Pa. Cav.; vet.

George S. Glisson, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded in action May 28, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj.; to 2d lieut. Co. F Dec. 18, 1864; to 1st lieut. Co. L March 4, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865; vet.

Emanuel R. Britton, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded in action Nov. 27, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. M Oct. 20, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 20, 1865; trans. to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865; vet.

Charles B. Miller, sergt., must. in Nov. 21, 1861; pro. from corp.; wounded in action Aug. 14, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

James R. Aten, sergt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. from corp. April 1, 1863.

W. R. Shollenberger, corp., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1862.

N. T. Baer, corp., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; died Aug. 29, 1862; burial record, Aug. 2, 1862, at Alexandria; grave 122.

William A. Harper, corp., must in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; missing at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

Charles Morrissey, corp., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; captured at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out Aug. 8, 1865; vet.

Abr. Shollenberger, corp., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Henry F. Williams, corp., must. in Jan. 8, 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. M June 20, 1865; vet.

Anton Wolf, corp., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. M June 20, 1865; vet.

Edw. L. McGinley, corp., must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Charles H. Engel, bugler, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; missing at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

George Mentzer, bugler, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to brigade band, date unknown.

Robert H. Scott, bugler; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

James Allison, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1863.

John Alt, must. in May 13, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

George H. Britton, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Samuel Brown, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded in action May 28, 1864.

Thomas R. Boyer, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Joel Black, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1862, for wounds received at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862.

H. R. Baxter, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1862.

John Britton, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

William Buckelman, must. in Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Linderman Britton, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; died April 5, 1865; buried in Philadelphia.

Alonzo Bird, must. in Aug. 25, 1864, one year; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co. M June 6, 1865.

Frederick A. Britton, must. in Aug. 19, 1864, one year; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co. M June 6, 1865.

E. W. Carpenter, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

John M. Cochrane, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1861.

Samuel Carver, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 30, 1862.

Daniel Carter, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Peter Casper, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Nathaniel F. Confer, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Falmouth, Va., April 19, 1862, and Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1894; vet.

Thomas Devine, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1861.

Barclay M. Denny, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 22, 1862.

Patrick Devlin, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; killed at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862.

George W. Ebert, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded in action May 28, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept 9, 1864.

Henry Eberly, must. in Mar. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Feather, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Jacob Frill, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

George Foster, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; captured Aug. 1862.

James Fisher, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Orville French, must. in Jan. 4, 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Charles S. Flag, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; died Oct. 12, 1862; burial record, Apl. 22, 1864, at Alexandria, grave, 1788.

Henry Garto, must. in Mar. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John B. Gable, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Charles Geltner, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; captured Aug., 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

William Griffith, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to corp.; died Feb. 19, 1865; buried at Point Lookout, Md.; vet.

Henry Gay, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to battal. 1st Pa. Cav.; must. out by general order May 14, 1865.

T. D. Grimsly, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

John Garison, not on muster-out roll.

Thomas Grimsley, trans. to brigade band Jan. 1, 1863.

David Harrigan, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station, Va., and Nov. 27, 1863.

Joseph Hale, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.

Milton P. Hawley, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Henry Hoffman, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

William Hendricks, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Hartman, must. in May 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph M. Hale, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

J. T. Jackson, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 30, 1862.

Aaron B. James, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 30, 1862.

John P. Klink, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

George W. Kline, must. in Aug. 4, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

H. R. Kline, must. in Dec. 23, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Kline, must. in Mar. 22, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Abraham Kerst, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob F. Kinney, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co M May 27, 1865.

Wellin. R. Kershner, must. in March 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Long, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1861.

William Leeds, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Nath. Lindenmuth, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Nicholas H. Lose, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

John J. Lose, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864.

John W. Long, must. in May 13, 1864; captured; died July 21, 1864; buried at Staunton, Va.

George McFarland, must. in May 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Thos. A. Martin, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862.

William McEwen, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Patrick McGargle, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

John K. McGinley, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Levi Moore, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

Enoch Mains, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Don Carlos Miller, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.

M. M. Margnett, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 28, 1862.

William Montgomery, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 6, 1862.

Patrick McNamara, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1862.

Thomas McGlone, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1861.

John H. Miller, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1862.

Daniel Moore, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.

Edward Moon, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 29, 1863.

Edward Miller, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1862.

Daniel E. McGinley, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

George Miller, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
E. F. Muthard, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
William Miller, must. in June 3, 1863; drowned in James River, July, 1864.
John McEwen, must. in Jan. 1, 1862.
Thomas Martin, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; missing at Todd's Tavern, Va., June, 1864; trans. to battal., Sept. 9, 1864.
George W. Musser, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. M battal. June 27, 1865; vet.
John Moyer, must. in April 8, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Henry Numan, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.
T. Norton (Morton), must. in Aug. 5, 1861; killed at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862.
Monroe Phillips, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863.
William Potell, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.
George Paulis, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Henry F. Potter, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; died, 1863, of wounds received at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.
Henry A. Rapp, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Joseph Richards, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
John Roberts, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co M Aug. 7, 1865; vet.
John Rhodewalt, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Samuel Rhodes, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; died Nov. 26, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Michael Rudy, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; killed at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862.
Jeremiah Raw, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jeremiah Strine, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1861.
Henry Strine, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1861.
Charles E. Scott, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
John Sheets, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; captured Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. M June 20, 1865; vet.
Augustus Shealer, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. M June 20, 1865; vet.
John Snovel, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Henry Stetler, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded May 28, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
William Souder, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Robert Strine, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Jeremiah Shappel, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
George Shaffer, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1861.
William Strine, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1861.
Joseph Smith, must. in April 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Samuel Schealer, must. in March 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Finegan Smith, must. in 1861.
Henry P. Urner, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
John Umphris, must. in March 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
John Wentzel, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Charles Williamson, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. M June 20, 1865; vet.
L. Winegardner, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
William Winegardner, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 1863; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Joseph H. Whitmer, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; wounded in action May 28, 1864; trans. to battal. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.
Henry B. Wagner, must. in Aug. 5, 1861.
August Wauner, must. in April 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
John L. Wingard, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll; vet.
David Yocum, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; captured at Shepherdstown, Va., July 17, 1863; died at Andersonville, Aug. 6, 1864; grave 4900.
Charles Zink, must. in May 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was organized at Harrisburg on Sept. 1, 1861. It included one company, E, which was recruited at Reading. Soon after organization it was ordered to Harper's Ferry and placed under the command of General Banks, in First Brigade of Second Division. The regiment was engaged in drilling and camp duty till the opening of the spring campaign. Its first conflict was at Winchester, where for five hours it held its position with great coolness and bravery whilst retreating toward the Potomac before Stonewall Jackson.

On August 8, 1862, it was in the battle of Cedar Mountain. Its position fell opposite the enemy's advanced pieces, and upon these the men charged with desperate valor; and on Sept. 17th following, it was engaged in the battle of Antietam. In May 1863, it participated in a fierce engagement near Chancellorsville; and in July following it took a prominent part in the battle of Gettysburg. On the 3d it occupied the extreme right of the line. After the withdrawal of Lee it was attached to the Army of Tennessee, under General Rosecrans. Its first service there was in guarding the Nashville Railroad from Tullahoma to Bridgeport. In January, 1864, the Regiment proceeded to Pennsylvania on a veteran furlough, the greater part of the officers and men having re-enlisted for a second term of three years.

Among the re-enlisted men in the regiment was a young man, Henry Weidensaul, a native of Morgantown, in Berks County. He entered the regiment in his fourteenth year and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek. He was first wounded at Cedar Mountain, where he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison for five weeks. He received wounds also at Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. On July 1, 1863, he was seventeen years old. The Keystone State claimed him to be the youngest veteran soldier in the service.

Upon recruiting its ranks it rejoined the army at Chattanooga, and participated in the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman in his great march to the sea. After nearly four years of faithful service it was mustered out on July 16, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Birdsboro' Band.—Mustered into service for three years on August 27, 1861, as the regimental band of the Forty-sixth Regiment; but discharged on August 16, 1862, in pursuance of an order dispensing with regimental bands.

R. J. Stanley, leader.
Augustus Dewitt.
John W. Deeds.
Benneville Evans.
Daniel Fix.
Isaac Hoyer.
George W. Horner.
John H. Karch.
William V. Light.
Joseph Lacey.
Augustus Minker.
James H. Minker.
John Nagle.
Harrison Rigby.
James Shule.
William J. Stanley.

Company E.—This company was recruited at Reading, and was mustered out July 16, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned,—

Cornelius Wise, capt., must. in Aug. 14, 1861; resigned Sept. 24, 1862.

Sefra T. Ketrer, capt., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. to capt. Sept. 17, 1862; died July 21, 1862, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Samuel Evans, capt., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. to sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. March 20, 1864; to capt. May 22, 1865; veteran.

Obadiah R. Priestly, 1st lieut. must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Levi Hildebrand, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 21, 1864; disch. July 13, 1864.

William Baron, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; pro. to corp., to sergt., to 1st lieut. May 22, 1865; veteran.

Samuel F. Jones, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Edmund Cramsie, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt. Dec. 22, 1862; to 2d lieut. May 22, 1865; prisoner from May 2 to May 13, 1863.

Joseph R. Ward, 1st sergt., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 21, 1863; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; vet.

Reese B. Thompson, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Montieth Swamp, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864; died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 18, 1865; vet.

Daniel D. Baker, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; died at Vining's Station, Ga., July 31, 1864; vet.

John Bechtel, sergt., must. in January 13, 1864; pro. to corp.; to sergt. Sept. 6, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 13, 1863; vet.

Samuel B. Weidner, sergt., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp.; to sergt. Sept. 4, 1864; vet.

Rueben R. Burkhert, sergt., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 5, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865.

Samuel Rork, sergt., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. from priv. to sergt. May 1, 1865.

Charles A. Row, sergt., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John R. St. Clair, sergt., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

David E. Snyder, corp., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 13, 1863; vet.

D. M. Eisenhower, corp., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 25, 1864; vet.

Levi Strunk, corp., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 25, 1864; vet.

James Whitworth, corp., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 25, 1864.
Hiram Johnson, corp., must. in July 14, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1865.
Henry Spohn, corp., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1865.
Albert Birch, corp., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; vet.
Peter T. Phillippi, corp., must. in March 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Jordan Collar, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Nov. 16, 1864, expiration of term.
John F. Goodhart, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Henry Geiger, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Augustus Houck, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Gotfried Wiler, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Jeremiah Lotz, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; died near Edward's Ferry, Va., date unknown.
John Beadencup, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862.
Henry Connor, corp., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Willard Kerryhard, mus., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Daniel C. Clouse, mus., must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Charles Bennethum, mus., must. in Sept. 1861; not mustered into United States service.

Privates.

Charles Ammerell, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Wellington Adams, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Jacob Andy, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864.
Wm. Alexander, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Richard B. Adams, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Peter Adams, must. in Sept. 4, 1861.
Nicholas E. Baker, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; vet.
Edward H. Beard, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
James Boyer, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Charles Bard, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Joseph Bowman, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Daniel Briel, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
John S. Brown, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
John Bonseley, must. in July 3, 1863; substitute.
William Blum, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Benton D. Bitner, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Francis Bright, must. in April 15, 1864.
William Butler, must. in March 15, 1865, one year; drafted.
William Boyer, must. in March 18, 1865, one year.
Wilson Bishop, must. in Aug. 2, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Andrew Bumgardner, must. in July 16, 1863; substitute; must. out July 27, 1865.
John Bause, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Michael Bowers, must. in July 14, 1863; substitute; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., Jan. 31, 1865.
Andrew J. Byerly, must. in July 16, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif., June 24, 1865.
John W. Baker, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., March 25, 1865.
Charles H. Briner, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Samuel T. Baker, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed, accidentally, near Frederick, Md., date unknown.
William F. Becker, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; died near Alexandria, Va.
James A. Calhoun, must. in Jan. 13, 1863; drafted.
Walter Craig, must. in July 16, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
William J. Cannon, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Daniel Culler, must. in March 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Daniel P. Dumb, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Edward Dyer, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
John Danhart, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry Durstine, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., Nov. 30, 1864.
George Dease, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; mis. in action at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Cyrus Eppenstine, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Anthony Eiler, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Emil Eyles, must. in July 13, 1863; substitute; wounded in action June 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., Nov. 22, 1864.
Jno. L. Espenshade, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; died Sept. 22, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Charles Farbion, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Charles Fritz, must. in April 16, 1864.
Franklin Frantz, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted.
William H. Fox, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Henry Fricker, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; died July 26, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Philip Foulk, must. in April 18, 1864; died at Dalton, Ga., July 10, 1864.
Daniel C. Fields, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted;

wounded at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 27, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 5, 1864; grave 517.

William Gahres, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Samuel Gross, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Amos Goodman, must. in Jan. 23, 1865, one year.

Isaac Good, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

David Good, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Charles Gross, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Adam S. Gillett, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward, date unknown.

Warren C. Gulden, must. in Aug., 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Jared Hoyer, must. in March 14, 1864.

Anton Heitger, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted.

John H. Hughes, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted.

Lewis Hoslinger, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted.

Gideon Hepler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Geo. D. Hoffmaster, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Levi Heckman, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Wm. B. Hoffmaster, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Henry G. Hoyer, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Nathaniel Hantch, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Clement Hamilton, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

John Hetrick, must. in Sept. 4, 1861.

Samuel Kissinger, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Reinhardt Keiffer, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

William Knight, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Daniel Kilpatrick, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William S. Keffer, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

John Kilbride, must. in April 15, 1865; substitute.

Peter S. Keffer, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from April 14 to April 30, 1865; must. out May 18, 1865; vet.

Thomas Kelly, must. in March 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel J. Levan, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Edward Lane, must. in April 18, 1864.

Michael E. Lotz, must. in Aug., 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Minnich, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Levi Miller, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Franklin O. Maurer, must. in March 14, 1864.

Lucien Miller, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Richard B. Miller, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John Moore, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va.

Emanuel Minnich, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out by S. O. July 16, 1865; vet.

Henry F. Mullen, must. in Sept. 4, 1861.

John McCurdy, must. in Aug. 21, 1863; substitute.

Philip McCall, must. in Aug. 21, 1863; substitute; must. out July 5, 1865.

Joseph McKee, must. in April 13, 1863; sub.; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Samuel D. Neil, must. in July 13, 1863; drafted; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 18, 1864.

Henry F. Onnor, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Freeman Onnor, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Henry Paff, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Alexander Price, must. in March 14, 1865, one year.

William Pyle, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; mis. in action at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862.

Aaron Rightmyer, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; vet.

Jacob A. Reigel, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Robert Root, must. in Jan. 26, 1865, one year.

Henry Rice, must. in Jan. 30, 1865, one year.

Dan. Rodenberger, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

J. K. Richardson, must. in March 27, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., Jan. 16, 1865.

Hiram Raymond, must. in Aug. 31, 1863; sub.; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., June 21, 1865.

Samuel E. Rigg, must. in April 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Wm. Rosenberger, must. in July 14, 1863; drafted; wounded in action July 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 12, 1864.

Daniel Sweitzer, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Albert A. Simon, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

George Setley, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.

Michael R. Schultz, must. in Jan 13, 1864; vet.

Llewellyn J. Spohn, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Edwin Simon, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Ross Snyder, must. in February 6, 1865, one year; substitute.

William Spohn, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Emanuel Souders, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

John Shaffer, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Israel Smeck, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William H. Setley, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Albert Steward, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by General Order June 15, 1865.
Elias Shaffer, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Franklin Shultz, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to Bat. F, 4th Regt. U. S. Artillery, date unknown.
Nathaniel Sassman, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; died at Hagerstown, Md., date unknown.
Damon Strubeng, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed accidentally, date unknown; vet.
Albert Seiders, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; died, May 16, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca, Ga.; vet.
John Tritt, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Jacob Tippett, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
John Troxell, must. in March 18, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Levi Weitzel, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; vet.
Wm. M. Wells, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
W. Wannamacher, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Harvey Wright, must. in July 21, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at must. out.
Samuel B. Wynn, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Andrew Wilford, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
John Wilford, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Amos Wentzel, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
John J. Wisner, must. in Jan. 13, 1864; must. out by Special Order July 16, 1865.
Geo. M. D. Yeager, must in. Oct. 15, 1864, one year.
Elias Yeager, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to Bat. F, 4th Regt. U. S. Artillery, date unknown.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company D of this regiment was recruited at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County, and mustered out July 17, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned. Daniel Nagle was captain. The following men, however, were from Hamburg, in Berks County. The regiment was in the battles of Antietam and second Bull Run. It was prominent in the Petersburg campaign, having exploded the great mine:

Henry E. Stichter, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. to 2d lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out Oct. 6, 1864, exp. of term.
H. Rothenberger, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt; to 1st lieut. June 16, 1864.
H. C. Burkholder, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 22, 1865.
George Bowman, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1865.
Franklin Dorward, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. May 22, 1865; veteran.
Walter P. Ames, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; missing in action near Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; veteran.
Henry D. Moyer, corp., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.
James L. Baum, corp., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. May 22, 1865.

Privates.

Charles W. Baum, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Orlando H. Baum, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Jonathan Bower, must. in March 1, 1864.
Albert Bean, must. in Feb. 6, 1865, one year.
Jacob L. Casper, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., June 27, 1865.
James J. Dalious, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out by General Order June 7, 1865.
Henry Dorward, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.
Horatio Grim, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. July 19, 1865; veteran.
William Goodfleck, must. in Feb. 13, 1865, one year.
George Jacoby, must. in March 1, 1865, one year.
Jos. Lindenmuth, must. in March 15, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1865.
C. M. Lindenmuth, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Jeremiah Meinder, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Gustavus A. Miller, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1864.
Jonas Z. Raber, must. in March 9, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1864.
Samuel Reeser, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Simon Ritter, must. in March 2, 1864; disch. by order of Sec. of War July 22, 1864.
Charles Schollenberger, must. in Feb. 6, 1865, one year.
Addison S. Seamen, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Alfred J. Stichter, must. in March 2, 1864.
Samuel Stichter, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Madison Smith, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Perry L. Strasser, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
Peter Trump, must. in March 1, 1865, one year.
Daniel Weldy, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Henry Williams, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; substitute.
William H. Williams, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

The following men from Hamburg were also in this regiment:

Isaac Otto, private, Co. A, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried on battle-field; veteran
Henry Casper, corp., Co. C, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. May 21, 1865; veteran.
Jonas Geier, serg., Co. C, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to corp; to sergt.; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Jacob Haines, private, Co. C, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 27, 1865; veteran.
Charles Millet, private, Co. I.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

The Fiftieth Regiment included three companies from Berks County,—B, E and H. It was organized at Harrisburg on September 25, 1861. Captain Brenholtz, of Company H, was selected as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment proceeded to Washington on October 2d, and on the 9th to Annapolis, where it was assigned to Stevens' brigade, which was then fitting out for an expedition to South Carolina. On October 19th the regiment embarked upon transports, Companies B and E, with right wing, on the "Winfield Scott" and Company H, with left wing, on "Ocean Queen." On the night of November 1st, a heavy gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, and the "Winfield Scott," an unseaworthy craft, was in imminent peril. Her masts were cut away, the freight and camp equipage were thrown overboard, a portion of her officers and crew deserted her and everything was given up for lost. She was finally saved through the superhuman efforts of the soldiers, who had been left to their fate without food or water. The regiment went into camp on the island at Hilton Head and was employed for a time in building fortifications. On December 6th it proceeded to Beaufort and there experienced its first skirmish with the enemy. It participated in the battle of Coosaw on January 1, 1862. In General Hunter's demonstration against Charleston, Lieutenant-Colonel Brenholtz and six companies took a prominent part. They drove the enemy from a railroad bridge which spanned a stream near Pocotaligo. The planks on this bridge had been removed and a crossing could only be effected by running the gauntlet of the causeway and walking the stringers, which still remained. For some time firing was kept up from the opposite side of the stream, and it became evident that the enemy could only be dislodged by crossing. At this juncture Captain Parker of Company H, volunteered to brave the danger of the causeway and lead his men over upon the stringers. The feat was accomplished and the bridge replanked. But Captain Parker was killed. "His gallantry in crossing the frail bridge at Pocotaligo cost him his life. He was pierced by three rifle-balls, and fell while cheering his men on the perilous passage." This expedition was not successful.

The regiment then remained near Beaufort till July 12th; then it proceeded to Fortress Monroe and became part of the Ninth Corps. This corps was ordered to support Pope on the Rapidan. Subsequently it was engaged in the first and second days' fights at Bull Run. Brenholtz commanded the regiment. He was one of the wounded in the second day's fight. On August 1st it participated in the battle of Chantilly, where its conduct was not excelled for gallantry; and several weeks afterward also in the battle of Antietam. In this latter engagement Major Overton fell severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Captain Diehl, of Company E.

The regiment witnessed the battle of Fredericksburg on December 13th, but was not actively engaged. Subsequently it was moved to Kentucky and then participated in the siege of Vicksburg. In the great battle for the occupancy of that place, the regiment had been deployed as skirmishers in a very exposed position. There Brenholtz, whilst gallantly leading his men before the enemy's works, was mortally wounded. His fall was greatly lamented. Much of the credit which the organization had acquired was due to his excellent qualities as a soldier. No braver man ever led in battle, and upon his fall the service lost one of its most valued leaders. In August only eighty of the regiment were present for duty, and nearly all of these had chills and fever. The other men of the regiment were in hospitals suffering from wounds or malaria.

On October 10, 1863, it took part in an engagment at Blue Springs, in East Tennessee, and in November at Lenoir Station, on Tennessee Railroad, and at Knoxville, which was unsuccessfully besieged by Longstreet. Nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted on January 1, 1864. For several months previously the men endured intense suffering from cold and hunger without a murmur. On Christmas they had nothing to eat till evening and then only a part of a ration. During January they marched to Nicholasville,

a distance of two hundred miles, in ten days. Many of the men were barefooted and walked thus through the snow. In February they proceeded to Harrisburg on a veteran furlough, and visited their homes. In March the regiment encamped at Annapolis, and in May, on the 6th, it was heavily engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. In moving from the field it was designated as the rear guard to the corps. On May 9th it was again engaged in battle near Spottsylvania Court-House. The brigade carried the heights in its front. With fixed bayonets the regiment charged up the steep ascent and routed the enemy greatly superior in number. But the cost was fearful. Among the killed was Captain Cleveland, of Company H. Three days afterward the regiment had another desperate encounter, in which the men had a struggle hand to hand. Adjutant Kendall, three sergeants and twenty-five privates were taken prisoners. From the Ny river to the North Anna, and thence to Cold Harbor, the regiment was engaged almost daily. At Cold Harbor, on June 2, 1864, it occupied the front line and suffered severely. Shortly afterward it lay in line before Petersburg. On June 18th, Captain Lantz of Company E, and several men were killed. It then performed picket duty during July and participated in the siege and great explosion of the mine; and during August it was engaged in continuous fighting, with but little interruption. It remained in the front during September, October and November, when it went into winter-quarters immediately in front of Petersburg.

The Union lines began to close in on the rebel works on April 1, 1865. The regiment was engaged during the operations of the 2d and 3d, and it was among the first regiments to enter Petersburg upon its fall. It moved to City Point on April 15th, and thence by boat to Washington, where it remained till June 30th. By order of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Grant, this regiment was ordered to represent the infantry of the army upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the national monument at Gettysburg on July 4, 1865. From Gettysburg it went into camp near Georgetown, where it was mustered out of service on July 31st.

Colonel Thomas Brenholtz was the son of Isaac Brenholtz, a master-machinist of Reading. He was born in 1834. He taught school for some years at Reading very successfully, and then, studying law, was admitted to practice on September 20, 1860. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted as a lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Regiment, three months' service. This term expiring, he raised one of three companies in the three years' service, which were recruited at Reading for the Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and upon its organization was elected lieutenant-colonel. As such officer he served for nearly two years with great gallantry. His regiment participated in the first expedition against the coast of South Carolina, and subsequently in a number of engagements, prominent among which was the costly battle of Fredericksburg, in all of which he displayed the courage of a true soldier. He had chief command of the regiment upon several occasions. He was wounded at Jackson, Miss., and, from the effects of the wounds, died at Evansville, Ind., on August 19th, 1863, leaving to survive him a young widow and two small children. He was a highly respected and promising young man, recognized for his exemplary life and marked ability. His remains were brought to Reading and interred in Charles Evans' cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. Major-Gen. Franz Sigel, his staff and other military officers were present upon that occasion.

Company B.—This company was recruited at Reading, and was mustered out July 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

Hervey Herman, capt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; resigned Aug. 1, 1862.

George A. Yeager, capt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 12, 1862; to capt. Dec. 17, 1862; disch. Feb. 20, 1865.

Frank H. Barnhart, capt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Nov. 26, 1864; to capt. Mar. 21, 1865; vet.

Henry S. Rush, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., May 31, 1862, of wounds received accidentally.

Joseph S. Ingham, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 9, 1861;

pro. from 2d lieut. Co. K Aug. 1, 1862; resigned Nov. 4, 1862.

H. A. Hyneman, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Feb. 15, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 17, 1862; disch. for wounds, with loss of arm, rec'd. in action, Sept. 28, 1864.

Alfred J. Stevens, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Mar. 21, 1865; vet.

Charles G. Gresh, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; resigned Dec. 7, 1861.

Daniel H. Snyder, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 17, 1862; dismissed Sept. 27, 1864.

Lucian H. Plucker, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt. Mar. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. Apr. 16, 1865; vet.

Frederick R. Eidel, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st Sergt. May 1, 1865; vet.

William Weidner, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 1, 1863; to 1st sergt.; disch. Mar. 9, 1865, for wounds rec'd. in action; vet.

Robert Gerlach, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. May 1, 1865; vet.

Benjamin Robinson, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro from corp. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; vet.

William W. Hart, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; vet.

Thomas J. Hyneman, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. March 10, 1865; vet.

Howard Potts, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Mar. 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 22, 1865; vet.

H. J. O'Connell, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Mar. 1, 1863; died at City Point, Va., June 27, 1864, of wds. rec'd in action; vet.

Henry A. Boyer, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; vet.

Jacob Eidel, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; vet.

Henry Eyler, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; vet.

Joseph White, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.; vet.

Jacob G. Endy, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Mar. 10, 1865; vet.

H. A. Bingamen, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; vet.

Augustus Graber, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; vet.

Daniel Batz, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; vet.

Henry Plucker, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1863; vet.

Franklin Fabian, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Jan. 13, 1862.

J. R. Hoffmaster, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.

Robert Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Charles Barlet, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

Robert Bingamen, musician, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

Joel Coffman, musician, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

Samuel Shaffer, musician, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; disch. May 20, 1862.

Privates.

James Allen, must. in Mar. 13, 1865, one year; sub.

J. D. Anderson, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Adam Augustine, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Samuel Albert, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Franklin Boyer, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; absent, prisoner, absent at must. out; vet.

Albert Bartlett, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

John Baker, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

Samuel Becker, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.

S. E. Benjamin, must. in Mar. 10, 1865, one year; sub.

Geo. K. Beidleman, must. in Mar. 9, 1866, one year; substitute.

Henry A. Borrell, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, expiration of term.

H. G. C. Bertolette, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864; exp. of term.

Samuel Brown, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Cyrus Burket, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; murd. in Cincinnati, date unknown.

Thomas B. Burcher, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. May 21, 1862.

Jacob Bothner, must. in Sept 16, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 2d U. S. Art., Oct. 5, 1862.

John B. Bard, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1862.

Josiah Bradford, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; absent sick, at must. out.

Daniel Bixler, must. in Sept. 16, 1861.

David Baker, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1862.

Joseph Cooper, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

William Coleman, must. in Mar. 13, 1865; sub.

Wm. J. Correll, must. in Mar. 9, 1865, one year; sub.

Philip Cunrod, must. in Mar. 9, 1865, one year; sub.

James Calloway, must. in Mar. 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

Thomas F. Christley, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Glenn W. Christie, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

Washington Campbell, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Frederick Capper; not must. into U. S. service.

Martin Cordell, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; sub., disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Henry Deace, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; vet.
Henry P. Douple, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by Special Order, June 2, 1865.
Daniel Eyler, must. in Oct. 3, 1861, one year; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob Fair, must. in April 6, 1864.
Eurch, Flieg, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.
Jeremiah Focht, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.
Orlando Fry, must. in Mar. 30, 1864; absent, prisoner at must. out.
James Fisher, must. in Mar. 10, 1865; sub.
Daniel Feterow, must. in Mar. 9, 1865, one year; sub.
John Folk, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.
Samuel Firing, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; vet.
John Flickinger, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; grave 5586; vet.
Peter Farren, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 20 1863.
Levi Fritz, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1863, of wnds. rec. at Chantilly, Va.; bur. in Mil. Asyl. Cem., D. C.
Mathias Gahris, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1864; exp. of term.
John Grossman, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
William Green, must. in March 13, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Peter H. Greiton, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.
Conrad Huber, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Cyrus Hoffa, must. in March 29, 1864; absent, prisoner, at must. out.
James W. Hasting, must. in March 20, 1865, one year; sub.
Jasper Hoadley, Jr., must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.
George Hagan, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.; absent at must. out.
Peter Herman, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.
Philip A. Huber, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.
Franklin Hanford, must. in March 9, 1865, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Lucien Heller, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865; veteran.
Peter Hartz, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1863.
John Hyneman, Sr., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; not on must.-out roll.
George Jackson, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
George Keihle, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.
John Kerr, must. in March 14, 1865, one year; sub.
John A. Kepner, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.
Frank W. Kepner, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.
John Kreider, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.
Harrison Leininger, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.
Henry Lebengood, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.
Benjamin Landis, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; sub.
Charles Lyons, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.
John Lamont, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; sub.
Henry Lichtly, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1861.
John Long, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Patrick Morris, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 11, 1864; vet.
Jeremiah Miller, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.
Adam Machulder, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.
Daniel Madana, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; left sick at Newport News, Va., March 21, 1863; not on must.-out roll.
Jeremiah Moll, must. in March 7, 1864; not on must. out roll.
Peter McLafferty, must. in July 16, 1863; drafted.
Wm. J. McKissick, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Thos. D. McFarland, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Andrew McMurray, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Samuel A. McKinney, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Henry Newman, must. in March 10, 1865; sub.
C. Neatman, must. in March 14, 1865, one year; sub.
John O'Bryan, must. in March 15, 1865, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
John Paul, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.
John Patton, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by S. O. June 2, 1865.
Daniel Plucker, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
John Phillips, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. March 18, 1863.
Horace Reber, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
George Reber, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
Henry Redmond, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
George Rowe, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.
John Rice, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; sub.
Solomon Rhoads, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 22, 1865; vet.
Emanuel S. Riddle, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
John Robinson, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 11, 1864.

John Reiger, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; left sick at Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 15, 1862; not on must.-out roll.

Joseph Reinhart, must. in March 28, 1864; not on must.-out roll.

Isaac Steinrack, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; absent at must. out; vet.

Daniel Showers, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; absent, wounded, at must. out.

Samuel Snavely, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

George Seid, must. in March 8, 1865, one year; sub.

Daniel Shannon, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; sub.

Gibson Steeter, must. in March 9, 1865, one year; sub.

Joseph Stokes, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; sub.; absent at must. out.

John Siegfried, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Samuel Snyder, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Marks B. Scull, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

James J. Sutton, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

William P. Stewart, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Francis Strawick, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

William Stevenson, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; died at City Point, Va., Dec. 24, 1864.

Charles Smith, must. in Feb. 9, 1875, one year; sub.

Frederick Shilling; not must. into U. S. service.

Samuel Sellers, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Theodore Taggart, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

William Thompson, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

William Updegraff, must. in March 8, 1865, one year; sub.

Augustus Upham, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Monroe Unger, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 31, 1864; grave 2832.

John Vivian, must. in April 23, 1862.

James Vincent, must. in March 9, 1865, one year; sub.

James Wise, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; vet.

William Wummer, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

William Warnock, must. in March 15, 1865, one year; sub.

C. Wilkins, must. in March 14, 1865, one year; sub.

Henry Wentzel, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; vet.

George Walker, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; sub.

Isaac Weand, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S. Artillery Oct. 13, 1862.

Reuben Yohe, must. in March 11, 1864.

John Young, must. in March 14, 1865, one year; sub.

COMPANY E.—This company was recruited at Reading, and was mustered out July 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

William H. Diehl, capt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; resigned Feb. 3, 1863.

Henry A. Lantz, capt., must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1862; to capt. Feb. 4, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Richard Herbert, capt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 17, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 8, 1863; to capt. May 9, 1865; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.

Peter A. Lantz, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; resigned Jan. 18, 1862.

Nicholas H. Sell, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. April 15, 1865; com. capt. Aug. 1, 1865; not must.; veteran.

H. A. Flickinger, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; resigned Jan. 18, 1862.

Frank H. Forbes, 2d lieut., must. in Jan. 1, 1864; pro. from q.m.-sergt. May 10, 1865.; veteran.

Abraham H. De Turk, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from private to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; com. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1865; not must.; veteran.

George McConnell, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown; veteran.

Levi Garrett, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from private to sergt. April 1, 1865; veteran.

David R. Boughter, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. May 1, 1865; veteran.

M. R. Thompson, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; veteran.

William B. Gambler, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. May 1, 1865; veteran.

Solomon K. Grim, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; captured at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown; veteran.

Augustus N. Rhoads, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp; veteran.

William P. Moyer, sergt, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

John H. Rice, corp., must. in Sept 13, 1863; veteran.

George Rosebury, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp.; veteran.

John B. Kline, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; veteran.

John P. Yoder, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; veteran.

James Huy, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; veteran.

John W. Seiders, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; veteran.

Thomas C. Garrett, corp., must. in Feb. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

George Doran, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865 ; veteran.

F. R. Hoffman, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. ; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial-Grounds ; veteran.

William P. Winters, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. ; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial Grounds ; veteran.

David W. Boyer, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; pro. to corp. ; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; died June 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. ; veteran.

John Kelcher, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; pro. to corp. ; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., date unknown ; veteran.

Frank R. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

William Taylor, musician, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; veteran.

Walworth W. Wood, musician, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. 14th Regt. U. S. army, date unknown.

Privates.

Anthony Adams, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

Wash. Armpriester, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

William F. Ash, must. in March 14, 1865, one year; substitute.

Jonathan Allwine, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va. ; buried on Mrs. V. Armstead's property, Virginia.

William Adams, must. in March 10, 1864; substitute.

George W. Boyer, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died July 18, 1865, of wounds received in riot at Balto. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Washington, D. C.

James Butler, must. in March 7, 1864.

Thomas Blackburn, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; substitute.

Edmond Bean, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Richard Bernell, must. in March 8, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Baldwin, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; substitute; absent at must. out.

Alfred D. Burns, must. in March 22, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.

David Bierd, must. in March 2, 1864; captured at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown.

Jacob Boyer, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; captured near Petersburg, Va. ; died while prisoner, date unknown ; veteran.

Gabriel Boyer, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; captured at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown.

David Biery, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

Tobias Boor, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year ; drafted ; disch. by G. O. May 9, 1865.

William Biery, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.

John H. Bord, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; wounded at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 23, 1863.

John H. Boughter, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

Benjamin Boyer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Dec. 17, 1862.

Philip Blatz, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1862.

Joshua W. Beale, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; not on must.-out roll.

Aaron L. Carpenter, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; veteran.

George Coxe, must. in March 9, 1865, one year ; substitute; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

William Christy, must. in March 6, 1865; substitute; absent at muster out.

William J. Carpenter, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted ; disch. by G. O. May 9, 1865.

Robert Carter, must. in March 10, 1865, one year.

William Conrad, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; not on must-out roll.

Charles Dieter, must. in March 27, 1864.

William Deviese, must. in March 27, 1864.

Jeremiah Drayher, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.

Henry Drumbore, must. in March 14, 1865, one year ; substitute.

William Drayher, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va. veteran.

Joseph C. Dermer, must. in March 13, 1865, one year ; drafted ; disch. by G. O. May 9, 1865.

William Derrick, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.

Benneville Dewalt, must. in July 27, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Charles H. Eckenroth, must. in Sept. 9, 1861 ; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

George D. Eisenhower, must. in Sept. 9, 1861 ; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

Addi Ebling, must. in Sept. 9, 1861 ; disch. Sept. 20, 1862.

Franklin Fisher, must. in March 7, 1864.

William Flammer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862 ; veteran.

Theodore G. Faber, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; veteran.

Joseph Felding, must. in March 9, 1865, one year ; substitute.

Edward Fox, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial-Grounds.

Adam Fisher, must. in Sept. 13, 1861 ; captured at

Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown; veteran.

Thomas Fisher, must. in March 24, 1865, one year; drafted; disch by G. O. May 9, 1865.

Jeremiah Fees, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; veteran.

J. Fenstemacher, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1862.

Daniel Finefrach, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Edward Fisher, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.

Howard W. Gift, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

John Granrath, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran.

Jacob Good, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran.

John Good, must. in Feb. 16, 1865, one year.

Percival Gahrett, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.

John Garber, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted.

Justice Gerrett, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.

Alfred W. Gift, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. March 21, 1865; veteran.

Henry H. Geiger, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Feb. 28, 1862.

Aaron Goodman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Good, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. May 23, 1862.

Samuel Gambler, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran.

William Haines, must. in March 11, 1864.

Curtis S. Hissner, must. in March 9, 1864.

John Higgins, must. in March 20, 1864; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.

John Hurst, must. in March 3, 1864; absent at muster out.

Elias S. Hoffman, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Isaac High, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran.

David Hunt, must. in Feb. 23, 1865, one year; drafted.

James Haines, must. in March 11, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died June 26, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Frederick Harp, must. in March 18, 1864; captured near Petersburg, Va.; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec 9, 1864.

George Heckman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

Benneville S. Huy, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

Edward Hiskey, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

William Herbst, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William Hannuing, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 8, 1865.

Frank H. Herbert, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., date unknown; veteran.

Thomas Hobbs, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Christ Hartman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed on picket at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 21, 1862.

Frank Harvey, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Barney Hegan, must. in March 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Alexander Irieland, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.

Emanuel Kauffman, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Daniel Kauffman, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Charles S. Kline, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

David Koch, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

Peter Kubb, must. in Nov. 11, 1864, one year; substitute.

Matthias Keyser, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Keller, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 29, 1864.

Charles Kendall, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; captured at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 12, 1864; vet.

John Kerney, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; captured at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown; vet.

Benjamin Koch, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; captured at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown; vet.

Henry H. Kline, mustered in Sept. 19, 1861; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

Nathan Leininger, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; missing in action Sept. 30, 1864; vet.

John W. Larrish, mu-t. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1865, to date July 30, 1865; vet.

Levi Lewis, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 28, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cem. Meade Sta., Va.; vet.

Samuel Moll, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

John H. Meser, must. in March 7, 1864.

Jacob Menard, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

Charles Musig, must. in March 7, 1864.

Jeremiah Miller, must. in Nov. 14, 1864, one year; drafted; absent at muster out.

Wm. H. Miller, must. in July 5, 1864; drafted; absent at muster out.

Wm. Maxton, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; prisoner May 12, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; grave 7407.

George Meade, must. in March 11, 1865.

Wm. Penn Mack, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Wm. McCray, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; substitute.

Casper McConnell, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Philadelphia May 28, 1864; vet.

Jeremiah Noll, must. in March 7, 1864.

George Nester, must. in March 9, 1865, one year.

John T. Nays, must. in March 9, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; bur. in 9th Corps Cem., Meade Sta., Va.

John Neyer, must. in March 21, 1864.

George Prescott, must. in March 1, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel Peffer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; accidentally killed at Beaufort, S. C., June 2, 1862.

Alonzo H. Rapp, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

Samuel Rise, must. in March 24, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 7, 1864.

Lewis Rahn, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Tobias Richards, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Nathan Saylor, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; vet.

Wm. S. Smith, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; vet.

Lucas Smith, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Alfred Snyder, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

John W. Stoudt, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Reuben Snyder, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured May 12, 1864; died while prisoner, date unknown; vet.

Philip Sigel, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Solomon Stoudt, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., July 25, 1864; bur. in Nat. Cem., Arlington; vet.

Thomas Saylor, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 9, 1864; died, date unknown; vet.

Daniel K. Sell, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.; vet.

Wm. Smith, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch., date unknown.

John Scott, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; substitute.

David Snyder, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Chantilly Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.

Nicholas Sassaman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1861; bur. in Military Asylum Cem.

Mayberry Swoyer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Chantilly Sept. 1, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.

Sam. B. Smith, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Tobias, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 24, 1864; bur. in 9th Corps Cem., Meade Sta., Va.

George Turner, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown; vet.

George Thompson, must. in March 18, 1865, one year; substitute.

Charles L. Ulrich, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 17, 1864.

Levi Valentine, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.

Israel Walmer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent at muster-out; vet.

Isaac R. Weisor, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; vet.

John H. Whitman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; vet.

Dallas Wentzal, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Leonard Wynings, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

William Weiser, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

William Wertz, must in Feb. 23, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 9, 1865.

Henry Williams, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Joseph Walmer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 17, 1864; bur. in 9th Corps Cem., Meade Sta., Va.; vet.

M. Weidenhamer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.

John Wynings, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., Aug. 6, 1862.

Captain Henry A. Lantz was a native of Reading, having been born at this place on May 26, 1825. He was a grandson of Peter Aurand, sheriff of Berks County from 1815 to 1817. He carried on a book-store at Reading for a number of years, and then became the publisher of the *Reading Times*, which he conducted with great ability till the breaking out of the Civil War. Its successful establishment was attributable to his energy and good management. He then sold it to Whitman & Haas, and enlisted in the fall of 1861 as a private in Co. E, Fiftieth Regiment P. V., for three years' service. Shortly afterward he received the appointment of sergeant-major, and accompanied the first expedition to South Carolina. There he displayed much bravery and was promoted in consequence to first lieutenant; and upon the resignation of Capt. William Diehl he was made captain, in February, 1863. He was shot before Petersburg on June 17, 1864, and instantly killed; and his body was decently interred under a large oak-tree near where he fell. He enjoyed the confidence of his entire company for his ability, bravery and exemplary life.

Company H.—This company was recruited at Reading, and was mustered out July 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

Thomas S. Brenholtz, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 30, 1861.

Charles Parker, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Oct. 21, 1861; killed in action at Pocotaligo, S. C., Aug. 1, 1862.

John A. Rodgers, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; resigned Sept. 19, 1862.

H. E. Cleveland, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Oct. 21, 1861; to capt. Dec. 19, 1862; died May 20, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.

John A. Snyder, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Nov. 26, 1864; to capt. April 17, 1865; vet.

Henry T. Kendall, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from corp. to 1st lieut.; to adjt. May 3, 1864; vet.

Harrison S. Gechter, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. May 15, 1864; resigned Oct. 27, 1864; vet.

Joseph V. Kendall, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner from May 12, 1864, to March 30, 1865; pro. from corp. to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. May 21, 1865; vet.

Robert R. Taylor, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; resigned March 28, 1864.

Henry S. Francis, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; wounded May 12, 1864; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 18, 1865; vet.

Henry Carl, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; to 1st sergt. May 2, 1865; vet.

John S. Hendricks, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; captured May 12, 1864; vet.

Patrick Sullivan, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; vet.

Henry Anthony, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. May 21, 1865; vet.

Harrison Fry, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. May 21, 1865; wounded and pris. May 12, 1864; vet.

Franklin Stoneback, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; vet.

James M. Kissinger, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Julius Kurkowski, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; mis. in action May 12, 1864; vet.

George Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; vet.

Harrison Briel, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp.; vet.

Harrison Neider, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; vet.

James Duncan, corp., must. in Feb. 12, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; vet.

Michael Neider, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. May 21, 1865; vet.

John R. Davis, corp., must. in April 8, 1864; pro. to corp. May 21, 1865; vet.

Benjamin H. Frederick, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 24, 1865; vet.

David Burkett, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died May 11, 1863.

Moses Wadsworth, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

David Dampman, musician, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

William Keller, musician, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.

George Devinney, musician, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; died Jan. 24, 1864, of wounds received at Blue Springs, Tenn.; buried at Knoxville; grave 100.

Privates.

Daniel Albert, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; vet.

Jacob Adder, must. in Sept. 19, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

W. P. Brownback, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

Morris Boyer, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; substitute.

Albert Baker, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Isaac Behney, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, expiration of term.

George Bogardus, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Baker, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Michael Boyer, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Nicholas Blichner, must. in Sept. 23, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Azariah Broadstone, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died June 13, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.

William Barr, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va.; grave 2253.

F. George Batzel, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Benjamin Bolton, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

John Becker, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Isaac Briel, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Francis G. Boucher, must. in March 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John Cogswell, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

Ebenezer Cully, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

George Cummings, must. in July 12, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Alban Clay, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Isaac Coates, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Jacob Clark, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Couch, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; taken prisoner Dec. 14, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 11, 1864; grave 3430.

Israel Cook, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch on surg. certif., date unknown.

Amos Cole, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Lewis Crater, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. May 1, 1862.

James Connelly, must. in March 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John Donivan, must. in March 11, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.

William Dunlap, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

John C. Dehart, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

John A. Dunmire, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Andrew Deibert, must. in Feb. 23, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.

Thomas S. Drake, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

William Deckert, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William Dreber, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died Nov. 4, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., sec. 26, lot D, grave 368.

John Eagle, must. in March 7, 1865, one year; substitute.

Julius Engleman, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

James Egan, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

William Ellis, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Joseph Everdale, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John Fritz, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

Daniel Fritz, must. in Sept. 10, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Fry, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

Peter Finkboon, must. in March 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.

Lewis Folk, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.

John Francis, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.; date unknown.

Franklin Gresley, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.

Jacob Gliniser, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Michael Grogan, must. in March 11, 1865; substitute; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Keith Gilmore, must. in April 2, 1864; killed in action at Norfolk Railroad June 18, 1864.

George Gerstenmayer, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Isaac Gross, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Peter Heller, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

George Heller, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

William Himmelreich, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; vet.

John Haas, must. in March 7, 1865, one year; substitute.

Robert Hayes, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Hill, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Hickman, must. in March 15, 1865, one year; substitute.

George Homan, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Jonathan Holmes, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

David Herring, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

John Hartman, must. in March 26, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Henry J. Heinerts, must. in March 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Ingram, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Lewis Jacob, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died Oct. 15, 1862.

Samuel Kissick, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

George Kunsman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Henry Kepple, must. in April 6, 1864.

William Kesler, must. in March 11, 1865; substitute.

John Keen, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; veteran.

Gottleib Kugle, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

Patrick Kaden, must. in April 9, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864.

Charles Keen, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; died Aug. 17, 1862.

Peter Katzmoyer, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

James A. Lowry, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

James Lambert, must. in March 13, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Michael Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

John Meck, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

Christian Merkle, must. in March 15, 1865, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Benjamin F. Martin, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Samuel F. Milford, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Jacob Miller, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Thomas S. Matson, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Jonas Markley, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

Ferdinand Meinhart, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865; veteran.

Moses Mattis, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; prisoner May 12, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, April 18, 1865; buried at Hampton, Va.

Charles Miller, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

John H. Moyer, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Charles Moyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Dec. 13, 1862.

Christian Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

John Mellon, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Joseph Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William F. M'Adams, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

John McDonald, must. in March 10, 1865; substitute; absent, wounded, at muster out.

John McNabb, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept 29, 1864, exp. of term.

John Miller, must. in April 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Nagle, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

M. Neidhammer, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 30, 1864; veteran.

Lafayette Neider, must. in March 25, 1862; prisoner Dec. 14, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 8, 1864; grave 3023.

William Neibling, must. in March 10, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Neff, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William Neider, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Frederick Patchen, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Isaac Pyle, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Nov. 17, 1864, to date Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Michael Peterman, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

William G. Pierce, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1864.

C. Poffenberger, must. in March 7, 1865, one year; substitute.

David Polm, must. in March 16, 1864.

Franklin Reinart, must. in March 8, 1865, one year; substitute.

Alexander Reinart, absent, sick, at muster out.

John Rankin, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1864.

John F. Roland, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

James Rupert, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Mahlon Rhoads, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 3, 1865; veteran.

H. Richardson, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John Roorke, must. in April 12, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Strunk, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; veteran.

James Setzler, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 9, 1864; veteran.

Joel Searfress, must. in March 8, 1865, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Rudolph Solter, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

George Stark, must. in March 14, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel Souders, must. in Sept. 30, 1861, must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Daniel Sterner, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.

Henry Schreffler, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1865; veteran.

George Shaffer, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Tatty Speer, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1862.

Hamilton Seitzinger, must. in March 28, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May, 1865.

David Schmale, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died July 17, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg; veteran.

John Struhm, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Petersburg, June 28, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.

Jacob Shager, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Andrew Smouder, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

George Trumpe, must. in April 27, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Andrew L. Turner, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; drafted, disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Charles Trexler, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Dennis Toole, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Ezekiel Thomas, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William Wall, must. in April 22, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

William Watkins, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

John S. Wenner, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner from May 12, 1864, to April 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865; veteran.

Jos. T. Watson, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Thomas Williams, must. in April 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Yeager, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.

John Youngblood, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Oct. 19, 1864.

John Yerger, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 29, 1864. exp. of term.

William Zumbrun, must. in March 13, 1865, one year; substitute.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment was recruited during the summer and autumn of 1861, and included Co. B from Berks County. It was organized at Harrisburg, and in November proceeded to Fortress Monroe. There it was drilled and disciplined several weeks; then moved to Port Royal. It experienced some service near Frampton in October, 1862. For a year afterward it performed picket duty at Port Royal Ferry, ten miles from Beaufort.

January 1, 1864, the major part of the men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and were given a furlough. In March the regiment returned to South Carolina, and in April it was stationed at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division in Tenth Corps, Army of the James, and participated in the movements and engagements of this corps under the command of General Butler. It reached Richmond on April 25th, and encamped near by, performing fatigue and guard duty till the latter part of July; then it was stationed at different points surrounding Petersburg till it was mustered out of service on August 30, 1865.

COMPANY B.—This company was recruited at Robesonia, and was mustered out August 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned:

John C. Shearer, capt., must. in Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.

Frank Z. Deppen, capt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. April 4, 1864; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Apr. 14, 1865; to capt. June 9, 1865; vet.

George M. Parsons, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 22, 1864, exp. of term.

Elijah B. Smith, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. April 4, 1864; to sergt. July 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. April 14, 1865; to 1st lieut. June 9, 1865.

Adam M. Parsons, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1861 res. Feb. 7, 1862.

Thomas G. Hughes, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 10, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

V. S. Bloomhall, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. Aug. 10, 1862; res. Sept. 22, 1864.

John H. Kendall, 2d lieut., must. in Feb. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 14, 1864; to 2d lieut. July 10, 1865.

James B. Ayres, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet.

Samuel Klahr, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; vet.

George L. Burkhart, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; com. 1st lieut. Sept. 24, 1864, and capt. Nov. 7, 1864; not must.; vet.

William Fessler, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. April 4, 1864; to sergt. March 20, 1865; wounded April 6, 1865; abs. at must. out; vet.

William Reninger, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. April 15, 1865; vet.

George Shaffer, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1865; vet.

William H. Wenrich, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., July 5, 1863.

William G. Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., March 16, 1864.

Eber Kelley, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; vet.

Franklin Berger, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; vet.

Joshua Howe, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. April 4, 1864; vet.

George W. Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. March 20, 1865; vet.

M. M. Kalbach, corp., must. in Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to corp. April 15, 1865.

George Farenbach, corp., must. in Feb. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. April 15, 1865.

John Mohn, corp., must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. July 23, 1865.

Jacob Reiff, corp., must. in Oct. 5, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. July 23, 1865.

Franklin Kern, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 8, 1863.

William D. Shearer, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1865; vet.

E. J. Froelich, corp., must. in Feb. 5, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25, 1864.

Samuel Startzer, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died June 16, 1865; buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.; vet.

John Garber, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet.

Henry B. Dewald, mus., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; vet.

George W. Hackman, mus., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; vet.

Privates.

Reuben Althouse, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; vet.

Levi Artz, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

John Auman, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1865.

Jonathan Arnold, must. in Oct. 14, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.

John A. Aulenbach, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 24, 1864.

James Artz, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Isaac Beckey, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Otto Berenes, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Fidel Beirer, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Cyrus Binner, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John Bickhart, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Isaac Breniser, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Augustus Brady, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Peter Burket, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864; veteran.
Benjamin Bechtel, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; drowned at West Point, Va., May 29, 1864.
John Brown, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died July 20, 1864; burial record, July 17, 1864, at Hampton, Va.
Daniel Bodicher, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., June 28, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Jeremiah Baker, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1864; veteran.
William Brady, must. in Oct. 2, 1863; drafted.
Andrew Blacher, must. in March 2, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
William Carr, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
Peter Caten, must. in Oct. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
John M. Clouse, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Charles Devil, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Elijah Dewald, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
James Dillen, must. in Jan. 28, 1865, one year.
Anthony Darnbach, must. in March 4, 1865, one year.
George Daumiller, must. in July 26, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
John Decrone, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1863.
Thomas Davis, must. in Oct. 5, 1863; drafted; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 30, 1864.
James Ely, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1863.
John Eick, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Art. May, 1863.
William H. Fry, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
William R. Feather, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
William J. Foucht, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out; veteran.
John Fink, must. in Aug. 13, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Isaac S. Fry, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
William Fink, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Peter Grimes, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Thomas Gregg, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
Edward H. Granger, must. in July 20, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Cyrus W. Grime, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
John Grimes, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; died May 11, 1864; burial record May 17, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.
Nathaniel Gay.
Charles Grimm, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 3, 1865.
Adam Groff, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Jacob S. Hine, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
William Hoffner, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Patrick Hickey, must. in Oct. 2, 1863; drafted.
Elias Howe, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Abraham Hackman, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864.
Samuel Heft, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.
William S. Hawk, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died July 26, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried at Hampton, Va.
Joseph W. Hughes, must. in April 15, 1862; pro. to hosp. stew. June 3, 1862.
William Idle, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
John J. Jones, must. in Sept 17, 1861; died at Beverly, N. J., Aug. 27, 1864.
James Katen, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Martin Kline, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
John Kenney, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
William Kintzey, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Joseph Kissinger, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Frank Kemmerer, must. in Feb. 27, 1865, one year.
John C. Keller, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
John Keiffly, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1865; veteran.
Franklin Kern, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1865.
George Katterman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Abraham F. Kline, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1865.
Jacob Koons, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; died June 12, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.
Benjamin Katterman, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Petersburg July 27, 1864; veteran.
Abraham Kinard, must. in July 21, 1863; drafted; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1864.
Benneville Klopp, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Martin H. Lorah, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John Layman, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John Langton, must. in Oct. 2, 1863; drafted.
John W. Legg, must. in Oct. 5, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Robert Leonard, must. in Oct. 7, 1863; drafted.
William H. Madary, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Barney Muck, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
William Manderbach, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John G. Moyer, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.

Richard Mohn, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
John A. Mathew, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
George N. Moyer, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
John Moroney, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Isaac Machmer, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; burial record, June 6, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.; veteran.
Franklin J. Miller, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; died June 26, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Jacob Minder, must. in July 20, 1863; drafted; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.
Morris Menderbach, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; died at Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 14, 1864.
Cornelius Mahonay, must. in Oct. 7, 1863; drafted.
William R. Miller, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to principal musician Nov. 1, 1864.
John K. Nicholas, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died July 11, 1864, of wounds received in action June 17, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.
John Norris, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; accidentally killed at Edisto Island, S. C., June 21, 1862.
Henry Oberdorf, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Frederick Putt, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Moses Price, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Franklin Putt, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
A. Paffenberger, must. in March 3, 1864; died Aug. 31, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Josiah Rittenhouse, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
James Reifsnyder, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
John Rathman, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Charles Rudy, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Theodore Reisher, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1863.
James Reifsnyder, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
Charles T. Reisher, must. in Sept. 20, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Joseph Rambo, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 6, 1864, exp. of term.
George Ruby, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Aug. 29, 1864, exp. of term.
Daniel Rich, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
James C. Robinson, must. in Sept. 29, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Thomas Ryan, must. in Oct. 2, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Samuel Reichert, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died Sept. 12, 1862; burial record, Sept. 23, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C.
Michael K. Ruth, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864.
William Reifsnyder, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died July 30, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Henry F. Rohrer, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; died near Richmond, Va., July 9, 1865.
H. Rothenberger.
John T. Stamm, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
George Strickler, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John Swarlens, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
H. A. Showalter, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Benjamin Steffey, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
John Steffey, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Henry Snyder, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John Sheppard, must. in Dec. 14, 1864; one year.
Joseph Smith, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.
George Shearer, trans. to Co. — at Camp Curtin, Pa., Oct. 1, 1861.
Francis Salada, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Joseph Summers, must. in Oct. 2, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Moses Spicher, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., July 22, 1863.
Israel Strawbridge, must. in July 21, 1863; drafted; died Dec. 18, 1863; burial record, March 22, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.
James A. Seidle, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; died at Beaufort, S. C., April 10, 1864.
William Stutzman, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.
Jacob Schoeneck, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; died July 9, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Jacob A. Snyder, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 5, 1865.
Amos R. Stout, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 22, 1865.
Amos Steffy.
Christian Steffy, must. in Aug. 6, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
Thomas Tyson, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Philip Tole, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
William Tyson, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
James Tyson, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 13, 1864.
Cyrus Ulrich, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
George H. Valentine, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
James Wiggins, must. in Jan. 23, 1865.
Jonathan Wartman, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
Sylvester Wood, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
John Wilhelm, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
W. S. Williams, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
David S. Weiant, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

John Weidner, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; wounded June 19, 1864; absent at muster out.
Joseph Weike, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; veteran.
William Williams, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Walters, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 9, 1863.
Peter Weinberger, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.
Levi A. Weike, must. in March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Joseph White, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1864.
Thomas Walton, must. in July 24, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
George Wilson, must. in Oct. 3, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. C April 27, 1864.
Adam Weike, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
James Weidner, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died Sept. 3, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried at Hampton, Va.
Peter Weinhill, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob S. Young, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-ninth Regiment, or Second Cavalry, included some men who were recruited in Berks County, and became part of Company K, under command of Captain Chauncey. It experienced much severe marching and participated in a number of battles, prominent among them being Bull Run, Chantilly, Gettysburg and the Wilderness campaign. It was present at the surrender at Appomattox and participated in the grand review at Washington on May 23, 1865. It was mustered out of service at Cloud's Mill, Va., on July 13, 1865.

COMPANY K.—The following men of the company were recruited at Reading:

Stephen H. Edgett, capt., must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to capt. March 17, 1865; disch. June 14, 1865.
J. P. Heister Jones, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 12, 1861; resigned June 22, 1863.
Wm. F. Dougherty, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 30, 1861; captured at Charles City Cross-Roads, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.
William B. Graul, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
Benneville Ehrgood, 2d lieut., must. in May 1, 1862; resigned Jan. 3, 1863.
James M. Long, corp., must. in March 3, 1862; captured; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Private.

Benjamin F. Buck, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864; grave 5082.
William Butz, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1864.
George W. Butz, must. in April 5, 1862; trans. to Co. K., 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
John G. Butz, must. in April 5, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
William Cole, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Frederick Coster, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Henry H. Call, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. M; vet.
James Calvert, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. M; vet.
Dennis Dreskill, must. in Nov. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. M; vet.
Henry Graeff, must. in Nov. 26, 1861; captured; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; vet.
John Heck, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. M; vet.
Conrad Heisel, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Dinwiddie C. H., Va.
Henry Hineman, must. in Nov. 26, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
James Kistler, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Matthew Moyer, must. in March 7, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
John Madara, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; must. out Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
Lawrence Morden, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
John Murkett, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
W. M. Miller, must. in March 12, 1861; must. out Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
Mahlon Nine, must. in Nov. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
Adam Ripple, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. K., 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Jones Rash, must. in Nov. 25, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Jacob Roland, must. in Nov. 30, 1861; trans to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Joseph Ruth, must. in Nov. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1st Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
John K. Strickter, must. in Nov. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. M.
Charles H. Smeck, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. M.
Henry Whitman, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. M.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Seventieth Regiment, or Sixth Cavalry,

was composed almost entirely of Philadelphia men, excepting Company G, which was recruited at Reading, under command of Captain George E. Clymer. It participated in the Peninsula campaign, and in various engagements, the most prominent of which were Antietam and Gettysburg. Subsequently it took part in the Virginia campaign, and in the famous raid by General Sheridan. It was also present at the surrender at Appomattox, and participated in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., August 7, 1865.

COMPANY G.—This company was recruited at Reading.

George E. Clymer, capt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to maj. March 29, 1862.

Henry P. Muirheid, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. A March 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1863.

Henry Winsor, Jr., capt., must. in Oct. 14, 1861; pro. from commissary Aug. 10, 1863; disch. July 28, 1864.

Edward Whitehead, capt., must. in May 28, 1863; pro. from commissary Feb. 10, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.

Augustus F. Bertolette, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. April 5, 1862.

Emlen N. Carpenter, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. D to 1st lieut. April 15, 1862; to capt. Co. E April 16, 1863.

Eugene P. Bertrand, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 29, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. K March 1, 1863; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, exp. of term.

Charles A. Vernon, 1st lieut., must. in Feb. 19, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 19, 1865; to capt. Co. D March 22, 1865.

T. Campbell Oakman, 1st lieut., must. in March 4, 1865; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 22, 1865; to capt. Co. A March 27, 1865.

William B. Call, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 29, 1861.

Osgood Welch, 2d lieut., must. in July 29, 1862; disch. Sept. 19, 1863.

John Laird, 2d lieut., must. in May 7, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. D June 9, 1865.

John D. Koch, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Henry Umpleby, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Thomas Best, sergt., must. in Aug. 8. 1861.

John R. Smith, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Christian Huber, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

William G. Gummere, sergt., must. in Oct. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. May 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

John A. Moyer, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

John J. Huntzinger, sergt., must in Nov. 29, 1861; must. out Dec. 17, 1864, exp of term.

Robert Henderson, sergt., must. in Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

William Hobeson, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Thomas Walker, corp., must. in Aug. 8. 1861.

James A. McMichael, corp., must in Aug. 8, 1861.

Martin S. Goodhart, corp., must. in Aug 8, 1861.

Michael Fritz, corp., must. in Aug 8. 1861.

Samuel Phillips, corp., must. in Aug. 8. 1861.

Mandon Rauch, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Penrose W. Mengel, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

John B. Moyer, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Elward Keisler, corp., must. in Nov 5, 1864, two years; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Edward F. Goheen, blacksmith, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Nicholas Burkhart, farrier, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Isaac Steffy, saddler, must. in Aug. 8. 1861.

John G. Keiser, bugler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Joseph Winters, bugler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Privates.

Samuel Armpriester, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Anthony Aberle, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864, exp. of term.

Lewis Bower, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Tellamac Burket, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

John Butler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; died Dec. 9, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John K. Becker, must. in Aug. 8. 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin F. Boyer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Hiram Barder, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 27, 1865; veteran.

Cyrus Boone, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; veteran.

Emanuel Bechtel, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Aaron S. Boyer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Joseph Bennett, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.

Jacob Bullinger, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; trans to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

James Barton, must. in Oct. 31, 1864, one year.

Henry Blair, must. in March 3, 1865, one year.

John A. Dougherty, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Charles H. Dankle, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

H. R. Davidsheiser, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

Franklin Dengler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

J. R. Dunkleberger, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

William H. Dean, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

John M. Englehart, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Epler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Joseph S Esterly, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Peter Eckhart, must. in Nov. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Daniel H. Fasig, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Valentine W. Fisher, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Henry Fireing, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
John P. Felden, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Augustus Fall, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
James A. Fasig, must. in March 24, 1865, one year.
Benneville Goheen, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
John A. Gross, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
John A. Griner, must. in March 30, 1864.
Robert Griffin, must. in Oct. 31, 1864, one year.
Aaron P. Gring, must. in March 3, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. F, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Hezekiah K. Gaul, must. in March 4, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. F, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Francis Harman, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Samuel Hoyer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
James R. Handwork, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Daniel Hoffman, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Harrison Howe, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; veteran.
William Heckler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
William Harbeson, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
John H. Hamilton, must. in March 4, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. B, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
John Hoban, must. in March 9, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. A, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
John H. Johnson, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
John W. Kemp, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Jacob H. Kissinger, must. in March 3, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. F, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Conrad Kilman, must. in Sept. 14, 1864, one year.
Peter B. Lessig, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Evan Moyer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Joseph H. Marks, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; died Jan. 9, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot E, grave 484.
John Mell, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Charles F. Miller, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
William K. Masser, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Henry F. Miller, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Charles H. Miller, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Morgan, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
George Mohr, must. in Feb. 4, 1835, one year.
John A. Moyer, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
William Mell, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 9, 1864.
John Morrow, must. in March 9, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. D, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Samuel G. McNabb, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Daniel O'Brien, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
John Pewterbaugh, must. in March 31, 1864; died March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 25.
Martin V. Pabor, must. in Sept. 23, 1864, one year.
Isaac K. Richards, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Samuel Rhoads, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
William Reedy, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; veteran.
William Reeser, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
John D. Roth, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Samuel Roth, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.
John B. Regan, must. in March 30, 1864.
Lewis Richter, must. in Nov. 22, 1864; died, date unknown; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 18.
Isaac Steiff, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Andrew Simpson, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Peter R. Schlegel, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
William Sands, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; veteran.
Daniel Strunk, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Henry Simmers, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Peter Stout, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
John R. Stout, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
William Seiders, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; veteran.
Henry R. Sallada, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
John M. Setley, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Cornelius Strain, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Alexander L. Smith, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; veteran.
John Schmale, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Mahlon Sands, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
William H. Schaffer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1861.
Frederick Smith, must. in Dec. 12, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1864, exp. of term.
Edmund B. Stout, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
George H. Stout, must. in March 21, 1864; died at Lynchburg, Va., July 21, 1864.
William Stout, must. in March 21, 1864.
Charles H. Thompson, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; trans. to Co. I, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Patrick Thomas, must. in March 9, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Henry Ulrich, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Benjamin Weaver, must. Aug. 8, 1861.
George Whitmoyer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
John H. Weaver, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 2d Pro. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Henry S. Wright, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
Samuel D. Warner, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.

SEVENTY FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment included some men recruited in Berks County in Company G. The regiment was mustered into service on September 14, 1861. After breaking up winter-quarters at Hunter's Chapel, it participated in the Peninsula campaign. Its first engagement was at Cross Keys, on June 8, 1862; and the next near Groveton, on June 29–30. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and performed services in South Carolina, at Washington, and in West Virginia. The entire company is given—not being able to designate the men from Berks County.

COMPANY G.—This company was recruited in Adams and Berks Counties for one year, and was mustered out August 29, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

William J. Bart, capt., must. in Feb. 6, 1865.
Jacob Lohr, 1st lieut., must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Charles Helfrich, 2d lieut., must. in Feb. 18, 1865; captured; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
James A. Werkert, 1st sergt., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Franklin Beamer, sergt., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Isaac W. Hankey, sergt., must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
Theodore B. Horner, sergt., must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Edmund Lippy, sergt., must. in March 9, 1865.
J. Stewart Walker, corp., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Isaac Myers, corp., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Uriah J. Baughman, corp., must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
Henry K. Wentz, corp., must. in March 8, 1865.
John W. Flaherty, corp., must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
Amos Leister, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1865; pro. to corp. July 15, 1865.
John Wagner, corp., must. in Feb. 17, 1865; pro. to corp. July 24, 1865.
Samuel A. Kindig, corp., must. in March 9, 1865.
James S. Snyder, musician, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Daniel E. Weiss, musician, must. in March 9, 1865.

Privates.

Isadore Brechner, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Jacob Baughman, mustered in Feb. 28, 1865.
Ezra N. Baughman, must. in March 4, 1865.
John Berk, must. in February 22, 1865.
John Betz, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Samuel Breniser, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
Ephraim Bowers, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
Emanuel Bunty, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
Josiah Becker, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Adam R. Bolinger, must. in March 13, 1865.
David Conover, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
John Culp, must. in March 1, 1865.
John W. Cranmer, must. in March 8, 1865.
Joel Ebaugh, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
John T. Feeser, must. in March 2, 1865.
Samuel Fitz, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
James Felix, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
Anthony Fowler, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Wm. N. Flaherty, must. in March 10, 1865.
William Forney, must. in March 2, 1865; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.
Charles W. Gilbert, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Oliver W. Garrett, must. in March 8, 1865.
Jacob C. Geehr, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Chas. M. Gallagher, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Edmund Garrett, must. in March 10, 1865.
Titus E. Geehr, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Peter Gouker, must. in March 4, 1865.
Franklin Hartsock, must. in March 10, 1865.
John W. Hofford, must. in March 3, 1865.
James Helbert, must. in March 21, 1865.
John Hart, must. in March 16, 1865.
Adam Harget, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Elijah Hoffman, must. in March 13, 1865.
John Irvin, must. in March 27, 1865.
George Krug, must. in Feb. 6, 1865.
William Krug, must. in Feb. 15. 1865.
Levi King, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Cornelius King, must. in March 10, 1865.
Valentine J. Long, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
Daniel Lorash, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Cornelius Mathias, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Jacob Miller, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
William Mathias, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Edward Markle, must. in March 8, 1865.
Robert Newman, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Lloyd Norris, must. in March 8, 1865; disch. by General Order June 3, 1865.
Francis Null, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by General Order Aug. 1, 1865.
Lewis Overdeer, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
William Ohlinger, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by General Order May 30, 1865.
Chas. K. Overdorf, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
Andrew Rickrode, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
William B. Robert, must. in March 6, 1865.
Samuel Rimert, must. in March 7, 1865.
John B. Shafer, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
Michael Sanders, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Ephraim Spangler, must. in March 8, 1865.
Isaac Z. Shriver, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Abra'm Sponseller, must. in March 6, 1865.
John Sponseller, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.
Jesse Utz, must. in March 8, 1865.
George Willet, must. in March 9, 1865.
David Willet, must. in March 8, 1865.
Cornelius S. Wink, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Edward C. Wintrod, must. in March 7, 1865.
Nathan Wink, must. in March 10, 1865.
William Wisner, must. in March 6, 1865.
Jacob Yingling, must. in March 9, 1865.
John Zumbrum, must. in March 8, 1865.

Lafay'e Zetelmoyer, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.

David Zumbrum, must. in March 8, 1865; died at Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 6, 1865.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

The Eightieth Regiment, or Seventh Cavalry, included some men who were recruited in Berks County, and mustered into service with Company L. It participated in various engagements with the Army of Tennessee, where it had been ordered to service. In March, 1865, it marched under Gen. Wilson across the Gulf States, and in the beginning of April participated in the battles of Plantersville and Selma, Ala. At the latter place the regiment led in the assault upon the work, and the conduct of the men was highly meritorious. Its last engagement was near Columbus, on April 16, 1865. It was then stationed at Macon, Ga., from April 20, to August 13th, when it was mustered out of service. Not being able to designate the men who were from Berks County, I publish the entire company.

COMPANY L.—This company was recruited in Berks and Northumberland Counties, and was mustered out August 23, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned :

Chas. C. McCormick, capt., must. in Oct. 9, 1861; pro. from priv. Co. D. to capt. Nov. 18, 1861; to col. Jan. 10, 1865.

William Wren, capt., must. in March 11, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Feb. 13, 1865.

John Umpleby, 1st lieut., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; resigned Nov. 1862.

Robert McCormick, 1st lieut., must. in Dec. 15, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 15, 1862; to capt. Co. G March 11, 1865.

Otis G. Gerald, 1st lieut., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 13, 1865; vet.

Albert Bechtel, 2d lieut., must. in Dec. 18, 1861; accidentally wounded July, 1862; resigned Aug. 18, 1862.

Jas. H. B. Warfield, 2d lieut., must. in Dec. 26, 1862; dismissed June 1, 1863.

Richard H. Fisk, 2d lieut., must. in March 11, 1864; com. capt. Co. F Oct. 15, 1864; not must.; disch. July 25, 1865.

Henry H. Snyder, 2d lieut., must. in Dec. 2, 1861; pro. from q.m.-sergt. May 1, 1865; vet.

Samuel Milmore, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 14, 1861; pro. from sergt. April 30, 1865; vet.

H. H. Brown, 1st sergt., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1862.

George W. Smith, 1st sergt., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., March, 1862.

Francis W. Reed, 1st sergt., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt. Aug. 31, 1862; com. 2d lieut. June 28, 1863; not must.; killed at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863.

Isaac E. Robinson, q.m.-sergt., must. in Feb. 8, 1864; pro. from priv. April 30, 1865.

Thomas H. Parker, com.-sergt., must. in Oct. 15, 1861; vet.

Benjamin E. Rakes, sergt., must. in Oct. 15, 1861; vet.

John Duffy, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; vet.

John H. Miller, sergt., must. in Dec. 12, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; vet.

John M. Berger, sergt., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; vet.

Chas. M. Ketner, sergt., must. in March 5, 1864; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865.

James Rawley, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps 1865; vet.

Chas. J. Loeser, sergt., must. in Dec. 18, 1861; pro. from priv. May 1, 1863; must. out Jan. 3, 1865, expiration of term.

John Riley, sergt., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; killed at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862.

William D. Williams, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1861; vet.

William Rader, corp., must. in Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to corp. April 30, 1864; vet.

William D. Webster, corp., must. in March 8, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

De Witt C. Robinson, corp., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

John Stanley, corp., must. in Feb. 8, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

St. Clair Kyle, corp., must. in Jan. 22, 1863; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864.

Franklin S. Ebling, corp., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Ret. Corps 1863.

Washington Frizell, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.

Adolph Frohn, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pris. from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. May 31, to date May 18, 1865.

John Lutz, corp., must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 18, 1865.

Seth Morgan, corp., must. in Nov. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

James Seibert, corp.; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., 1862; burial record, June 15, 1863; grave 341.

Jacob Neargard, corp., must. in Dec. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. April 30, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1863.

Winfield S. Carpenter, corp., must. in Dec. 7, 1861.

John Shaw, corp., must. in Dec. 7, 1861.

Lloyd B. Husted, corp., must. in Dec. 7, 1861.
Charles Gillams, bugler, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
Edwin S. St. Clair, bugler, must. in April 28, 1864; vet.
Sebastian Dellseit, bugler, must. in Dec. 18, 1861.
Jacob Uplinger, saddler, must. in Dec. 18, 1861.
Jeremiah Keller, saddler, must. in Nov. 28, 1863.
Elias Seiler, farrier, must.in Dec. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug., 1862.
Miles G. Lee, blacksmith, must. in Nov. 20, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
Simon Greer, blacksmith, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Privates.

Wellington Adams, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
Henry Abson, must. in Dec. 8, 1863.
Solomon Burkhart, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; vet.
Joseph Bowers, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
Pierce Bowsman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Adam Bowers, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Charler Bellman, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
Daniel Barnhart, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
John Betz, must. in March 3, 1864.
David Buchter, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
Charles Bowsman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Brown, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Francis Brown, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Abraham Bauer, must. in Dec. 5, 1861.
David Bloch, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.
Harrison Bechtel, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Wm. O. Bateman, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. K Dec. 17, 1864.
James Bowman, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.
Josiah Briner, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Bardstown, Ky., Feb., 1862.
Jesse Bryant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1865; burial rec., Feb. 24, 1864; sec. C, range 3, grave 109.
Charles Cooney, must. in Nov. 22, 1831; vet.
Adam Coble, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
John Coble, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
Joseph Coryell, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Francis M. Copp, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Cator, must. in Feb. 29, 1864
John J. Cohoon, must. in March 19, 1864.
Daniel Cook, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1862.
Wm. A. Campbell, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Paxton L. Clark, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865.
John Cluff, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', July 27, of wounds received at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863.
Horace Dart, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Thomas Drew, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1863.
Eliphalet Decker, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Isaiah Donaldson, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pris. from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. Jan. 10, to date May 19, 1865.
George W. Dunlap, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died at Stone River, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. L, grave 376.
Charles H. Ebbert, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Christian Erb, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Christian Eberly, must. in Feb. 14, 1864.
Henry Eberly, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Charles Eben, must. in Oct. 7, 1864.
Reuben Englehart, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn, April 18, 1862.
Henry Emberger, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died near Dallas, Ga., May 28, of wounds received May 27, 1864.
Jacob L. Ely, must. in Feb. 8, 1834; disch. Sept. 6, to date Aug. 23, 1865.
Jacob Fastler, must. in Nov. 27, 1861; vet.
Jacob Frick, must. in Feb. 24, 1854.
William Forman, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
Aaron Gantz, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
John H. Gehret, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Samuel Gehret, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
Isaac Gift, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
William Glennon, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
Randolph Goodman, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
James Gardner, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.
David Gardner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch by G. O. June 23, 1865.
William F. Hoy, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Abraham Hennes, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; vet.
George F. Haines, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; vet.
Stephen Hilliard, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Sidney A. Hoagland, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
John Haas, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Henry Hartland, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
William Hardnut, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
B. D. Hellenthall, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Thomas N. Herman, must. in April 2, 1864.
Robert Huntzinger, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1863.
Francis Hobson, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.
John Hutchings, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Jacob Hartman, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
George W. Hutchens, must. in Sept. 14, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Martin L. Havens, must. in Sept. 14, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Wm. S. Hoagland, must. in Aug. 29, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

John T. Hazzard, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; captured at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863; died at Annapolis, Md., February 10, 1863.
Jacob Hammer, must. in Dec. 7, 1861.
David S. Ireland, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out. Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Samuel Jobson, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
David Jericho, must. in March 16, 1864.
Alonzo L. Johnson, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1862.
Jacob Kemp, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
Adolph Krauskopff, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
William Keener, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.
Samuel Katzmoyer, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Aug. 18, 1862.
Robert Keener, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Bardstown, Ky., Nov., 1862.
Peter Koch, must. in March 3, 1864; died at Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem. Stone River, sec. L, grave 379.
Joshua Kayton, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Henry Lott, must. in Sept 23, 1861; vet.
Heny J. Lavalley, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Raymond B. Lewis, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Andrew Long, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Jacob Lard, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
Edward Lee, must. in Dec. 8, 1863.
Ephraim Mattern, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
Charles A. Marvin, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Isaac Marvin, must. in April 15, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Henry B. Marvin, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. July 12, to date June 28, 1865.
Edward W. Maynard, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Henry Miller, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
David W. Morton, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
Daniel M. Morgan, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Marion May, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; pris. from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 10, to date May 19, 1865.
Nathan Moyer, must. in Dec. 7, 1861.
Patrick Murphy, must. in Dec. 7, 1861.
Henry Marboil, must. in Dec. 18, 1861.
George W. McMichael, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
John McQuiston, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Lindsay Newcomer, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry W. Noll, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Jesse O'Brigant, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob Packer, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
Joel Packer, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; captured near Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.
David Pittington, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
John Pay, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; absent at muster out.
John Patchen, must. in Dec. 7, 1861.
David D. Playford, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
William F. Quigg, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.
Reuben Raber, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
Hillarus Roth, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Warren Robinson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
George W. Raber, must. in March 2, 1864.
John Rossey, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1862.
Augustus Shott, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; vet.
Thomas H. Sheridan, must. in March 8, 1864.
Joseph L. Shull, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Jacob H. Siegfried, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Albert Siegfried, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Samuel Schaeffer, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.
Patrick Sullivan, must. in March 4, 1864.
William Sell, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1862.
Merrick C. Seely, must. in Dec. 7, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 8, 1863.
John W. Smith, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 27, 1863.
Henry Siegfried, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 6, 1865.
Anthony Sheele, must. in Dec. 1, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 10, to date May 19, 1865.
William J. Stephens, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug., 1862.
Henry W. Snyder, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1864.
Brittian W. Salerly, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
William G. Thompson, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Michael Troy, must. in March 5, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
James Teseter, must. in March 5, 1864.
Isaac Trout, must. in April 5, 1864.
Peter Timner, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
John Taylor, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Richard C. Videan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Barnet Vankirk, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
William Waln, must. in Nov. 19, 1861; vet.
Samuel B. Wolfkill, must. in March 3, 1864.
Philip A. Wertz, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
James Walker, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; captured at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.
W. H. Weidenhammer, must. in March 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Samuel Weaver, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Wagoner, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Albert Wheat, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1863.
Julius Wrinkle, must. in Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry Wrighter, captured at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; died at Andersonville, Aug. 16, 1864.
Nicholas A. Wynkoop, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to battalion adjt. Jan. 1, 1863.
Isaac B. Walker, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
W. H. H. Yonman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Henry Yoh, must. in March 3, 1864.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Eighty-third Regiment was composed of men mostly from western counties in the State. Company I of the regiment included some men who were recruited at Reading. It was mustered into service near Erie, on September 8, 1861. After thorough preparation it participated in the Peninsula campaign and its several battles, and afterward was engaged at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, and in the several battles preceding the surrender at Appomattox. It was mustered out of service at Washington June 28, 1865. The regiment was engaged in twenty-five battles, two more than any other regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. Not being able to designate the men from Reading, I present the entire company.

COMPANY I.—This company was recruited at Harrisburg and Reading for one year, and was mustered out June 28, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

Robert W. McCartney, capt., must. in March 1, 1865.
Lewis F. Mason, 1st. lieut., must. in Dec. 22, 1861, three years.
Abraham Frauenthal, 2d lieut., must. in March 1, 1865.
John S. Campbell, 1st sergt., must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
William H. McConnell, sergt., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Alex. Backenstoss, sergt., must. in March 1, 1865.
Philip P. De Haven, sergt., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Benjamin K. Taylor, sergt., must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Wm. H. Saultsman, corp., must. in March 1, 1865.
Wm. H. Pritchard, corp., must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Chauncey M. Shull, corp., must. in March 1, 1865.
John A. Mattis, corp., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
George W. Burd, corp., must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
David D. Burross, corp., must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
John Stoomer, corp., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Francis Alexander, corp., must. in March 1, 1865.

Privates.

John Anderson, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Hiram Alwin, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Samuel Boyer, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Fidel Book, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
John Brandon, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
John Bechtol, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Levi Berger, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
James Brown, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
James Black, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; not accounted for.
Henry Campbell, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Wm. W. Conover, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
John Callahan, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Benjamin Demar, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Richard Densmore, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; not accounted for.
William A. Evans, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Joseph Echilberger, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Barger Freeburn, must. in March 1, 1865.
John Fink, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
John C. Gantt, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
John C. Gelts, must in Feb. 8, 1865.
Charles Gibson, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
James F. Gardner, must. in March 1, 1865.
Andrew Graft, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Abraham Huss, must. in March 1, 1865.
John Holtry, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
William Herring, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Solomon Hilbert, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Charles Hasson, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Thomas C. Hay, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; disch. by G.O. June 2, 1865.
Henry Hantz, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; not accounted for.
—— Hetherington, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; not accounted for.
John Harvey, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; not accounted for.
Jesse Irvine, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Michael Knapp, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Charles Kain, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Charles Kroninger, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Harrison Lorah, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Alexander Lorah, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Alonzo Myers, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Oliver D. Marks, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Henry Marks, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
James K. P. Martin, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
William McCarty, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
John McCurdy, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Amos Nigh, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
William D. Neff, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
William Phillips, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Anthony Ruelius, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
John Richards, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Daniel Smaltz, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Henry Shell, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Jacob Seidell, must. in March 1, 1865.
George S. Sayler, must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
George W. Stahl, must. in March 1, 1865.
Reuben Shade, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

N. Swartzwelder, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
Taylor Slaughter, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va., May 30, 1865; grave 3185.
David Shoop, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; not accounted for.
Edward Town, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; not accounted for.
John W. Twerd, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Samuel Woods, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
John Woods, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Michael Weirich, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Lewis Wysard, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Thomas Witman, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Anthony Wertz, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Gilbert Youngblood, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
William Ziemer, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment included three companies—A, B and H—from Berks County. It was organized about October 1, 1861, at Wissahickon, near Philadelphia. Then it was ordered to Washington, where it remained till October 12th, when it was assigned to guard duty at Alexandria. It was continued on guard duty at different places thereabout till the 25th of May following. Then it marched to Front Royal, and thence by rail to Manassas, Warrenton and Culpepper. On the 9th of August it was marched hurriedly towards Cedar Mountain. There it was in Tower's brigade and occupied the extreme right of Banks' corps, placed in this position to relieve troops which had been actively engaged during the afternoon of that day. Whilst moving into position it was under two fires, one from Second Maine Battery and the other from the enemy's artillery. The enemy's guns were silenced in a short time. The regiment then marched to Pony Mountain and Warrenton. On the 27th of August a forced march was made and a portion of the division (Ricket's) encountered the enemy at Thoroughfare Gap, where a fierce fight was conducted. This brigade was not engaged in it. The regiment formed into line and was ordered to advance, but finding the enemy too numerous, withdrew with the whole corps to a position near Gainesville. Thence it moved to Manassas Junction and Bull Run. At the latter place, on the 30th of August, it was engaged in battle. Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. McLean was left on the field and never recovered. The brave conduct of the brigade was complimented by General Pope. Thence the regiment proceeded through Fairfax, Washington and Frederick City to Antietam Creek, where, on September 17th, it engaged in a hot and fierce engagement with the enemy. Subsequently it crossed the Potomac and engaged in a conflict near Bowling Green road on the 13th day of December. At this point the Eighty-eighth kept in position, though the other part of the brigade had gone to the rear. Soon afterward it went into winter-quarters at a point near Fletcher's Chapel. During the middle of January, 1863, it participated in the famous "Mud March." On the 28th of April it participated in an engagement on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, and on the 29th a forced march was made from the extreme left to the extreme right of the line at Chancellorsville, a distance of thirty miles. During May it was encamped at White Oak Church. On the 12th of June it started for the Gettysburg campaign, reaching the field after forced marches, on July 1st, and participated in this memorable battle. It was in Reynolds' corps. On the 6th of July the regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy. After marching to and through various places, it went into winter-quarters at the town of Culpeper in the beginning of December. Whilst there a large proportion of the regiment re-enlisted. It remained at Culpeper till May 3, 1864. On the 8th of May it participated in an engagement near Spottsylvania Court-House, and also on the 12th at the same place. On the 23d it crossed the North Anna and took part in a severe engagement, and in a slight engagement at Bethesda Church on the 26th. Thence it co-operated in the movements of the army towards the James River. On the 12th of June it stood an artillery fire at White Oak Swamp. On the 16th it crossed the James River and halted in front of Petersburg. On the 18th it drove the enemy's skirmishers into their main line of works, and, with the corps, charged upon the entrenchments. The regiment was in advance, and, after getting within sixty yards of the enemy's first line, was compelled to lie flat upon the ground, a terrific fire of artillery

being centred upon that portion of the line. It was so far in advance of the rest of the division that it could not be withdrawn or re-enforced. During the night entrenchments were thrown up and the next afternoon the regiment was relieved. On its way to the left of the brigade it was exposed to the sharpshooters of the enemy. Shortly afterward it was again engaged in this section before Petersburg. The next serious fight was near Danby's Mill, on February 6, 1865, where it was repulsed, and on the next day, at Hatcher's Run; near that point it went into camp and remained till the 29th of March. Then it participated in active operations and hot engagements till Lee surrendered, on the 9th of April. The homeward march was then made to Washington, where it was mustered out of service on June 30, 1865.



Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. McLean was born at Philadelphia in 1823, and there learned the trade of a machinist. In 1848 he removed to Reading, found employment with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and continued in its employ till 1861. In this time he took an active interest in the local affairs of Reading. He represented the Spruce Ward in Common Council for one year, 1855–56, having been selected as its presiding officer; and he was also a member of the school board for a time.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was prompt in recruiting troops, and was commissioned adjutant of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, in the three months' service under General Patterson. At the expiration of this term of service, with his brother, George B. McLean, he began actively recruiting for the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania (Three Years') Regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel August 9, 1861. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Freeman's Ford, Gaines' Mill and second battle of Bull Run. In this latter disastrous engagement he was ordered with his regiment to support a battery which held the enemy in check, whilst the army was retired. Three times he charged with his command under a fierce fire, and in a fourth charge was mortally wounded and left upon the field, where he died and was buried.

Regimental Band.—The regimental band was the famous "Ringgold Band" from Reading. It was discharged from service by General Order dispensing with bands, issued on June 21, 1862.

E. Ermentrout, leader, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.

Musicians

Blasius Byerly, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
John Breedy, must. in Aug. 30, 1861
Joseph J. Clay, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
William C. Eben, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Augustus Gehart, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
James Y. Hill, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.
Albert Hock, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Thomas Hock, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Casper Krugg, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Christian Miller, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Julius Moses, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Joseph B. Rinehart, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.
Joseph R. Robertson, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
John R. Snyder, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
James D. Sanders, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Stephen Sehl, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Samuel W. Turner, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
John S. Warner, must. in Aug. 30, 1861,
C. B. Windbigler, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.

Company A.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and was mustered out June 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

George W. Knabb, capt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; resigned July 28, 1862.

Benezet F. Foust, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from adjt. Nov. 28, 1862; to maj. Dec. 31, 1862.

Henry Whiteside, capt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Nov. 23, 1862; to capt. July 1, 1863; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.

Thos. J. Koch, capt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 24, 1864; to capt. Jan. 6, 1865; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; veteran.

Frederick R. Fritz, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; resigned Nov. 23, 1862.

Jacob Ninesteel, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. E to 2d lieut. Dec. 22, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 16, 1863; com. capt. Oct. 4, 1864; not. must.; must. out Dec. 3, 1864, expiration of term.

Daniel W. Ney, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville May 4, 1863; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863, and at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; pro. from private to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. March 17, 1865; com. capt. June 14, 1865; not must.; vet.

Albert H. Seyfert, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.

Jacob S. Kram, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1863, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 4, 1864; not must.; must. out Nov. 22, 1864, expiration of term.

George H. Reiff, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private to corp.; to sergt. June 1, 1865; to 1st sergt.; com. 1st lieut. June 14, 1865; not must.; absent, with leave, at muster out; veteran.

George Shirey, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob P. Becker, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; prisoner from May 24 to Nov. 24, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; veteran.

Joseph H. Kline, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from private to corp.; to sergt. June 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 14, 1865; not must.; absent, with leave, at muster out; veteran.

A. J. Schreffler, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from private to corp.; to sergt. June 4, 1865.; vet.

George Beaumont, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. from private to corp.; to sergt. June 1, 1865.; vet.

John L. Kennedy, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from private; disch. on surg. certif. May 10, 1862.

Thomas Kinsley, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from private; disch. on surg. certif. July 16, 1862.

Gabriel Hill, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph Hock, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 19 to Dec. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; veteran.

Conrad Strahle, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps Nov. 15, 1863.

David Whitaker, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died April 20, 1865, of wounds received at Five Forks, Va.; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington; vet.

John Whitaker, corp., must. in August 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; vet.

Franklin Estes, corp., must. in March 25, 1865, one year; substitute; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

Chauncey Davis, corp., must. in March 4, 1865, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

Henry Drum, corp., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

Samuel Griffith, corp., must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

William Heller, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

Charles Matthews, corp., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

William Clark, corp., must. in April 4, 1865, one year; substitute; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865; absent at muster out.

Russell Miller, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from priv.; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1864.

Emerson Kline, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from priv.; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1863.

David Davis, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. from priv. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865; vet.

W. J. Hutchinson, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Lewis Briggs, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1864, one year; substitute; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

John Harris, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1863, one year; substitute; pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

William P. Fisher, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 19 to Dec. 17, 1864; pro. from priv. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; vet.

Isaac Madison, corp., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; prisoner from May 24 to Nov. 20, 1864; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Jeremiah Boyer, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died Sept. 14th, of wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 28, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.

John W. Hoffman, corp., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; killed accidentally at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 24, 1864; vet.

William L. Hawk, musician, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded June 27, 1864; vet.

John F. Nagle, musician, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1862.

Manoah Metz, musician, must. in Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1865; vet.

Privates.

John H. Albright, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.

Chauncy Ackeman, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.

Henry Arnold, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pris. from Aug. 19, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865; vet.

Spearing R. Altimon, must. in Sept. 25, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Frank Arrington, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

George Adams, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

William E. Beatty, must. in March 23, 1865, one year; sub.

Abraham B. Barnet, must. in April 5, 1865, one year; drafted.

Josiah L. Barkley, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.

Alexander Bell, must. in Sept. 25, 1864, one year; drafted; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Franklin Buckley, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus* Sept. 5, 1861.

Henry Bishop, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. April 1, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Aaron Bechtel, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Elida Boston, must. in Sept. 25, 1865, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

Joseph Berkleypile, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.

William Beaumont, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. B, grave 73.

John Beaumont, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet.

Charles Becker, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

Peter Coleman, must. in March 27, 1865, one year; sub.

Isaac P. Cresswell, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1861.

George W. Clingman, must. in March 4, 1864; disch., date unknown, for wounds received in action.

Daniel Clouser, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Daniel F. Callahan, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K Nov. 1, 1861.

Andrew J. Carter, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G April 2, 1862.

Patrick Clickett, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K Nov. 1, 1861.

Samuel Dempsey, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; sub.

George Dyer, must. in Sept. 25, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Alfred Dautrich, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. H Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Mayb'y Dautrich, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. H Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Reuben Drexel, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. H Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Martin Derr, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

George Eshelman, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by S. O., date unknown.

John Eppinger, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 17, 1862.

Isaac Eyrich, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 8, 1865; vet.

John Frech, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

Abraham Fredline, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

James Fagan, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Amos Fisher, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

George Fullmer, must. in Aug. 23, 1861

Harrison T. Fox, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

Hern Frantz, must. in March 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Hiram Gardner, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

John A. Grim, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 27, 1862.

Joseph Grant, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

John Green, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; trans. to 107th Regt. P. V. Dec. 1, 1864.

Ross Hoffman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

David Howard, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.

Barnet Hagen, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Wm. Haberacker, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. date unknown.

Henry Haywood, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

H. Himmelright, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Daniel Hagan, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Geo. W. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Meltzer Hughston, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out Nov. 21, 1864, expiration of term.

Obediah Hillard, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Isaiah Hilliard, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Jerome Hatlon, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

James P. Harp, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

John J. Hughes, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

John O. Hanlon, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K. Nov. 1, 1861.

Wm. H. Hoffman, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; trans. to 107th Regt. P. V. Dec. 1, 1864.

John Hemminger, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Wm. G. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Albert Hawk, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C.; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., March 23, 1864.

Ebenezer Haller, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga.; burial record, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 20, 1864; vet.

Joseph Hetrick, must. in Sept. 3, 1861.

Wm. J. Hoffman, must. in Sept. 9, 1861.

Peter Johnson, must. in March 28, 1865, one year; sub.

Wm. M. Johnson, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph Jesse, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

William Kline, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

Charles Kaylor, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

Albert Keen, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865; vet.

John Kelley, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1863.

Isaac C. Kelchner, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864; expiration of term.

Valentine Kieffer, must. in March 11, 1865; drafted; died at Alexander, Va., June 2, 1865; grave 3,191.

Zach. T. Lohr, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

Jeremiah Lohr, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

W. L. Livingston, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

Austin Lantz, must. in March 27, 1865, one year; sub.

Jonathan Lake, must. in March 27, 1865; one year; sub.

Jacob Leaves, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Wm. Morrow, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Daniel B. Miller, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

Jacob Mangus, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Levi Miller, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864; expiration of term.

Edward Miller, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, must. out Aug. 23, 1864; expiration of term.

Wm. Miller, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Wm. Martin, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Robert Martin, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1863.

Samuel Miles, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K. Nov. 1, 1861.

Daniel Mohr, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to 2d U. S. Artillery, date unknown.

Charles Millhoff, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., section 26, lot A, grave 74.

Valentine Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1861.

John McAvoy, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

Michael Naugle, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

Peter Omstead, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

Joseph Oliphant, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to 15th Regt. U. S. Infantry, date unknown.

Franklin Platz, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865; vet.

Thomas Pryor, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

John Pope, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K Nov. 1, 1861.

Levi J. Peiffer, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1863; burial record, Dec. 10, 1865.

William Pugh, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died at City Point, Va., August 1, 1864; burial record, July 25, 1864; vet.

James Phillips, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb 7, 1865.

Samuel T. Riffle, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

Josiah Riffle, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

George Raymon, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

John J. Rhodes, must. in March 31, 1865, one year; sub.

Isaac Rock, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

Jacob Roddy, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Giles Ross, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Lucien Roland, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, exp. of term.

Charles A. Roland, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, exp. of term.

William Reedy, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 3, 1865; vet.

Henry Reilley, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps., date unknown.

Henry Roland, must. in Aug. 23, 1861.

John Reed, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.

William F. Shaum, must. in March 28, 1865, one year; sub.

William H. Swank, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; sub.

Peter Spicher, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; discharged by G. O. Aug. 2, 1865.

Jeremiah Stahl, must. in March 11, 1865; one year; drafted.

Emanuel Seece, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

Sewell Swoyer, must. in March 27, 1865, one year; sub.

Charles Sanders, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., July 19, 1863.

William Snyder, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1862.

Cyrus Strohecker, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864, exp. of term.

John Sullivan, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Benjamin Stevenson, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Benjamin Stuff, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Lewis Swoyer, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S. Artillery, date unknown.

George Smith, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 12, 1862; burial record, grave 141.

Henry Smith, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died at City Point, Va., June 18, 1864; burial record, July 3, 1864; vet.

Henry M. Schaeffer, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.

Henry Sheffer, must. in Aug. 23, 1864; not on must.-out roll; vet.

Peter K. Thomas, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; drafted.

Daniel Trout, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.

Samuel Varner, must. in March 28, 1865, one year; sub.

Albert G. Wise, must. in Sept. 16, 1861.

Charles Wynn, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Peter H. Walters, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; sub.

William Wringle, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.

Jacob Witt, must. in March 11, 1865; one year; drafted.

Jacob Walters, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Henry Wilson, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, one year; sub.; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

James Wharton, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; captured at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. Feb. 4, 1865.

John Wooten, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 27, 1864, exp. of term.

Christian Wagner, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O.; date unknown.

John Waid, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

John M. Wallace, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Henry Whitaker, must. in Aug. 31, 1861.

Frederick Young, must. in March 11, 1865; drafted.

Evan S. Yarger, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G Feb. 6, 1864.

Jefferson Yoder, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 12, 1862.

Edward Young, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; died at Culpeper, Va., May 8, 1864; burial record, at Alexandria; grave 1357.

John Zeiber, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out Nov. 30, 1864, exp. of term.

COMPANY B.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and was mustered out June 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned:

Henry A. Myers, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; res. Nov. 1, 1862.

Edmund A. Mass, capt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; pris. nine months; pro. from 1st lieut. Jan. 7, 1863; to lieut.-col. June 16, 1865.

George B. Rhoads, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. Co. F April 10, 1863.

George W. Grant, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from private to sergt; to 2d lieutenant Nov. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 10, 1863; captured at Gettysburg July, 1863; disch. April 25, 1865.

Albert Nagle, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt; to 1st lieut. June 17, 1865; com. capt. March 3, 1865; not must.; vet.

Samuel G. Boone, 2d lieut, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April 10, 1863; captured at Gettysburg July, 1863; disch. May 17, 1865.

Aaron H. Moyer, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from private; com. 1st lieut. March 3, 1865; not must.; vet.

Lafayette K. Mohn, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; wounded; pro. from private Jan. 27, 1864; com. 2d lieut. March 3, 1865; not must.

Richard Bell, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1861; pro. from private; vet.

Joseph Nagle, sergt., must. in Aug. 3, 1864; sub.; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; to sergt. June 11, 1865.

William Gilmore, sergt., must. in March 10, 1865; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; to sergt. June 18th.

Percival T. Rhodes, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.

Zacharias Shravely, sergt. must. in Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Shuster, sergt., must. in Oct. 1, 1861; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865; vet.

Aaron Bright, Jr., sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from private; trans. to Co. G Feb. 16, 1864.

Ebenezer Lee, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1865.

Henry Evans, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., section F, grave 61.

William D. Clemens, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., March 25, 1864; burial record, Jan. 31, 1865; vet.

Henry Moore, corp., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; vet.

William Kenny, corp., must. in Oct. 5, 1864, one year; sub.; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.

James Young, corp., must. in Oct. 1, 1864, one year; sub.; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.

William Chambers, corp., must. in Jan. 19, 1865, one year; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.

John Friesleben, corp., must. in Nov. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

John E. Applebaugh, corp., must. in March 20, 1865, one year; sub.; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865.

Barney Halland, corp., must. in March 25, 1865, one year; sub.; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

John H. Harris, corp., must in March 20, 1865, one year; sub; pro. to corp. June 14, 1865.

Charles S. Butter, corp. must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 22, 1864, exp. of term.

Isaac I. Brown, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 6, 1864, exp. of term.

Aaron Guenther, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864, exp. of term.

George W. Gaylord, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1861, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

John R. Locks, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

Lewis W. Bonnin, corp., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

John Eagle, corp., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 16, 1862.

Pierson O. Miller, corp., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; died at Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864; buried at City Point; vet.

Reuben Wider, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 28, 1864.

Charles Geiger, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; missing in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 1864; veteran.

George W. Leader, musician, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; veteran.

Edwin Ball, musician, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, exp. of term.

William Sands, musician, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to prin. musician Feb. 6, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

John Anderson, must. in March 17, 1865, one year; drafted.

Thomas J. Albright, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

John G. Anderson, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Peter Blezer, must. in April 3, 1865, one year; substitute.

Francis Boquel, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; substitute.

Wm. Brubaker, must. in March 31, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel Burkhart, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862, and June 25, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1864.

David Brakeman, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 4, 1862.

George Browning, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 1, 1862.

Daniel Biedler, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Behm, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

George W. Boger, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Jesse K. Behm, must. in March 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 17, 1865.

Thomas Bush, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Burkley P. Blervitt, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.

George Bowman, must. in Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.

Augustus Burger, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

Wash. B. Coder, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

Joseph C. Clement, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; must. out Oct. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

David Cravner, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Charles Colton, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.

Michael Colton, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.

Joseph Carpenter, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died at Falls Church, Va., Aug. 18, 1862.

Francis Conway, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., July 12, 1862; grave 83.

Wm. Carney, must. in March 31, 1865, one year; substitute.

Joseph M. Cavender, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Andrew Dever, must. in April 3, 1865, one year; drafted.

Jacob Drexel, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 17, 1864, to March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 2, 1865.

Henry Drexel, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1862.

Tobias Deemer, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.

Adam Dieffenbach, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 23d, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Jacob Esterline, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Alfred Ermentrout, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1862.

Edward G. Ebling, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.

Wm. S. Eagle, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. G Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Henry H. Fry, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1862.

Francis F. Fritz, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Henry Fagler, trans. to 102d Regt. P. V. May 15, 1864.

William Gates, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; drafted.

Theodore German, must. in March 11, 1865, one year; substitute.

Godfried Gonflow, must. in March 20, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel B. Gardner, must. in Sept. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry Grimes, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 20, 1864, expiration of term.

Michael Gartland, must. in Sept. 27, 1861, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Henry Gross, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. May 15, 1864.

Thomas Higgins, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

George Hoffman, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; drafted.

Sylvester Hickel, must. in March 23, 1865, one year; substitute.

Joshua B. Hawkins, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; absent, in hospital, at muster out; vet.

Joseph Hickel, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry Hunterson, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864.

Jacob Hell, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to 16th Regt. U. S. Infantry, date unknown.

Peter Huttenstine, must in Sept. 22, 1864, one year; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.

Samuel Haggmire, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.

Wm. High, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; vet.

Joseph Hinman, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

George W. Jacoby, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 27, 1865; vet.

William Jackson, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. E Dec. 2, 1861.

Joseph Jones, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll; vet.

Conrad Kentz, must. in Sept. 26, 1864, one year; drafted.

Ernest Kerzer, must. in March 23, 1865, one year; substitute.

William Kamer, must. in March 18, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Kelly, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Adam Keller, must. in April 12, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Henry Kauhn, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1862.

George King, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Lewis Leibecke, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel Levis, must. in Oct. 4, 1864, one year; substitute.

John Lindermouth, must. in April 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.

Samuel D. Longmire, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John Marr, must. in March 18, 1865, one year; substitute.

William Maffit, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Christopher Miller, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; drafted.

Nathan Miller, must. in March 27, 1865, one year; substitute.

Andrew J. Miller, must. in March 20, 1865, one year; substitute.

George Mingel, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; drafted.

Nicholas Morris, must. in March 25, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel Morris, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; absent, in hospital, at muster out; vet.

Emerson Maynard, must. in Sept. 6, 1864, two years; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

John Monyer, Jr., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. E Dec. 2, 1861.

Joseph Malison, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. E Dec. 2, 1861.

Albert Magel, must. in Oct. 4, 1864, one year; missing Dec. 13, 1864.

Samuel Morrison, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John McCullough, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; absent at muster out.

William McComb, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1862.

John McGean, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Watson McNelly, must. in Aug. 27, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Hugh McMullen, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. K Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Cornelius McNulty, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Dabney's Mill, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; vet.

Charles McGregor, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Owen, must. in March 25, 1865, one year; substitute.

William Obrien, must. in Sept 14, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

George Peterman, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1862.

William Powers, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Henry Pretlove, must. in March 22, 1865, one year; substitute.

Nathaniel Porter, must. in Sept. 16, 1861.

Albert H. Reppert, must. in Nov. 14, 1861; vet.

Robert Rosebaugh, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; drafted.

Christian Riesetetler, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; substitute.

Laird Ross, must. in March 16, 1865, one year; drafted.

Baldazer Roger, must. in April 1, 1865, one year; substitute.

Patrick Roach, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

Henry Reed, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; absent at muster out.

Joel Reifsneider, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

William Reif, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry D. Reif, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

William Ramich, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. G Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

Daniel Smith, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; vet.

William H. Smith, must. in March 23, 1865, one year; substitute.

Samuel Sharosky, must. in March 8, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Storks, must. in March 22, 1865, one year; substitute.

Adam Sohns, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

Christian Stauffer, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; absent at muster out; vet.

Jacob Snyder, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Peter D. Shearer, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Jesse Shelly, must in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 22, 1862.

Richard W. Sidel, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1863.

Joseph Sterney, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 6, 1863.

James Seyferd, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1864; vet.

Frederick Sohns, must. in Sept. 8, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Adam Sowers, must. in Sept. 12, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

David Sneal, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1862.

Anthony Smith, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

John Shonour, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 30, 1864.

Samuel Shuster, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Aug. 22, 1862; burial record, at Alexandria, March 19, 1864; grave 1550.

John Seery, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, one year; died at Point Lookout, Md., March 18, 1865.

George W. See, must. in July 12, 1862.

Michael Steiger.

E. Fenton Shin, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Charles H. Turner, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

George Teed, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Samuel Vankirk, must. in Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 2, 1863.

William H. Vaukirk, must. in Sept. 14, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Francis Walter, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; substitute.

George Wartz, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; substitute.

John Wagenhaght, must. in April 3, 1865, one year; drafted.

Jonathan Wentzel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William Weidiner, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1863.

Samuel Wesley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Noble Waterson, must. in Sept. 21, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Edward Whitehead, must. in Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1863.

George Whiteman, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. E.

James W. Warren, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. D Feb. 6, 1864; vet.

John Waterman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864; burial record, grave 128.

Lewis Waterman, must. in July 30, 1863; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

William H. Whitehead, must. in Sept. 14, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel Yount, must. in Oct. 5, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

George W. Yockey, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Frederick Yockey, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, one year; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

James Yoder, must. in March 30, 1864; killed at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 7, 1865.

Gadlip Zeller, must. in March 23, 1865, one year; substitute.

Emanuel Zacarius, must. in Aug. 24, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

George Zeigler, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Captain George B. Rhoads was the son of Henry Rhoads, Esq., an attorney and for a time associate judge of Berks County. He was a native of Reading, born in 1840, and received his education in the city schools. He left the High School to join the army, but was rejected, being under size. Through the intercession of Colonel Charles McKnight, however, he was accepted as a private, and made a corporal at Washington, having enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in the Ringgold Light Artillery for three months. Afterward he entered the three years' service in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant in Company B. For uniform good conduct and intrepidity in the field, he was appointed captain of Company F, in the same regiment. Whilst skirmishing at White Oak, in command of his regiment, he was shot and killed on June 13, 1864, aged only twenty-four years.

Company H.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and was mustered out June 30, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned:

David A. Griffith, capt., must. in Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to maj. Sept. 1, 1862.

F. B. Shalters, Jr., capt., must. in Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. May 7, 1862; to capt. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; resigned April 10, 1863.

Jacob Houder, capt., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. Dec. 31, 1862; to capt. Feb. 17, 1864; killed at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

Jos. H. Lawrence, capt., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st lieut. April 9, 1864; to capt. Oct. 17, 1864; absent at must. out; vet.

George W. Rapp, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 14, 1861; resigned May 7, 1862.

Henry E. Quimby, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md. Sept. 17, 1862; resigned Oct. 20, 1863.

James McCallicher, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

James C. Pettit, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 7, 1862; resigned Dec. 31, 1862.

Jefferson Good, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. June 7, 1864; com. 1st lieut. May 16, 1865; not must.; vet.

John Witmoyer, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st sergt. June 15, 1865; com. 2d lieut. May 16, 1865; not must.; wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30th, and Antietam, Md. Sept. 17, 1862; vet.

George W. Hain, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1865; vet.

John K. Wesner, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1865; vet.

Reuben Drexel, sergt., must. in Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. June 15, 1865; vet.

Henry J. Rutz, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from priv.; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out; vet.

Benner Hummel, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from priv.; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch., date unknown.

Samuel Husk, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1861; pro. from priv.; disch., date unknown.

William M. Krick, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch., date unknown.

Jonathan Flag, sergt., must. in Sept. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.

Thos. R. Hartman, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from priv.; died June 6, 1865, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; vet.

Jas. M. Thompson, sergt., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. from priv.; died Nov. 16th, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Isaac Fields, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; vet.

John P. Clury, corp., must. in Aug. 12, 1864; sub.; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

James F. Sprang, corp., must. in Oct. 5, 1864; one year; sub.; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

James H. Thompson, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

Peter Heck, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865.

Lewis H. Ingram, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

Joseph R. Smith, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; vet.
John R. Lord, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.
George Lape, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Elias D. Kerst, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 28, 1865; vet.
Joel R. Krick, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; vet.
Mayberry Dautrich, musician, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; vet.
Daniel Kissinger, musician, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; vet.
Llewellyn J. Spohn, musician, disch., date unknown.
John Bell, musician, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Privates.

Jacob Adams, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
Benne'le Augstadt, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
George Arnold, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
Emanuel Abel, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
John Albright, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry Arnold, must. in March 12, 1862; trans. to 64th Regt. P. V. March 19, 1862.
Daniel Bellman, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
Henry S. Berger, must. in March 20, 1865, one year; sub.
Henry Bridgeham, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; one year; drafted.
Daniel G. Brouse, must. in March 31, 1865, one year; sub.
John A. Bechtel, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent at must. out.
Joseph Brightbill, must. out Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.
Jacob G. Bord, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Robert Bland, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1862.
Daniel Bridgeman, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. May 14, 1865, for wounds received in action; vet.
William Bixstine, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term
George Bosler, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Aaron S. Boyer, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1863.
Henry Bosler, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Aug 30, 1864, expiration of term.
Cyrus Burkhart, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to —— Regt., date unknown.
John H. Brittain, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Joseph Becker, must. in March 1, 1864; died June 15, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in burial-grounds, Wilderness, Va.
Daniel Boyl, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Wm. S. Ball, must. in Sept. 13, 1861.
Geo. A. Bordy, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
Adam Clowser, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; absent, sick, at must. out.
John Carl, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
David Christman, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
Abraham Cox, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted.
Allen Corzel, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.
Wm. Carey, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 24, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Henry W. Call, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 30, 1862.
Dennis Dorsey, must. in April 23, 1864.
Chas. F. Dehm, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1863.
Alfred Dautrich, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. May 14, 1865, for wounds received in action; vet.
James Debord, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Daniel Eckert, must. in Sept. 13, 1861.
Harrison Eddinger, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
David E. Ely, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
James Foust, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted.
Eli Fisher, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
George Fleming, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.
Jacob Fabian, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Henry Frill, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Albert H. Flanders, must. in Oct. 5, 1864, one year; drafted; captured March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.
Frederick Ferner, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
Johnson Flack, must. in Aug. 25, 1861; not on must. out roll.
Daniel Good, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.
Gottleib Gloak, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; sub.
Wm. Green, disch. on surg. certif. May 4, 1863.
Joel Goodheart, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 29, 1862.

Reuben Goodheart, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 26, 1861.

Israel K. Gorman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.

Celestine Good, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry Gobert, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.

Samuel Houck, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

William Hoyer, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

David D. Hunter, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 2, 1865.

John H. Hoffman, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Samuel Hoffman, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

J. R. Hottenstein, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Orlando Hoffman, must. in March 28, 1865, one year; sub.

Thomas B. Heiser, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

William Hutchinson, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. March 31, 1865.

William Hafer, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Edward Holt, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1862.

Franklin Heller, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.

William Hartman, must. in Sept. 26, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Joseph Hockrine, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Carl Henrich, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

James A. High, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Regular Army, date unknown.

Henry A. Harbold, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept., 1863.

John F. Harmon, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Charles Hawk, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died Feb. 27, 1862.

Jas. Hennershitz, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Lewis Humma, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 20, 1863, of wounds received in action; grave 696.

John Hefner, must. in March 22, 1864; died June 17, 1864.

Henry R. Hepp, must. in Nov. 23, 1861.

Julius Hoffman, must. in Dec. 7, 1861.

Wesley Hoffman, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Davis K. Irey, must. in Feb. 27, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.

Carl Kuhn, must. in Oct. 25, 1864, one year; sub.

William Keller, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted.

Henry Kerper, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, one year; drafted.

John L. Kupp, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; one year; drafted.

Orlando Kooch, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 17, 1863.

William Lawrence, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1862.

Henry Lingg, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year

James Malony, must. in Oct. 6, 1864, one year; sub.

Jacob Miller, must. in March 24, 1865, one year; sub.

Amos Moore, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Edward Moore, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Frederick Master, must. in March 27, 1865, one year; sub.

Joseph Myers, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; vet.

Jacob G. Moore, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

David Miller, must in Sept. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas McCombs, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1862.

Alexander McClellan, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865; vet.

David McCallicher, must. in Dec. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1862.

James McClellan, must. in March 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Hugh McMullin, must. in Sept. 12, 1861.

Peter Nelson, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.

Benjamin Nemond, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year.

Charles B. Oney, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Rest Parker, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; vet.

F. E. Potter, must. in March 25, 1865, one year; sub.

Abraham Peter, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Thompson Piper, must. in July 11, 1864; drafted; absent at muster out.

James Peoples, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 21, 1864.

John Rankin, must. in April 4, 1865, one year; sub.

Nathan Reimert, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Moses Rose, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.

William Roberts, must. in Oct. 6, 1864, one year; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865.

James Rudy, must. in Oct. 3, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Lewis Reigle, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. May 20, 1863, for wds. rec. in action.

John Rule, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864.

Mark Ringler, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

Jonathan Reigle, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died June 26, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bur. in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.

Henry Roth, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet.

William Rightmoyer, must. in Sept. 4, 1861.

John D. Richter, must. in Feb. 28, 1865, one year.

Henry Rhoads, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Steinbach, must. in Oct. 5, 1864, one year; sub.

William H. Schlipp, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

Samuel Stanley, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

George W. Schull, must. in Feb. 28, 1865, one year; sub.

Aleah Spencer, must. in March 22, 1865, one year; sub.

Frederick Soulliard, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.

John Stern, must. in March 29, 1865, one year; sub.

Timothy Sourlous, must. in March 27, 1865, one year; sub.

Matthias Swavely, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.

John Scharff, must. in Aug. 30, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Andrew Shule, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 6, 1862.

John Staunton, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1862.

Joseph Sailor, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 2, 1862.

William W. Seider, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863.

John Stine, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863.

William Spicker, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 4, 1864, exp. of term.

Joseph Springer, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 29, 1863.

Robert Simons, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Frank Swavely, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured; killed at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 12, 1865; vet.

Enoch Shaw, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 8, 1865; vet.

William Timothy, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 14, 1862.

James Toole, must. in Sept. 4, 1861.

John Ulrich (1st), must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

John Ulrich (2d), must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.

Benhart Umbacher, must. in Sept. 25, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Michael Volkir, must. in Sept. 9, 1864, one year; sub.; died Feb. 6, 1865, of wds. rec. in action.

George W. Wireman, must. in Feb. 27, 1865, one year; drafted.

Augustus Weikel, must. in March 30, 1865, one year; sub.

Christian Wonderlick, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Gottleib Wise, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, one year; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Andrew Wilson, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus* Oct. 5, 1861.

William A. Wise, must. in March 16, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864.

Adam B. Whitman, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died Dec. 18 of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Jonathan Wiser, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; died May 12, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bur. in burial grounds, Wilderness, Va.; vet.

Peter Wolf, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; died June 20, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bur. record, June 30, 1864, at City Point, Va.

George Wonder, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.

Benjamin Youse, must. in Feb. 25, 1865, one year; drafted.

George D. Youse, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Ninety-third Regiment was organized in October, 1861, at the Fair-Grounds near Lebanon, Pa. It included two companies, B and G, and part of Company K from Berks County. In November it proceeded to Washington, and afterward into Virginia. On the 5th of May, 1862, it participated in the battle of Williamsburg. Colonel McCarter, of this regiment, said in his official report among other things,—

"For three hours the answering fire of the regiment was incessant, commanding from its position the openings of two roads, on either side of which were felled trees and bushes. At the end of this time the right and centre had expended forty-five rounds and were out of ammunition. The two companies on the left—Company B, Captain Arthur, and Company G, Captain Maitland—had been posted by me in the rear of the Fifty-fifth, when the enemy made three attempts to flank them, but was as often driven back. The firing of the enemy on this flank having ceased, and these companies having still thirty rounds of unexpended ammunition to the man, I conducted them to a position

on our extreme right, upon which the fire of the enemy was still hotly kept up. Here our silence for some minutes had induced the belief that we had retreated, and these two companies had scarcely been posted when the enemy was seen charging up the road at the distance of about one hundred yards. One volley from Company G, deliberately delivered and aimed low, checked his advance, but he continued to fire rapidly and with fearful effect. At the end of thirty minutes he had been repulsed here and along the whole front."

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks on the 30th of May following, and displayed "sterling soldierly qualities on this sanguinary field." Captain Maitland, of Company G, was mortally wounded. At the battle of Malvern Hill, on July 1st, it occupied the extreme right of the line. It was in no engagement till the following spring, when it participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, and two months afterward in the memorable battle of Gettysburg. Then it moved southward with the army and went into winter-quarters at Harper's Ferry. In February, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and it was given a veteran furlough. Returning, it entered upon the Wilderness campaign on May 4th. The first engagement was on the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg Plank-Road, which continued for two days, and shortly afterward (on 12th) at the right of the famous "Angle," advancing within fifty yards of the rebel works, and enduring a destructive fire. In the progress of the army to the James River, the regiment participated in fierce fighting, losing men almost daily. From May 4th to June 12th it marched three hundred and fifty miles, twenty-six marches being in the night, and fought in eight distinct battles. It reached the front of Petersburg on June 15th. In July it was taken to Washington to defend the capitol, and it arrived just in time to drive back Early's skirmishers. On July 17th it was engaged in a sharp battle; then it pursued the enemy into Virginia, and had an engagement on September 13th, near Opequan Creek, and on September 19th, at Winchester. By October, Company G had become so much reduced that a new company had to be formed with recruits, and placed under command of Captain Kuhn. On October 19th it was engaged in battle at Cedar Creek, when the Union army was driven back four miles. But General Sheridan rallied the troops and routed the enemy. On October 28th most of the men re-enlisted. In November, for a time, it performed duty at Philadelphia, and in December it returned to the front of Petersburg, where it went into winter-quarters. On March 25, 1865, the brigade advanced, but finding the enemy too strong, withdrew, after enduring a severe fire. Early on April 2d the regiment charged the enemy's works and carried them after an obstinate struggle, planting its colors first on the ramparts. On April 6th it participated in the battle of Sailor's Creek. After the surrender of Lee, on the 9th, it marched to Danville to co-operate with Sherman for the defeat of Johnston. It remained in camp at this place for several weeks, and then proceeded to Washington *via* Richmond, where it was mustered out of service on June 27, 1865.

Colonel David C. Keller is the grandson of Conrad Keller, who was an early resident of Berks County. Among the children of Conrad Keller was John Keller, born in the county named and by occupation a tailor, serving also at times as school-teacher and musician. He married Esther Clouser, daughter of William Clouser, of the same county, and left the following surviving children: William C., Sarah (Mrs. William Yous), Daniel C., Caroline (Mrs. Alfred Brombach), David C., Samuel C., Jeremiah C. and Jacob C.

David C. Keller was born on July 25, 1839, in Rockland township, Berks County, and remained during his boyhood on the farm of his father, meanwhile pursuing his studies at the public school. At the age of seventeen years he removed to Danville, Montour County, Pa., for the purpose of learning the miller's trade. He spent two years at this business and then returned to Berks County, locating at Friedensburg, Oley township, as a clerk and remaining thus employed for three years. The firing upon Fort Sumter by the rebels aroused his patriotic zeal, and he then enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was

mustered into service April 22, 1861, for three months and served for the entire period. He re-enlisted on October 21, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment, and on November 8, 1862, was promoted to captain. November 23, 1864, he was commissioned as major. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1864, for distinguished services in the campaign before Richmond, Va., receiving his commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania on December 18th following. He was brevetted colonel on April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the assault before Petersburg. He was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps Army of the Potomac, Peninsular campaign. He participated in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, April 15 to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Chickahominy River, Bottoms Bridge, May 20 to 23, 1862; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, where he was twice wounded; Chancellorsville, September 1, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862, where his regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11 to 15, 1862; Maryes Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, May 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, where he was wounded. He re-enlisted February 7, 1864, and his regiment was transferred to the Second Division, Sixth Corps, where he was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, May 8 to 12, 1864, where he was twice wounded; Opequan, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, where he was again wounded; Hatcher's Run, February 5 to 7, 1865; Fort Fisher, March 25, 1865, where he received another wound and was subsequently transferred to the command of the Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at Danville, Va. He participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., June, 1865, and



D. B. Keller

was mustered out June 27, 1865. Colonel Keller then returned to Reading, where he has since resided.

He is in politics an active Republican. He was for four years a member of the Common Council of Reading and is now serving his second term as county commissioner. He was appointed by Governor Hartranft inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of Major-General William J. Bolton, Second Division National Guards Pennsylvania. He is a director of several building associations and member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having formerly been commander of General Keim Post, No. 76. He is a member of Teutonia Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 365, of Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, and of the Reading Commandery. Colonel Keller was married to Rosa, daughter of Conrad Krebs, of Reading, on June 21, 1865. They had six children, only one son surviving,—Daniel Franklin, born May 5, 1872, in Reading.

COMPANY B.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and was mustered out June 27, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

John E. Arthur, capt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to lieut-col. Sept. 1, 1862.

John Fritz, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from sergt. to capt. July 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 3, 1863; re-must. as capt. Sept. 4, 1863; wounded and captured at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, May 5 and 9, 1864; and at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; pro. to maj. Jan. 23, 1865.

Levi Weise, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 22, 1861; to sergt. June 15, 1862; to 1st sergt. July 1, 1862; to sergt-maj. July 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. Oct. 22, 1864; to capt. Jan. 23, 1865.

Gideon S. Kinsey, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; resigned July 1, 1862.

Harrison J. Penrose, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. July 1, 1862; resigned Sept. 23, 1865.

Daniel H. Pyle, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. July 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. July 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 3, 1865; veteran.

Darius G. Rhodes, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. July 8, 1862.

William H. Riland, 2d lieut. must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 13, 1861; to 2d lieut. Jan. 10, 1862; wounded and prisoner at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; disch. May 13, 1865.

Nathaniel Shirey, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 18, 1862; to sergt. April 6, 1864; 1st sergt. Feb. 3, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; veteran.

Peter Cullen, sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. April 6, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 27, 1864; veteran.

Ezra J. Boughter, sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 31, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 27, 1864.

Harrison Weand, sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; veteran.

Augustus Solomon, sergt., must. in Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 27, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 3, 1865; veteran.

George W. Bard, sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Allen Gilbert, sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

John W. Rhodes, sergt., must. in Oct. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Charles W. Fotheroh, sergt., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died May 9th of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Charles Hoppe, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1861; died Dec. 1st of wounds received at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; veteran.

William Homus, corp., must. in March 3, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 27, 1864; veteran.

Henry Kline, corp., must. in Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; veteran.

John B. Reigner, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; veteran.

John W. Smith, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; veteran.

William H. Weise, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 15, 1864; veteran.

John Stoner, corp., must. in Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; veteran.

Aaron Weand, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 23, 1865; veteran.

Charles Baker, corp., must. in Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 3, 1865; veteran.

Matthew Crillman, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.

Henry A. Hauck, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 16, 1862.

Henry D. Markley, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 25, 1862.

John W. Seiders, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 12, 1862.

Simon H. Foreman, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

John H. Kintser, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Mab'y E. Willman, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Mahlon E. Weidner, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1865; veteran.

John W. Corkery, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died June 22, 1862.

Henry A. Lotz, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 16th of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

James Bell, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Charles Hornberger, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; veteran.

William Vogt, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; veteran.

William H. Clouse, musician, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

William H. Raser, musician, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.

Privates.

William Axe, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.

Fra's R. Alexander, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Isaac Albright, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Cyrus Burkhart, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Nathan Burkholder, must. in March 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864.

David Bennethum, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

John A. Baldwin, must. in Nov. 30, 1864, one year; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.

George S. Baldwin, must. in Nov. 12, 1861, one year; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.

Henry A. Babb, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 20, 1862.

Joseph A. Boggs, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1863.

Jacob Beck, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Henry Boyer, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; died of wound received at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.

John Curren, must. in Dec. 3, 1864, one year; substitute; absent, sick at muster out.

George W. Daniels, must. in March 10, 1864.

Levi Dehart, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.

Nathan Deirolf, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Thomas J. Deirolf, must. in Dec. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; veteran.

Reuben Dyre, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; veteran.

Joseph F. Dunn, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862.

Levi Dehart, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Davilla S. Daniels, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Western gun-boat service Feb. 17, 1862.

S. Dunkelberger, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died Nov. 7, 1861.

Cyrus Ebbling, must. in March 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Ellwanger, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Ellwanger, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 29, 1862.

Christian Ellwanger, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.

Jacob Fox, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; veteran.

Henry R. Fisher, must. in Oct. 18, 1861; veteran.

Samuel R. Fisher, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.

Charles Foreman, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.

Benjamin F. Filbert, must. in March 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5th, at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Tobias Fritz, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 20, 1862.

Mahlon A. Francis, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Benjamin F. Filbert, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Jacob Gilbert, must. in March 7, 1864.

Jacob Green, must. in Oct. 3, 1864, one year; drafted.

John Gage, must. in Dec. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.

Winfield S. Grove, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 15, 1865.

William Guss, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; killed in action Aug. 12, 1864; vet.

A. Himmelberger, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; vet.

Albin Hawk, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; vet.

Samuel Hetrick, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Charles Harman, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; vet.

William Harbach, must. in March 8, 1864; vet.

Isaac Hornberger, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Hartman, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.

Joseph Helder, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Maximillian Hartman, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 5, 1862.

John H. Harner, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; died June 8th of wounds received at Fair Oaks., Va., May 31, 1862.

Francis R. Heller, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died June 8th of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John Irvin, must. in Dec. 6, 1864, one year; substitute.

Charles W. Ives, must. in Nov. 12, 1864, one year, drafted; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Samuel Johnston, must. in Aug. 6, 1864; substitute.

Elias Klinger, must. in Feb. 6, 1865, one year.

Effinger Kern, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862.

Peter Knecht, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Harrison Kline, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 20, 1863.

Henry Karsnitz, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. June 24, 1865; vet.

Manden L. Kline, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died Sept. 18, 1864.

Jonathan T. Knoll, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Daniel Leinieger, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

James Lessig, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 5, 1862.

William H. H. Lacey, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1862.

John L. Leininger, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; disch. May 1, 1865.

Washington Leffan, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Joseph H. Miller, must. in March 14, 1864; vet.

Elias Minnich, must. in Feb. 6, 1865, one year.

Charles H. Markley, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1861.

Samuel R. Markley, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 15, 1862.

Solomon Mathew, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. A Jan. 1, 1864; vet.

James Morris, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.

William Murray, must. in Oct. 9, 1864, one year; not accounted for.

John Milton, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; vet.

Samuel McMachin, must. in Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.

James McCall, must. in Dec. 2, 1864, one year; substitute.

Jacob Near, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.

William Obyle, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds; vet.

John Painter, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.

John Pifer, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; in hospital at muster out; vet.

Henry Presser, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

Samuel Quimby, must. in Jan. 1, 1864.

Kitson Robinson, must. in Nov. 29, 1864, one year; substitute.

Abraham Ritter, must. in Oct. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Anthony Rhoads, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 5, 1862.

Frank Rissmiller, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 5, 1862.

Benneville P. Ruth, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John S. Redcay, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John G. Rhoads, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; died Aug. 5th, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

James Swayer, must. in March 7, 1864.

Adam Snyder, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

James Strickler, must. in March 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Richard Stoudt, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

William Shirey, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.

John F. Stump, must. in March 3, 1864; vet.

Joseph Sattlezame, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

James M. Stomm, must. in Feb. 9, 1865, one year.

George W. Shirey, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John W. Smith, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1862.

George Shartle, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.

E. M. Snodgrass, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Aug. 16, 1862.

John S. Schroeder, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1862.

Mahlon Shaaber, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Sept. 30, 1862.

John W. Sallada, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Isaac M. Schade, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by S. O. Feb. 12, 1864.

Henry Swayer, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by S. O. Oct. 25, 1864.

Anthony Seiders, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Swayer, must. in March 7, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

E. W. S. Stambach, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, 1863.

Henry Seachrist, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; trans. to Co. A Jan. 1, 1864.

Peter Strohm, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died June 10, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Seven Pines, Va., section D, lot 170.

Gardiner Sheldon, must. in Dec. 3, 1864, one year; substitute; died April 21, 1865; buried at City Point, Va.

Benjamin Strouse, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.

John Sellers, must. in March 7, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

John Sullivan, must. in Oct. 19, 1864, one year; not accounted for.

William G. Trexler, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 5, 1862.

James E. Teed, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to 116th P. V. Regt., date unknown.

Augustus Uhlman, must. in Oct. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. Sept. 4, 1865.

Thomas H. West, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Aaron Webster, must. in Nov. 12, 1864, one year; drafted.

Frank B. Wilson, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Franklin Weand, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 27, 1865; vet.

William H. Worley, must. in Nov. 9, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 5, 1862.

Hiram Yocum, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; vet.

Heisinger Yocum, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.

Henry Yontz, must. in Feb. 9, 1865, one year.

W. D. Yocum, must. in March 7, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 22, 1864; grave No. 3799.

David Zimmerly, must. in March 12, 1864.

John Zimmerman, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

J. P. Zechman, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; missing at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.

COLONEL JOHN E. ARTHUR.—John Arthur, the father of Colonel John E. Arthur, was of worthy Scotch-Irish ancestry. He emigrated from county of Tyrone, North Ireland, to America in 1810, and engaged in the profession of teaching in Chester County, Pa. He was married, in 1813, to Rebecca Parker, who was of English descent. They soon after moved to Lycoming County, Pa., and he there continued his chosen occupation until his death, in 1830. Mrs. Arthur survived her husband forty-eight years, and died in 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The subject of this sketch was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming County, April 25, 1826; attended the public schools, and then was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. He came to Reading when nineteen years old and secured employment as an apprentice at blacksmithing in the Reading Railroad shops. When the war began between United States and Mexico, he enlisted in Captain Thomas Leoser's company, at Reading; went with it to Philadelphia; was transferred by railway to Chambersburg; marched from thence to Pittsburgh, the place of rendezvous, where they were assigned to the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were taken down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on steamboats. This regiment joined General Scott's army at his place of rendezvous, on the Island of Lobos, in the Gulf of Mexico. With his regiment, he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and after its surrender joined the triumphant march of General Scott's army to the city of Mexico; on the way he took part in the battle at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, and was garrisoned for a time at the city of Jalapa, to keep the road open to furnish supplies for the army above. He joined the army again at the city of Pueblo; assisted in storming the fortress of Chapultepec, two miles from the city of Mexico, and at the Belen Gate, one of the entrance-ways to the city, he was wounded in three places by pieces of a rifle, shattered by a cannon-ball. There were five men near him killed at the same instant. After the capture of the city he remained there six months in the hospital, during which time his wounds were dressed by a Mexican surgeon.

He returned to Reading with his company after an absence of one and a half years. Of this company, twenty of its members are living in 1886. In 1854 he became assistant foreman of the blacksmith department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's shops.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he recruited Company B, of the Ninety-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he participated with it in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and in the terrible fighting for seven days before Richmond. All of these were memorable engagements in the Peninsula campaign of 1862.

At the battle of Fair Oaks he was commended for his coolness and bravery by his brigade commander, General Peck, after which event for several months he had command of the regiment, and in July, 1862, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Later in the year 1862 he was engaged in the battle of Chantilly and was present at the battle of Antietam. After about two years' service, owing to physical debility, caused from a chronic disease, contracted in Mexico, he was discharged from the service on a surgeon's certificate.

He then returned home, recuperated his health, and in 1863 became foreman of the blacksmith department of the railroad shops at Reading. During the second Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania he recruited a company for the emergency, composed of prominent business men of Reading. This company was assigned to the Forty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was chosen lieutenant-colonel. After a term of about three months' service, he again resumed his duties at the railroad shops, in which position he rendered very efficient service for several years.



John E. Arthur

In 1870 Colonel Arthur was chosen city treasurer for the term of two years. At the next election he received the unanimous nomination of both political parties, and owing to fidelity of purpose and integrity of management of the finances of the city, was re-elected six successive times, serving in all fourteen consecutive years. He retired from that position in 1885.

On May 3, 1851, Colonel Arthur was married to Rebecca P. Moyer, daughter of Amos Moyer, of Reading. Their children are Mary, married to John H. Keppelman, of Reading; Frank M., draughtsman for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at Easton; Amos A., a Methodist clergyman, stationed at Port Clinton, Schuylkill County; John E., a practical machinist; and Emily.

COMPANY G.—This company was recruited at Reading:

Alex. C. Maitland, capt., must in Oct. 26, 1861; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Marshall M. Carter, capt., must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Charles Sipple, capt., must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
John R. Kuhn, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
A. F. Kuhn, 1st lieut.
Wm. A. Ruddack, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
P. I. Woomer, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Wm. Oldfield, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wm. Kale, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
B. D. Zimmerman, 2d lieut., wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Geo. Leedom, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 26, 1861; missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Peter Rusk, sergt., must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Michael Hawk, sergt., must. in Nov. 24, 1861.
Geo. Keehn, sergt., must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
John M. Norgan, sergt., must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Albert Wolfinger, corp., must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
John Milton, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wm. Vogt, corp., must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Isaac Blasnet, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Peter Ankney, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year; died May 26, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.
William Davis, mus., must. in Oct. 26, 1861.

Privates.

James Adams, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
George Ankney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Samuel Baldwin, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Noah Barnett, Jr., must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Hiram J. Boytz, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Charles Becker, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
August Berthold, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Edward Boyles, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William Booth, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Thomas Boone, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Henry Beard, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Michael Blaugh, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
James H. Baush, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Josiah Barnedt, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Jacob J. Bowman, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Aaron Bames, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Cornelius Buckley, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Hezekiah Buckley, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
John F. Bender, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
George Boltzer, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Harrison Bender, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Hiram Baker, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
John Barnet, must. in Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
Perry Barnt, must. in Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
Samuel Barnet, must. in Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
David Crichfield, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Jonas Custer, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Joseph Chalfant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Daniel Connor, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Levi Coleman, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
William Casbeer, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Martin Crandall, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wellington Dunlap, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William Delaney, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William Daly, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Jonathan Dormayer, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Jacob Douges, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Peter Embich, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Benjamin Enos, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Charles Foreman, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Daniel Fox, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Solomon Fox, must. in October 26, 1861; died July 24, 1862; buried at Fort Monroe, Va.
James Fryer, must. in October 26, 1864; mis. in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
John Fleck, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Wm. Ferner, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
George A. Garrow, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
William Gass, must. in Nov. 13, 1861.
Thomas Gash, must. in Oct. 30, 1861.
Lawrence Goodman, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William Goheen, must. in October 12, 1861.
Henry W. Good, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Benjamin Gardner, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Thomas Hoover, must. in Aug. 5, 1864, one year.
Charles Harman, must. in Nov. 24, 1861.
Frederick Holler, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

James Hoffman, must. in Nov. 19, 1861.
Henry Hilchert, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Joseph Harper, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Isaac Hornberger, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Augustus Haffley, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
William C. Horner, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Henry Iserman, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Henry Inglebach, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Thomas Johnston, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William Jones, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
George Johnson, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Josiah Johnson, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
William Johnson, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
George W. Johnston, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
William Karsnitz, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Henry Kline, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Christopher Kreppanak, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Oliver Keiser, must. in October 26, 1861.
John Kester, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Frederick Katzmer, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Henry Koutz, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Henry Lehman, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Franklin Lebo, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
William Long, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Philip Lape, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Joseph Lohr, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Joseph Lape, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
John Lohr, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Henry W. Maurer, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
John Meredith, must. in Nov. 24, 1861.
Jonathan Meyers, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Jacob Morton, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Daniel Meonan, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Jeremiah Moll, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Samuel S. Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Adam J. Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Noah J. Miller, must. in Sept. 26, 1864, one year.
William H. Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
William Mowry, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year; died Oct. 19, 1864; buried at Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 9.
George O. Mong, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Warren I. McIlwaine, must. in March 7, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
John McQuade, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
John McColly, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Franklin McQuade, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Jacob Nair, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
William Obyle, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Dennis Oakes, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Eli Oglevie, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
William Ober, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
John Piper, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Jonathan Piper, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Charles Parker, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Martin Penrod, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Nosmin B. Penrod, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
George Peterson, must. in Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
Ambrose D. Ryan, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
William R. Richburger, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Daniel Ringler, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Laufer Rudolph, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Josiah Rishcberger, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Jno. H. Risheberger, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Jacob J. Repplogle, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Jonathan Rhodes, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Alexander Rayman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Augustus Solomon, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; missed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Benjamin Strause, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Adam Snyder, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Lemuel Stultz, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Stoner, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
John Smithenger, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Moses Stevenson, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Solomon Straway, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Daniel Shay, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; died Jan. 15, 1862, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
William Savage, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
John Souder, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
John Shaeffer, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William Surch, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
John Smith, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Daniel Shanabrook, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Herman Stahl, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
George Spangler, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Christian Spangler, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Aaron Shaffer, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
William Stahl, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; died Oct. 26, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.
Joseph Stahl, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
David Smith, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Lewis Stinebaugh, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1865.
W. B. Schmucker, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Levi F. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
Charles Thomas, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Pemb'e Thompson, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
John Vause, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Jacob Weeber, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
William P. Weeks, must. in Nov. 15, 1861.
Alfred Witman, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.

Frederick Weller, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
George Walker, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Josiah Waters, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Henry Young, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
John A. Young, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Eneas Zerby, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
J. H. Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
J. J. Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
Samuel Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
Jonathan Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
D. F. Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
J. Zimmerman, Jr., must. in Sept. 17, 1864, one year.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER C. MAITLAND—Was born in Reading about the year 1832. He removed to Ohio when a young man. Whilst there he enlisted in the three months' service, and participated in the Virginia campaign under General McClellan. Upon receiving his discharge, he returned to Reading and recruited a company for the three years' service, which he called the "Coleman Rifles," after Dawson Coleman, who had generously assisted him in equipping the company. It was accepted by the government, and assigned to the Ninety-third Regiment as Company G. He was in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, having been wounded in the latter. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, where he died on June 10, 1862, aged thirty years. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in Charles Evans' Cemetery.

COMPANY K.—The following enlistments were from Berks County. This company was mustered out June 27, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

David C. Keller, capt., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; and at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Nov. 8, 1862; to maj. Nov. 23, 1864.
Solomon Yeakel, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 8, 1862; resigned April 23, 1864.
William Van Buskirk, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; vet.
John L. Endy, sergt., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from priv. Nov. 8, 1862; vet.
Charles Herbst, sergt., Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
Jonas F. Hassler, sergt., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., 1862.
Charles Rothermel, sergt., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 8, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Aaron K. Cleaver, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 18, 1864; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; vet.
James Briel, corp., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; vet.
Frederick Miller, corp., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; vet.
Augustus Snyder, corp., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; w'nded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
Moses Snyder, corp., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; vet.
Benjamin B. Laucks, corp., must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 6, 1863.
Amos M. Yergey, corp. must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1862.
Roland Lang, musician, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; vet.
Gideon Guinther, musician, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Privates.

David Angstadt, must in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Bartolet, must. in March 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, and at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
Levi Breidegam, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.
Abraham Briel, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
Jacob Brown, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
Daniel Bartolet, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., 1862.
Daniel Breidegam, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Isaac Dreibelbies, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Martin Dumback, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
Rufus K. Dieter, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Jacob Drexel, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1864.
Charles Derolph, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died June 14, of wounds received in action June 7, 1864.
Joseph Eberhart, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Daniel Edinger, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.
James Edinger, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
Alfred Fegley, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at

Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; vet.

Nathan Folk, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.

John Filman, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

George W. Feierstein, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died June 4, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John Geisler, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Levi Gerhart, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 5, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.; vet.

Franklin Hain, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Samuel Heffner, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Patrick Hoosey, must. in March 10, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Elias Harding, must. in March 1, 1864; wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Abraham Heck, must. in Aug. 21, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Jefferson Hunter, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Augustus Herman, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

John Heck, must. in Aug. 6, 1864; died April 3, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.

John K. Keller, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

Charles H. Keller, must. in Oct. 21, 1861.

Isaac Koch, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

John Kreider, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; not acc'ted for.

James Loucks, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

Mahlon Lees, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.

John Lease, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1862.

Tyler Leinbach, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Matthias Minker, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.

Nathaniel Mathias, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1862.

John Neting, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., 1862.

Abraham Reidenour, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Frederick Rauch, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Henry Rothermel, must. in March 9, 1864.

Daniel M. Seyler, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Henry Sholter, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Josiah Shultz, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.

John Stofflet, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

William Snyder, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.

Augustus Seyler, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Henry Seiger, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry Shearer, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died July 10, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.

Isaac Vansickle, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1865.

Maberry Weidner, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.

Harrison K. Wheat, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 21, 1864, expiration of term.

H. Werkmeister, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; prisoner from May 3 to 11, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died April 1, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.; vet.

Eugene H. Yoder, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

James Youse, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; vet.

Jonathan Zluhan, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment was recruited mostly in Schuylkill County. Some men from Hamburg and Berks County were included in Company G. It was mustered into service on September 23, 1861, at Pottsville, and participated in various engagements in the Peninsula, at Gettysburg and then in the Wilderness campaign. It was also engaged in the Shenandoah Valley. It was mustered out of service in West Philadelphia on October 21, 1864.

COMPANY G.—This company was recruited at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County. The following men were from Hamburg, in Berks County:

Arthur S. Fessig, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. March 5, 1862; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.

John Williams, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from sergt. Nov. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Jonathan C. Bear, sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro.

to sergt.; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Lafayette Billig, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

William H. Fesig, sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 1, 1863.

Benjamin B. Wagner, sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.

Lewis C. Romich, corp., must. in Oct. 22, 1861; pro. to corp.; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Evan M. Gery, corp., must. in Oct. 22, 1861; capt. at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

James J. Miller, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

John Beard, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Gideon Beard, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Charles Beard, must. in April 4, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Daniel Betz, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862; re-enlisted March 2, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864.

James Betz, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; veteran.

William Betz, must. in March 5, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Isaac Betz, must. in March 5, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Charles H. Cook, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; died at Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 17, 1864.

James Hill, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at David's Island, N. Y., July 24, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Mark Killean, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1862.

Charles Rothenberger, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 23, 1863.

Edgar Stambach, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Albert Sunday, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; prisoner from Nov. 19, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1864; disch., exp. of term.

William Strasser, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.

Simon Strasser, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1862.

Joshua Strasser, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.

Elias Strasser, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; died May 9, 1862.

Israel Strasser, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

John Schollenberger, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Abr. Schollenberger, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

David Williams, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Samuel Williams, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 17, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.

The greater part of Company H in this regiment was composed of men from Berks County; and among the field officers was John M. Gries, from Reading, chosen as major. During 1862 the regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Savage Station and Fair Oaks, in the Peninsula campaign. In the beginning of 1863 it was ordered to South Carolina, and there took part in the siege of Charleston and the capture of Fort Wagner. During August, 1864, it was stationed in Florida, guarding a line of railroad from Jacksonville to Baldwin. Thence it proceeded north to Alexandria, where it performed duty in the fortifications on the southern side of the Potomac River, till its term of service expired. It was mustered out of service at Philadelphia on September 30, 1864. Some of the men from Berks County re-enlisted in this regiment. There were veterans and recruits sufficient to form a battalion of five companies. Its principal service afterward was in the siege of Petersburg, participating in the assault on the city, April 3 and 4, 1865. It was mustered out of service at Portsmouth on August 25, 1865.

MAJOR JOHN M. GRIES was the son of Dr. William Gries, for seventeen years a successful physician at Reading. He was born at Womelsdorf, about 1827, and accompanied his father to Reading when a boy. After having been educated here he adopted the business of an architect, and then traveled in Europe for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of archi-

tecture. Upon returning, he located at Philadelphia, and pursued his vocation for some years with distinguished success. He designed the chapel of Charles Evans' Cemetery. In the fall of 1862 he entered the United States service as a volunteer for three years, and was chosen major of the Ringgold Regiment, afterward the One Hundred and Fourth, which was recruited in Berks, Bucks and Montgomery Counties. He served gallantly with the Army of the Potomac. He received a fatal wound at Fair Oaks, on May 31, 1862, while rescuing the colors of his regiment, which had been inadvertently left upon the field of battle unguarded. He was removed to Philadelphia, where he died on June 13th following, aged thirty-five years. His remains were brought to Reading, and buried in Charles Evans' Cemetery.

COMPANY H.—The following enlistments were from Reading and Berks County. When not otherwise mentioned, the date of muster out was August 25, 1865.

Jacob W. Glase, capt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Dec. 17, 1864; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862

Wm. F. Walter, capt., must. in Jan. 1, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1862.

Diller B. Groff, capt., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 24, 1862; disch. Oct. 28, 1864.

Charles A. Bitting, capt., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to capt. Dec. 11, 1864.

G. W. Ashenfelter, 1st lieut., must. in Jan. 1, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863.

Charles A. Heckler, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. March 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Joel Setley, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 16, 1864; vet.

Henry G. Houck, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; vet.

Charles A. Spangler, sergt., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

George M. Groff, sergt., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

William Strawbridge, sergt., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; captured; disch. Sept. 30, 1864, exp. of term; vet.

Clinton Seyfert, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; vet.

George Bost, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; vet.

Charles Getz, corp., must. in July 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Theodore A. Ker, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

John Sheetz, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864, exp. of term.

John P. Housum, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; wounded; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

James A. Quimby, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Augustus Heckler, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Joseph Shirey, corp., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

George Hertig, musician, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.

William A. Nagle, musician, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; trans. from Co. B.

James J. Fisher, musician, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Joseph Housum, musician, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Privates.

John W. Allhouse, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; wounded at Fort Wagner, S. C.; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

David Aker, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; not accounted for.

Daniel Bower, must. in March 7, 1865. one year.

Thomas Bower, must. in March 7, 1864, one year.

Daniel F. Brobst, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Daniel M. Bower, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Henry Bower, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Reuben Becker, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; not accounted for.

James S. Braley, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 10, 1862.

Samuel Buderwack, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.

Thomas Bower, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Elhanan Bechtel, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; trans. to battal. Sept. 24, 1864.

Anthony Bower, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., Sept. 28, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Sec. D, grave 293.

Daniel Brinzinger, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 7, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Lewis Correll, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Joseph Correll, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Jonas Correll, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

William Dilcamp, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Nathaniel Dippery, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

James Dean, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. by G. O. Dec. 13, 1862.

Charles Enix, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; wounded at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 1, 1863.

Henry Fisher, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Henry J. Fisher, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Levi B. Fox, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Charles Forbian, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus* Sept. 27, 1862.

Albert Gicker, must. in Sept. 22, 1861.

James Gallighan, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died in Baltimore, Md., May 30, 1862.

Nathaniel Gay, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; trans. to gun-boat service; killed on gun-boat "Mound City" June 8, 1862.

William Hughes, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept 30, 1864; exp. of term.

John Hinman, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Aaron Helms, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.

Henry Hartz, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps. Aug. 13, 1863.

John Harner, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, 1862.

James Kissinger, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Peter Leiby, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

George A. Leinbach, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major, date unknown.

Henry Lutz, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Edward Maicks, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1862.

Charles Mirom, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1862.

George Moyer, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Dec. 3 for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Benjamin Miller, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 23, 1863.

Charles Nagle, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Aaron Potts, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 31, 1862.

Charles Rieff, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

David E. Rhoads, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Levi Rathman, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Thomas Ruth, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Joseph Z. Row, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

H. Renneberger, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1862.

William Rolland, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Reading, Pa., Sept. 21, 1862.

William Richards, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

William D. Rhode, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., June 25, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cem.

Lawrence Schlegel, must. in Sept. 27, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.

Samuel Shoppell, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

Charles Shaffer, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864; exp. of term.

George F. Saylor, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 4, 1862.

Charles Schlegel, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 12, 1862.

Solomon Seiders, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Christian Steffy, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; not accounted for.

Elisha Strauser, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; not accounted for.

James Toole, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; vet.

Henry Witman, must. in Feb. 11, 1865, one year; trans. from Co. B.

Elias Wolf, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., May 6, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Sec. B, grave 251.

Alfred Young, must. in Feb. 11, 1865, one year; trans. from Co. B.

DURELL'S INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY, BATTERY D.—This battery was recruited in Berks and Bucks Counties. It was organized at Doylestown on September 24, 1861. On November 6th it proceeded to Washington and there received four ten-pound Parrott guns and horses and equipments for a six-gun battery. It was encamped east of the Capitol. On December 18th it moved to Munson's Hill, where it was assigned to McDowell's division and two additional pieces were provided. It was in the march upon Manassas on March 10, 1862, with the leading column; and upon its return encamped between Alexandria and Bailey Cross-Roads. Thence it moved to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on April 18th. When Jackson raided Shenandoah Valley this battery made

a forced march with the corps to Thoroughfare Gap to intercept him on his retreat, but arrived too late and so returned to Falmouth, where it continued two months. On August 12th it was assigned to the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, and marched to the assistance of Pope. It was brought into action for the first time at Kelly's Ford on August 21st. The left section became first engaged and exchanged rapid shots with the rebel guns for half an hour. The whole battery went into action (flanked by a regiment of Buford's cavalry) and drove the enemy from his position after delivering about forty rounds. It crossed the river at night and moved towards Warrenton next morning, the centre section supporting Buford's cavalry for a day and night. On the 27th it was assigned to Hooker's division. At Bristoe Station, aided by a Rhode Island battery, it drove the enemy from three successive positions. One horse was killed here. On the morning of the 28th it moved to Manassas Junction and at night to Centreville. On the 29th it advanced across Bull Run, and, when the battle began to rage with great violence, it went into position a half-mile to the right and front of the Stone Hospital. It remained in this position until near night of the 30th, when the left of the line was forced back and the enemy's shots began to tell upon its left flank. One gun was dismounted, two horses killed and one man wounded. It was ordered to retire upon learning that the ground was untenable. A new position was taken a few hundred yards to the rear and fire opened at long range, but at the end of twenty minutes it was again ordered back and it retired to Centreville. During the 31st it remained in the fortifications and on the evening of the next day it participated in the short but bloody battle of Chantilly, in which it was one of only two batteries engaged.

On September 2d it proceeded to Washington Arsenal and was refitted and fully equipped; and shortly afterward it moved on the Maryland campaign. It went into position near the top of South Mountain at three P.M. on the 13th. It was successful in this engagement, having fired from the six guns about two hundred and fifty rounds. The next day it moved after the enemy toward Antietam. On the 17th it was shelled out of camp at daylight, and going into position opened fire in reply. At nine A.M. it was ordered to the rear of Stone Bridge No. 3, nearly opposite Sharpsburg, and just before General Hartranft took the bridge its centre section moved near the bridge and crossed it closely after his infantry. This section was joined by the remainder of the battery soon afterward and the whole battery went into position about nine hundred yards from the opposing rebel guns. These guns were engaged at short intervals for two hours whenever they opened, and the battery only retired after the projectiles were spent. This was the most desperate engagement and at shortest range in which the battery participated. Two men were dangerously wounded and several horses dropped in their harness from exhaustion, which had to be left on the field.

When the army returned to Virginia the battery was engaged at Sulphur Springs on November 15th. For more than an hour it answered a hot fire of the enemy, expending over three hundred rounds. Lieutenant McIlvaine was mortally wounded and one man severely. In December the battery participated in the battle of Fredericksburg at long range and sustained no loss.

Near the close of March, 1863, the battery accompanied the Ninth Corps West and was stationed for some time at Paris, Mount Sterling and Crab Orchard, Ky. On June 6th it embarked at Lexington for Vicksburg to support Grant's army, and then took a position twelve miles in the rear of Vicksburg, facing Jackson, to intercept the enemy if any attempt should be made at raising the siege.

Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg the battery moved towards Jackson, arriving before the town on July 10th. The battery took a position there, and kept up a steady fire upon the place for several days, sending a shell every ten minutes. Johnston retired, and the battery returned to camp upon the Yazoo. When the battery left for Vicksburg it was in a fine condition, numbering one hundred and twenty strong, and having arms, accoutrements and horses well supplied,—all in the highest state

of efficiency. Upon its return, after an absence of a little more than two months, ten men had died, forty were sick in the hospital, and only twenty or thirty of those in camp were fit for duty. About half of the horses had died, and only a small number of those that remained were serviceable.

The battery remained at Covington till the spring of 1864. It was sent to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, to prevent a threatened rescue of prisoners there, and in April it went to Washington to be refitted. Recruits were received to give the battery its original strength, and an entire new battery of ten Parrott guns. It marched with the Fourth Division of the Ninth Corps, and covered the wagon-train during the Wilderness campaign. It arrived before Petersburg about the middle of June, 1864, and was at once put upon the front. It was posted at Fort Morton, and kept up a ceaseless fire when the mine was exploded on July 30th. A month later it was engaged at Pegram's Farm, and during the subsequent operations occupied various works before the beleaguered city. In September, 1864, Captain Durell was honorably discharged, and Lieutenant Rhodes succeeded him. When the final attack was made on the defenses of Petersburg, on April 2, 1865, by Hartranft's command, the entire battery of six guns was brought to bear upon the rebel works, and when these were carried, detachments from the battery turned the captured guns upon the flying enemy. After the evacuation of the city, it moved along the South Side Railroad as far as Wilson's Station, and upon Lee's surrender proceeded to Alexandria, *via* City Point. It was mustered out of service, at Philadelphia, on June 13, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.

George W. Durell, capt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1864, exp. of term.

Samuel H. Rhodes, capt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 19, 1864; to capt. Oct. 3, 1864; vet.

Lemuel Gries, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; resigned June 19, 1863.

Howard McIlvaine, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died Nov. 15, 1863, of wounds received at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Henry Sailor, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 12, 1864; to 1st lieut. Oct. 17, 1864; vet.

Adley B. Lawrence, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. April 22, 1863; to sergt. May 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Oct. 8, 1864; to 1st lieut. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

George W. Silvis, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; com. 1st lieut. Nov. 16, 1862; not must.; disch. Oct. 8, 1864, expiration of term.

Christopher Leoser, 2d lieut., must. in May 12, 1862; resigned Oct. 12, 1864.

Charles A. Cuffel, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; to sergt. Sept. 24, 1864; to 2d lieut. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

James L Mast, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1863; to sergt. May 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

William S. McNair, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 8, 1864; to 1st sergt. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

Samuel K. Whitner, q.m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

Azariah L. Ratz, q.m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.

John L. Lewis, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 24, 1864; vet.

Henry Dease, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

Stewart McAleese, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 24, 1864; vet.

John Hennershotz, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

Jacob Bauer, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 8, 1864; vet.

John B. Jones, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

B. Frank Bender, sergt., must. in Sept 24, 1861; disch. expiration of term.

John A Burdan, sergt., must in Sept 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.

James Q Irwin, sergt, must in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Evansville, Ind., Aug. 16, 1863.

George A Everhart, sergt., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Mound City, Ill., Sept 17, 1863

John W. Morris, corp., must in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1864; vet.

John S. Schroeder, corp., must in Feb. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 6, 1865; vet.

Aaron Martin, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept 24, 1864; vet.

Lewis Bollman, corp, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 14, 1864; vet.

Charles C. Berg, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro to corp. Nov. 24, 1864; vet.

A. J. Schweimber, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp May 1, 1864; vet.

Jacob L. Beam, corp, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; vet.

Abm. D. Blundin, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Joseph E. Kaucher, corp., must. in March 3, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; vet.
Elias K. Cooper, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1864; vet.
W. H. Quaintance, corp., must. in Jan. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1864.
Amos Bechtol, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
Mahlon B. Buckman, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
I. Carey Carver, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
George Carver, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
Robert Conrad, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
Oliver D. Giffens, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
Bertolett Y. Yoder, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., expiration of term.
William W. Drayer, corp., must. in May 1, 1862; disch., expiration of term.
William G. Mack, corp., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Covington, Ky., Sept. 23, 1863.
August K. Musser, artificer, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. to artificer Sept. 24, 1864.
John H. Thompson, artificer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to artificer Sept. 24, 1864; veteran.
Charles H. McCorckle, artificer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
John R. Rice, artificer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
George Graeff, bugler, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; pro. to bugler Oct. 8, 1864; veteran.
J. A. Montgomery, bugler, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. to bugler Oct. 8, 1864.

Privates.

Anthony Arley, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; substitute.
William Arnold, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
William P. Andrews, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Benjamin Albright, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Daniel D. Althouse, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Milton H. Althouse, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
William J. Althouse, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 9, 1864.
Amos Antrim, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Samuel O. Allen, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Jacob J. Amidon, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Daniel D. Armel, must. in March 6, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 29, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.
Samuel J. Armstrong, must. in Sept. 24, 1861.
Charles Andrews, must. in Jan. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Edward H. Barker, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Jacob Boas, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
Daniel F. Bressler, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Leonard Bollman, must. in March 5, 1864; veteran.
Louis P. Bogid, must. in March 8, 1864.
William W. Bowers, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Wellington Bertolet, must. in March 3, 1864.
Benneville Bertolet, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Anthony B. Bitting, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; veteran.
Horace D. Boone, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
William F. Bracefield, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
William R. Bayne, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Nathan Barlot, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
John Byle, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Henry Barst, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
Alexander Bauer, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; substitute.
Edward Boyle, must. in March 21, 1864.
Harrison G. Bouse, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; veteran.
Frederick W. Berg, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; veteran.
Stephen D. Bechert, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Valentine G. Bissey, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Valentine Bloomer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Thomas L. Breese, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
James Bissey, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Henry L. Buck, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Har. Breidigham, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1865.
George Barton, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1862.
William Beck, must. in April 22, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Israel O. Beagle, must. in April 22, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Onatus D. Bump, must. in April 19, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
William H. Brown, must. in April 22, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
James Buchanan, must. in Oct. 18, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
George Bluch, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Fredericksburg, Va., July 9, 1862.
Samuel O. Burdan, must in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1863.
James H. Burnett.
George Barhide, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Wel. F. Clouser, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; veteran.

Joseph M. Cuffel, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; veteran.
William A. Closson, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; veteran.
John Cuffel, Jr., must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Stephen A. Craig, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
William H. Cloak, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Asa W. Clark, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
William K. Cleaver, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Henry C. Clymer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Robert Crighton, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Mark M. Caffery, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1862.
Edward Colby, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Naval Academy, date unknown.
Nicholas Creamer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Thomas Cummis, must. in Sept. 9, 1864 ; died at City Point, Va., Dec. 17, 1864.
William Clouser, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Pleasant Valley. Md., Oct. 12, 1862.
John Cooney, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863.
Joseph Derflinger, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; veteran.
William Drexler, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Hugh Duffy, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
James Dishong, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; drafted.
Thomas Donelly, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; substitute.
Solomon Dunkelberger, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; veteran.
Aaron Dease, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
William H. Derr, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Cyrus Davidheyser, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
George Douglass, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
William Dunlap, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Henry Drostine, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus* Oct. 24, 1861.
Robert Doak, must. in Sept. 24, 1861.
Peter Eyler, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Oliver L. Edes, must. in March 22, 1864; veteran.
Adam Eistlick, must. in Sept. 5, 1865.
Urias Engle, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch., exp. of term.
Benjamin F. Edwards, must. in May 16, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
John L. Everett, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Germantown, Pa., May 8, 1865 ; veteran.
Christian Eyler, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1861.
Levi Eisenhoar, must. in Sept. 24, 1861.
Adam Eichly, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
William Fleming, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
William Fries, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
Adam S. Fisher, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Charles E. Frill, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
William Fink, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
John Foreman, must. in July 15, 1864 ; drafted.
Gottlieb Fageley, must. in Sept. 21, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Jacob S. Foster, must. in Sept. 21, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Jesse D. Foulke, must. in Sept. 21, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Jacob Franks, must. in Sept. 21, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Michael Fry, must. in Sept. 21, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Amos Fies, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Charles A. Faglely, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died Aug. 19, 1863.
John Focht, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; disch. at City Point, Va., Sept. 17, 1864.
William H. Frankem, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; veteran.
John Ferguson, must. in March 26, 1864 ; not on muster-out roll.
John Gunnels, must. in Sept. 19, 1864 ; drafted.
Franklin Gable, must. in Feb. 24, 1864 ; veteran.
Johnson Grandle, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; veteran.
James D. Gabriel, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
William Graul, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
George Graul, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Henry Graul, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; veteran.
Richard L. Garber, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Isaac R. Good, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Hiram G. Grove, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
William G. Ganster, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1865, exp. of term.
Mahlon G. Hill, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; veteran.
Joseph D. Hughes, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; veteran.
George W. Hagerman, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; veteran.
Edward Hinkle, must. in March 21, 1864.
Henry A. Heichler, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
James Hafer, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Daniel D. Hart, must. in March 17, 1864; veteran.
Reuben G. Herbine, must. in Sept. 24, 1861.
Henry Hayrane, must. in Sept. 24, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
Henry B. Herring, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
William E. Hill, must. in Sept. 24. 1861 ; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus* Aug. 10, 1863.
Alfred B. Hicks, must. in May 16, 1861 ; disch., exp. of term.
John Hanning, must. in Sept. 24, 1861.
Robert Irwin, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; veteran.

Henry B. Ives, must. in May 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 19, 1863, for wounds received at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 18, 1862.
Monroe Jenkins, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Samuel Johnston, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
John B. Jones, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; trans., date and organization unknown.
Charles Jones, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Covington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1863.
Peter Koch, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
George E. Koch, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.
Levi H. Knabb, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Charles Kennedy, must. in March 23, 1864.
Milton Knapp, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Jacob Kolb, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
William Knight, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; substitute.
Robert A. Kerns, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; drafted.
Anton Kerfuss, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; substitute.
Amos Knabb, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Isaac S. Knowles, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
George L. Knopp, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 20, 1863.
Samuel C. Knox, must. in May 16, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
George F. Ludwig, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Henry Leidig, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
John H. Lorah, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Oliver C. Leidy, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Joseph Lear, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Richard L. Lewis, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Henry Lenhart, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Lewis N. B. Layton, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1861.
Henry C. Leigh, must. in April 18, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
John E. Livengood, must. in June 21, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
John B. Moser, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; vet.
Peter Mauger, must. in Jan. 21, 1864.
Jonas Millard, must. in Jan. 22, 1864.
John Muller, must. in March 28, 1864.
Joseph Moffat, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Robert Murray, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Andrew Maloney, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Frederick K. Miller, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Henry Miller, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
George W. Moyer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Charles N. Mance, must. in May 16, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Michael Messner, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
George D. Morris, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
Robert McKinley, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Richard McConnell, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Alexander McKee, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Charles H. McCoy, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Ezra McKinstry, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
John McChesney, must. in April 23, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Charles W. McCreary, must. in Sept. 29, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
John S. McConnell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; died July 21, 1864.
John P. McQuiston, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; not on must.-out roll; vet.
George B. W. Neiman, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.
Daniel D. Noll, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Joseph H. Ney, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Ferdinand Presser, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Robert J. Pollard, must. in March 8, 1864.
Henry Parton, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
J. Beatty Price, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 19, 1865.
William J. Parke, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865; vet.
John Peck, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Samuel F. Quinter, must. in Sept. 12, 1862.
W. H. Quaintance, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1862.
John W. Ringler, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Henry S. Rogers, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 25, 1864; vet.
Henry Rambo, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Nicholas Ribb, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
John F. Ruth, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
James Reid, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
John Robinson, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; sub.
Amandus Rhoads, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Harrison K. Rhoads, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Henry Y. Rauh, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
John M. Rich, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.
James S. Rich, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Charles Reighling, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.
John Reightmoyer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1864.
Albert Reider, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1863.
Ludwig Rollhausen, must. in March 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Ryan, must. in March 7, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
Isaac C. Stenner, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Henry C. Stahler, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Joseph Shunk, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Henry N. Schwartz, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
Thomas Shipley, must. in March 8, 1864.
J. Davis Sisler, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Joseph D. Shadt, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Henry Slichter, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Isaiah Sellers, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Martin H. Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Henry Seagrist, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Patrick Scanlan, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
John C. Schmidt, must in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. May 1, 1862.
John C. Sherwood, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died Aug. 20, 1863, from wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
John L. Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died Oct. 26, 1862.
Jacob H. Schaeffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1861.
George H. Schwenk, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; died at Peeble's Farm, Va., Oct. 18, 1864.
John Smith, must. in March 26, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
Samuel A. Tobias, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Levi Thomas, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
James Thompson, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; sub.
Nathan Thomas, must. in May 16, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Taylor, William, must. in March 7, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
Jacob Ulmer, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Silas C. Van Patten, must. in March 23, 1864; trans. to 134th Regt. N. Y. Vols., date unknown.
Charles P. Weisig, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; vet.
Henry Wensel, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
James Warr, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Dillman Worley, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
David Walters, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
John Wolf, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; vet.
Henry Waltman, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; drafted.
George Williams, must. in Aug. 25, 1864.
George Weaver, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Charles Weaver, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Emanuel Wolf, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
Edward H. White, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
William J. Wealthy, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch., exp. of term.
James Wright, must. in June 13, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
Eli Yeager, must. in Aug. 25, 1864.
Francis R. Yocum, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Edmund S. Yoder, must. in May 1, 1862; disch., exp. of term.
John S. Zellers, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Franklin A. Zellers, must. in Jan. 16, 1864; died at Wernersville, Pa., March 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. DURELL was born at Wilmington, Del., on November 25, 1816. He learned his trade of painter at Philadelphia, and then removed to Reading, finding employment with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. After serving for several years, he was elevated to be foreman painter, and continued in this position till he enlisted in the Civil War.

In April, 1861, he was mustered into service with the Ringgold Light Artillery as first sergeant, for three months. Afterward he raised an independent battery of artillery, which was mustered into service September 21, 1861, as Durell's Independent Battery D. He was commissioned captain, and continued in active service till September 23, 1864, when he was obliged to resign his commission on account of sickness. Upon his return home, he was appointed provost-marshal of this district, and served this office till it was discontinued. He then resumed painting in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, as foreman. He died November 9, 1883. He was an ardent Republican in politics, and in religious belief a devoted Baptist. He took an active interest in the Odd-Fellows and Masons. He possessed a fine musical education, having been a superior tenor singer. In his associations he was very highly esteemed.

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

The following volunteer companies from Berks County were enlisted in the nine months' service:

Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Captain L. Heber Smith.

Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Captain William McNall.

Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Captain William H. Andrews.

Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Captain John Kennedy.

Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Captain Richard H. Jones.

Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Captain George Newkirk.

Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Captain Jacob S. Graeff.

Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Captain Levi M. Gerhart.

Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Captain William K. Boltz.

Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Captain William L. Gray.

Company K, One Hundred and Fifty first Regiment, Captain James W. Weida.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited in response to the proclamation of the Governor calling for troops to serve for nine months, issued July 21, 1862. Companies A, B, E, H, I and K were recruited in Berks County. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and was there mustered into the service of the United States from the 13th to the 15th of August. The majority of the regimental officers were selected from the companies named. On the 16th of August it was ordered to Washington, moving under the command of Captain William H. Andrews, of Company E, because no officers had been as yet commissioned. Soon after its arrival at the capital it crossed the Potomac, and was encamped on Arlington Heights for a week. On the 21st it moved to Fairfax Seminary, and on the 29th to Fort Woodbury, where for a week—during the fierce fighting at Bull Run and Chantilly—it was incessantly engaged in felling timber and erecting fortifications. In this time Captain Samuel Croasdale, of Bucks County, had been appointed colonel and the staff selected.

On September 6th the regiment, in light marching order, recrossed the Potomac and entered upon the Maryland campaign. At Frederick City, on the 14th, it was assigned to Crawford's brigade, of Williams' division, Mansfield's corps. The command, moving forward rapidly, arrived in front of South Mountain by evening, where it was held in position during the night in expectation of a renewal of the battle. But the enemy retired, and late in the evening of the 16th it arrived at Antietam Creek. At eleven P.M. of same evening it was led across the stream to the support of Hooker's troops, and at two A.M. on the 17th it bivouacked in a ploughed field close to the hostile lines. At early dawn the battle opened, and the brigade was immediately advanced in close column. At half-past six A.M. the regiment was ordered into the fight, and it made a most gallant charge through the wood and into the memorable cornfield where the enemy lay concealed. Unfortunately the charge was made by the flank, and before the regiment could be formed into line the fire of the enemy had become very hot. Colonel Croasdale was instantly killed while in the act of giving orders and bringing his command into position; and soon afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Hamersley was severely wounded and borne from the field. This caused the men to fall into confusion for a time, but being soon restored to order, the command then held the ground where the struggle had been most desperate, and where the regiment had lost some of its bravest and best men, and was afterward relieved, when it rested on the field until nightfall. The loss was thirty-four killed and eighty-five wounded, of whom six died subsequently of their wounds. Captain William H. Andrews was among the killed, he having in the fight exhibited the most daring courage. After the battle the regiment was encamped at Sandy Hook, and afterward on Maryland Heights, being employed at the latter place in constructing fortifications. Much needed clothing was obtained here, and Major Wanner resigned to resume the duties of his office as mayor of Reading, he having left to assist in recruiting this regiment. Major Matthews was commissioned as colonel and Captain Dyer as major. The regiment was then thoroughly drilled. On December 16th it arrived at Neabsco River, where it halted, and on the 17th it turned back to Fairfax Station. With the exception of some toilsome marching after Stuart's cavalry on the 28th, it remained in camp until January 19, 1863, when it proceeded to Stafford Court-House, and went into winter-quarters, doing guard and picket duty till the opening of the spring campaign, under Hooker. Captain L. Heber Smith was here commissioned to succeed

Hamersley as lieutenant-colonel, on account of Hamersley's permanent disability from wounds received at Antietam. On May 1st the brigade was ordered to intrench on the plank-road leading through the Wilderness, and later in day the regiment was moved out to the United States Ford to open the way over the Rappahannock, but returned to the intrenchments at evening. During the night it was ordered out to the fort. There it remained until morning, and during the day participated in the fighting upon the left centre. At evening the enemy succeeded in breaking the right wing of the army, and, coming in upon the flank, occupied the Union works. The night was very dark, and in retiring to its original line the regiment suddenly found itself surrounded by the enemy. Colonel Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captains McNall, Newkirk, Jones, Yeager and Huber, Lieutenants Obold and Anthony, and two hundred and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men were taken prisoners and marched to Richmond. The remainder of the regiment, under the command of Captain Kennedy, succeeded in reaching its position in the line which it held with the utmost tenacity, in spite of the battle raging on this part of the field with great violence. It lost Captain Richards and a number of men wounded. On the afternoon of May 3d the brigade was ordered to the rear as a guard to prisoners, on account of having suffered severely during the preceding two days, and crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, but in a few hours afterwards was ordered to return and again summoned to the front. At the close of the battle the regiment, reduced to one hundred and seventy-two men, returned to Stafford Court-House. Its term of service having expired, it was relieved from duty on May 12th, when it proceeded to Harrisburg, and there it was mustered out of service on May 19th. The officers and men who had been taken prisoners were held in captivity only a short time. They returned in time to be mustered out of service with the regiment. Upon its return to Reading it was honorably received by the authorities and citizens, and then it disbanded.

Field and Staff Officers.

Samuel Croasdale, col., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. C Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Joseph A. Mathews, col., must. in Sept. 27, 1861; pro. from maj. 46th Regt. P. V. Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. May 25, to date May 19, 1863.

W. W. Hamersley, lieut.-col., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. G Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md. Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.

L. Heber Smith, lieut.-col., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. A Sept. 1, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., to date May 19, 1863.

Joel B. Wanner, maj., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; resigned Nov. 29, 1862.

Cephas W. Dyer, maj., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. C Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

James H. Gentzler, adj., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. E Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

Abel Mishler, q.m., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. H Sept. 6, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

A. W. Mathews, surg., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

Theo. A. Helnig, asst. surg., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

John B. Potteiger, asst. surg., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; resigned Jan. 6, 1863.

J. H. Kauffman, asst. surg., must. in March 20, 1863; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

J. Frederick Whitman, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. B Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

James M. Anthony, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. I Aug. 25, 1862; to 2d lieut. Co. K Jan. 1, 1863.

George B. Kerper, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. A Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

John A. Buch, com.-sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. E Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

M. E. Hornbeck, hos. st., must. in Sept. 4, 1862; must. out with regiment May 19, 1863.

Company A.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out May 19, 1863.

L. Heber Smith, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Feb. 1, 1863.

F. R. Schmucker, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1863.

Jos. H. McKnight, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1863.

George Vandersyde, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1863.

Frank B. Kern, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. from sergt. Feb. 1, 1863.
Oliver P. Hause, sergt., must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Allen Kutz, sergt., must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
M. E. Morris, sergt., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 1, 1863.
Henry C. Beard, sergt., must. in Aug. 10. 1862.
John M. Barclay, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William M. Rogers, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Joseph M. Jackson, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Milton J. Schaeffer, corp., must. in Aug. 10. 1862.
J. Henry Wells, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862.
F. Marion Jones, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862.
Augustus Snyder, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862.
Jacob L. Repplier, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Joseph Gabriel, corp., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1863.
John F. Siegel, musician, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George W. Potter, musician, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Privates.

George Auman, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Amos Boyer, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George H. Brinley, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Daniel Brumbach, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Peter Binsstar, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Charles L. Buck, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
James M. Burger, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William Cadwalader, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Franklin Cleaver, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George Clingman, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
E. W. Dehaven, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Charles Dehart, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George M. Detterlin, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
William Dicely, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
James M. Ellis, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Samuel Englehart, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William Epler, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Henry A. Firing, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
James Fleming, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Frederick G. Fregh, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Jacob B. Fretz, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Edward B. Grass, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Jacob L. Griffith, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.
Samuel N. Hartranft, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George E. Haak, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
John Hall, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
David Herbien, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Daniel Hertzog, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
John Hoffman, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Franklin Hole, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Elam D. Hook, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Mahlon Houck, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Henry Hole, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1863.
David K. Irey, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
James B. A. Irwin, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Lewis H. Ingram, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.
James Johnston, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Luther B. Kline, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Thomas Kurtz, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George Kerper, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 25, 1862.
Edwin Kennedy, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William Kline, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Peter L. Leas, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William Levan, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
John H. Lorah, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Franklin Ludwig, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Jerome Ludwig, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Levi Marks, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William Mattus, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Benjamin Millard, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Isaac N. Millard, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Levi Moyer, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Frederick Mostler, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; died at Douglassville, Pa., May 1, 1863.
Benjamin F. Neiman, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William R. Nine, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Clemson Phillips, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Levi B. Pott, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Jeremiah H. Pile, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Charles Rochtackle, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William C. Reinstine, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Joseph W. Richards, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Samuel H. Rouig, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George W. Rot, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Thomas Sands, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Jacob Schover, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
John B. Searles, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Irenaus Shalter, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
George Shingle, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Jacob Spotts, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
William H. Stonemetz, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; died at Stafford Court-House, Va., March 3, 1863.
James Thomson, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
John White, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Benjamin F. Whitman, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
David H. Wise, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
William H. Wise, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Evan E. Woodward, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
John H. Yorgy, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
Samuel Zacharias, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.

Amos K. Zeller, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.

COMPANY B.—This company was recruited at Reading, and mustered out May 19, 1863, unless otherwise stated.

William McNall, capt., must. in Aug. 17, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
W. M. Eisenhauer, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 17, 1862.
Michael Hasson, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 17, 1862.
Thomas Reilley, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from sergt. Jan. 1, 1862.
James Eisenhauer, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Augustus Graf, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Samuel K. Clark, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 4, 1863.
Jacob Finkbone, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 1, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Samuel Parvin, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.
J. Frederick Whiteman, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Jan. 16, 1862.
Charles E. Fichthorn, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George W. McMichael, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Israel B. Sillaman, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John A. Kissinger, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry C. Diehl, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
John Haberacker, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 10, 1863.
Harrison Lewis, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 4, 1863.
Henry R. Reinhart, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 4, 1863.
Richard Warner, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863, for wounds received in action.
George McKinney, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 29, 1862, for wounds received in action.
Peter Benson, mus., must in Aug. 16, 1862.
George W. Young, mus., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

Privates.

Anthony Bitting, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Daniel Birch, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Edward Bearsler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Chester K. Belding, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Bowers, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. April 28, 1863, for wounds received in action.
George Coxell, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
James Coxell, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John L. Callaghan, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Jacob Dunkle, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
William Eyler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Oliver L. Edes, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Charles Eisenhaur, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 12, 1863.
Henry J. Fink, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Daniel Finkbone, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1863.
Joseph P. Green, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George Gans, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Michael A. Hasson, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
H. Hennershitzs, must in Aug. 14, 1862.
Wesley Horning, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel Hauck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Robert Harris, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 12, of wounds received at Antietam, Md, Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot C, grave 240.
Franklin Harbach, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William F. Hain, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
David Heifer, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Henry Hossler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel Hanley, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George Hassinger, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George H Homan, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
H. C. Haberacker, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Jeremiah Jacoby, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John N. Kline, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Lacy, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Ezra S. Leinbach, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Milton Mengle, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Michael, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George Marks, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Lawrence Miller, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George McFarlen, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Bar'y McConlough, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Balser F. Nagle, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Daniel Owens, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Parvin, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Thomas H. Polglase, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John M. Roney, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Jacob Ringler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Benton C. Reamer, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Franklin Rhoads, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry Rowe, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Luther Reedy, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.
John Seiders, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry Seiders, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George S. Saylor, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Henry Shilt, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John M. Seltzer, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John S. Schaffer, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Jeremiah Smith, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Henry Schmeck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George Sassaman, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Schlosser, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Tarbit, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Augustus Trexler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Lyman H. Wilson, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George Weber, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Weidner, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel Weidner, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Wesley, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Lemon Young, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Daniel Yohn, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Isaac L. Yohn, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Mark Yager, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Edward Yoe, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

COMPANY E.—This company was recruited at Reading. Unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out May 19, 1863.

William H. Andrews, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Thomas M. Richards, capt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Charles Rick, Jr., 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 25, 1862; to 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862.
James H. Gentzler, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to adjt. Aug. 25, 1862.
Thomas T. Eyrich, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from sergt. Sept. 18, 1862.
John L. Snell, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from sergt. Sept. 18, 1862.
William C. Eben, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died Sept. 20 of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Wilson Sterling, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 25, 1862.
Reuben Burkert, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; to sergt. March 1, 1863.
Henry Siegfried, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 14, 1862.
Aaron Arnold, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.
William H. Koch, sergt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.
Henry Clemens, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel Paff, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
E. G. Gattschall, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1862.
Joseph Becker, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1862.
Alfred Franks, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1862.
Henry Dease, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
D. Brooke Roberts, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
Thomas M. O'Brien, Jr., corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
William Bonchat, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.
Isaac Leeds, corp., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 30, 1862.
Francis C. Rhode, musician, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Edward C. Eben, musician, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

Privates.

Joseph L. Ayres, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel Adams, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died at Reading, Pa., Oct. 22, 1862.
James R. Boyer, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Lemon Buch, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Frederick Brown, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Van R. Barnhart, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
James A. Benade, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. by Special Order Oct. 9, 1862.
Nicholas L. Becker, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.
Daniel Beyler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
John A. Buch, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to com. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.
Thomas E. Boone, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 22, 1862.
Frank Cannon, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry C. Care, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George W. Clark, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Amos Dease, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Diefenbach, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Lewis Diefenbach, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Matthias Dunkle, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died at Stafford C. H., Va., April 1, 1863.
George B. De Hart, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
S. C. Ermentrout, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Jacob Ely, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
David Fleck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Faber, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Frank Gable, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Clinton M. Graul, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Lewis Gable, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Peter Geiger, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
A. H. Goodenough, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George Graeff, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Joseph Gable, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
James L. Hess, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Hiram Hafer, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

John Hess, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Jacob Hull, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry C. Homan, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1863.
George Jacobs, Jr., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Joseph E. Kancher, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Jacob Kline, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Reuben Koch, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William H. Longacre, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Reuben Lingle, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John Lutz, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Liber, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Edmund Leaf, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
James E. Moore, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George A. Masseno, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
George Merget, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Mason, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Bently H. Miller, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry Maderia, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Jacob A. Miller, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Daniel F. Moore, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John D. Miller, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Benjamin S. Oster, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Frederick Peck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Harrison Peck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Printz, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William M. Reiff, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
M. J. B. Ruth, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Wm. K. Reifsnyder, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died Sept. 28, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Rufus Spohn, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Thomas Sassaman, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
William Seigfried, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
John D. Stieff, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Nicholas Seitzinger, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry C. Smith, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Monroe M. Stephen, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry Schmeck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.
Jacob Tippett, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Franklin Thomas, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.
William Ulrich, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Morgan O. Witman, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
James D. Whitman, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Frank Yeager, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

Captain William H. Andrews was born at Reading on March 27, 1835. He received his education at home and then entered the freight depot, in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, where he continued for a number of years. When the call for troops was made in 1862, in anticipation of a raid by the rebels into Pennsylvania, he raised a company of volunteers and was appointed captain. It was attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, as Company E. His company, with the regiment, participated in the battle of Antietam. He was killed in this engagement, on September 17, 1862, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was a very genial man, highly esteemed for his superior qualities.

Company H.—This company was recruited at Reading. Unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out May 19, 1863.

John Kennedy, capt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Michael P. Boyer, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Abel Mishler, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to q.m. Sept. 6, 1862.
Richard F. Kerr, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from sergt. Sept. 6, 1862; res. Feb. 21, 1863.
Peter A. Lantz, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 21, 1863.
Henry R. Laucks, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 1, 1863.
William Morrison, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 6, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Peter Betz, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 17, 1863.
Michael Kelly, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863.
John Logan, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Albert Myers, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 8, 1863.
David H. Long, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Wm. F. Burkhart, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
George W. Miller, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Daniel K. Heck, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Isaac Lawrence, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1862.
Madison K. Smith, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1862.
John Hardy, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 17, 1863.
Wm. M. Harbach, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Wm. W. Hearing, musician, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
George M. Graul, musician, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Privates.

John H. Boyer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
James L. Baum, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Alfred Billman, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at

Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Paul Baker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Samuel H. Boyer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1863.
Daniel Brown, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1863.
Isaac P. Creswell, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 30, 1862.
John Connolly, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.
D. M. Dickinson, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Joseph De Temple, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John Deal, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Samuel P. Deininger, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Joseph Feather, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Fair, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George Getz, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Christian Geissler, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Charles Gries, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Joseph Good, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 30, 1862.
Jared H. Hoyer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Alfred Heffelfinger, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
Abram Keyser, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1863.
Thomas P. Knauss, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
William D. Lutz, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John Lindsey, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John K. Miller, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Elijah B. Miller, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Michael Mulvaney, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Joseph Moyer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
David Medlar, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
J. Ross Miller, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.
John Miller, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Edward McDent, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
Peter Noll, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Zacharias Oswald, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Theodore Parker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Jas. K. Richardson, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Ernst Reiche, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Chas. H. Richards, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John F. Stump, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Wm. A. Slenker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George A. Strubing, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John Struhm, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Wm. H. Savage, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
William A. Smith, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Adam Schwoalf, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Peter Schaner, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1863.
Lewis G. Scharman, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.
W. M. Umbenhower, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
S. S. Wohensmith, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Otto Wohlwend, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Wagner, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John Homan Wolf, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1863.
John H. Yeager, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Seneca Yoder, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; mis. in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Charles Zeigler, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

COMPANY I.—This company was recruited at Reading, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered in August, 1862, and mustered out May 19, 1863:

Richard H. Jones, capt., must. in Aug. 17, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
J. Brooke Harper, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 17, 1862.
James H. Texler, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 17, 1862.
Francis Barrer, 1st sergt.; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Daniel B. Fry, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Augustus Long, sergt.; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863
Jesse Shire, sergt.; pro. from private to Jan. 1, 1863; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Joshua D. High, sergt.; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863.
Peter McManns, sergt.; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 24, 1863.
James M. Anthony, sergt.; pro. sergt.-major, Aug. 25, 1862.
Wm. H. Yoder, corp.; misssing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Isaac Pott, corp.; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Alfred Stewart, corp.
Amos B. Fichthorn, corp.
Aaron S. Wright, corp.
William H. Parker, corp.; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Samuel W. Zieber, corp.; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1863.
W. H. H. Anthony, corp.; pro. to corp. Feb. 20, 1863; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Joseph H. Tobias, corp.; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 30, 1862.
Jackson Guldin, corp.; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Samuel Schaeffer, musician.

Privates.

George Angstadt.
Charles Bechtol.
Henry Boyer.
Benjamin Boyer.
Joseph Bowman.
Henry Brouch, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Henry G. Baetzel, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
John H. Coller, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Crawshaw.
Joel F. Darrah.
John De Turk, disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.
Peter Eyrich.
Daniel Faust, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Orlando Fry.
Michael Frees.
Harrison Fegeley, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John C. Frees, disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.
Daniel Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.
Samuel Finkbone, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Urias Gamber, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Benneville Gruber.
Augustus Garber, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Henry Goodhart.
George H. Garrett, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Hugh W. Garman.
Valentine Geist, disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.
William Garman, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Nov. 25, 1862.
Charles Geist, died at Stafford C. H., Va., April 7, 1863.
John Hetrich, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Joel Hinkle.
Gideon D. High, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Peter Heck.
William Hollenbach, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Simon Hains, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
A. S. Hollenback.
Alfred S. Haas, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Washington H. Hoch, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Daniel Herbst.
Samuel Hoffmaster, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Robert Irwine, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Franklin Kline.
Joseph Klauss.
Frederick Kern.
Frederick Knabb, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 30, 1862.
Jonathan G. Leinbach, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John S. Leader, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 25, 1862.
William Morrow.
Sebastian Markel, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
William Moyer, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Ott, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Alfred Oswald.
Thomas J. Oswald, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
James L. Printz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Levi Price, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Cyrus Palm, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Reichard.
Aaron J. Roland.
Richard S. Ruth.
Henry Reider, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Wm. Rice, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.
Daniel F. Shearer, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Benjamin Shoemaker, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Wm. Shoemaker.
Adam Trivits.
Adam W. Tobias, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
John Wamsher, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John H. Wise, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Zigler.

COMPANY K.—This company was recruited at Reading, and unless otherwise stated the men were mustered out May 20, 1863:

Geo. Newkirk, capt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Frederick M. Yeager, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. C Jan., 1863.
John Obold, 1st lieut. must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from 2d. lieut., Jan. 1, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
James M. Anthony, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 15, 1862;

pro. from sergt.-major Jan. 1, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

John B. Fair, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Peter Phillippi, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Thomas Roy, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; absent, with leave, at muster out.

Geo. J. Obenhouser, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Henry Gassler, sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Henry A. Goodhart, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

John Baker, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Henry Breslin, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Chas. Lewars, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Leonard Getz, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Wm. B. Yerger, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Jacob Deppen, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 25, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; absent at muster out.

David Lingel, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 25, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Daniel Leed, corp., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.

John H. Kendall, musician, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

John W. Roy, musician, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Privates.

James Angstadt, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Daniel Briner, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Lewis D. Beiber, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Thomas Bower, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Isaac Bobst, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Oliver D. Beiber, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Frederick A. Britton, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Wm. Britton, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Leonard Bollman, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Martin Barr, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; accidentally killed at Fort Woodbury, Va., Sept. 3, 1862.

Lewis R. Briner, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

James Dougherty, must. in Aug. 15, 1863.

Adam Delcamp, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Solomon Degler, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Francis J. Dunlap, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.

Herman Evans, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

John Enz, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.

James H. Fisher, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Enoch Fry, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Adam Fronfelder, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

John Fisher, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Daniel Fick, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Lewis Goodman, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Johnson Grandall, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Frank J. Goldman, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Augustus Geiger, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Jacob Goodhart, Jr., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Nathaniel Goodhart, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Edward Gensler, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1863.

Reuben Homan, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Gideon Hepler, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Rudolph Henry, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Allen J. Hertzel, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Charles Hill, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Emanuel W. Harker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

H. G. Henninger, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Horatio Henninger, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.

John Kraft, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

William W. Kraft, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Jacob R. H. Kalb, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Amos E. Lamon, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Joseph Lybrook, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Dallas Leimbach, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.

Henry Mell, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

William J. Mercer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

John E. Mathew, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Daniel Marks, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

James Millard, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1863; buried in Harmony Burial-Grounds.

Joseph Oldes, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

James Onedill, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Daniel Owens, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; absent, at muster out.

Henry S. Roger, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Henry F. Rohrer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Milton Roy, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

Daniel Reed, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

William Rhode, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Aaron Rightmyer, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Reuben Rader, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
John W. Rambo, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Hildeburtus Road, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Stafford C. H., Va., March 5, 1863.
Samuel Scull, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
John Shellhorn, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Irwin G. Seyfert, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Benjamin Stehman, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
John C. Smith, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
A. Steawhecker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Samuel Wolf, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
George L. Yost, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Companies E, G, H, K and part of I were recruited in Berks County, the remaining part of Company I in Schuylkill County. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin during September, where a regimental organization was effected.

On November 26th the regiment moved for Washington, and, upon its arrival, proceeded to Arlington Heights. Rations in haversack had become exhausted, and the commissary train had failed to come up. In this extremity the men of the Twenty-fifth Maine (encamped near by) proffered a share of their own rations to the famishing troops, early affording a lesson of generosity which the One Hundred and Fifty-first was not slow to improve on subsequent occasions. On the following day the train arrived, bringing abundant rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition to the man, filling cartridge-boxes and loading down knapsacks. On December 3d the regiment marched, in conjunction with the brigade of Colonel F. G. D'Utassay, to Alexandria, and thence proceeded by rail to Union Mills, twenty-two miles out, were it was placed on duty, relieving a Vermont brigade. It was here in an enemy's country, infested by Mosby's guerrillas, where every inhabitant was an informer and every visitant a spy. Unceasing vigilance and unquestioning obedience to orders were exacted, and the lessons there learned served it in many a trying hour. Colonel D'Utassay, who had been a Hungarian officer, and General Alexander Hayes, who succeeded him, were both strict disciplinarians, and were untiring in their efforts to have the command well instructed and drilled.

About the middle of February the regiment was transferred to Belle Plain, where it formed part of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the First Corps, General Doubleday commanding the division and General Reynolds the corps. Arriving at night, without tents or rations, the men were obliged to lie down hungry upon the cold ground, without protection from the cold weather. During the night several inches of snow fell, and soon afterwards a cold rain set in, during which a part of the regiment was ordered out upon the picket line. Privation and exposure induced sickness, from which some died and many were sent to the hospital. Caleb C. Parvin, second lieutenant of Company E, was among the victims that died of diseases contracted while in the line of duty. Just previous to the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign the Third Division was sent to Port Conway, on the Lower Rappahannock, for a diversion in favor of the operations soon to commence. The movement was successful, inducing Stonewall Jackson to move, with his whole corps and train, to a point on the opposite bank. The division was out forty-six hours, during thirty-six of which rain fell incessantly. This made marching difficult. Upon its return to camp General Doubleday sent a communication to Colonel Allen, through his adjutant-general, in these words: "The general commanding the division desired me to express his appreciation to Colonel Allen, of the good order and compactness which marked the march of the One Hundred and Fifty-first, both in going to and returning from Port Conway. He desires me to say that the same circumstances attracted the attention and commendation of Major-General Reynolds and staff, who wished this compliment tendered."

Before marching to the battle-field at Chancellorsville the First Corps moved down to Franklin's Crossing, where it was twice subjected to a vigorous shelling from the enemy posted on the opposite shore. On May 2d the corps made a

forced march to United States Ford, and, having crossed, was about to encamp, when it was summoned to the front to occupy the line on the right of the army, from which the Eleventh Corps had been driven. During Sunday, the 3d, and Monday, the 4th, the regiment occupied a position on the picket line, between the Ely's and Germania Ford roads, where it confronted the enemy, who sought every favorable opportunity to dispute the ground. On Wednesday the army withdrew, and the regiment went into camp near White Oak Church. Considerable sickness prevailed here, the morning report at one time showing one hundred and sixty on the sick list.

The march to Gettysburg commenced on the 12th of June. The right wing of the army (composed of the First and Eleventh Corps, under General Reynolds) made a forced march of one hundred and five miles in three days, throwing itself suddenly between Lee's army (which was moving down the Shenandoah Valley) and Washington. At Broad Run they halted for the enemy to develop his plans. His cavalry having been defeated at Aldie and Upperville, and he having crossed the Potomac above, Reynolds hastened forward to Middleburg, where he again interposed between the enemy and the cities of Baltimore and Washington. As the enemy pushed on into Pennsylvania, Reynolds followed, and on the 1st of July his cavalry, under Buford, met the head of the enemy's columns, and immediately commenced the battle. The brigades of Cutler and Meredith came up soon afterward and continued the fight. The First Brigade (now commanded by Colonel Chapman Biddle) arrived upon the field at half-past ten A.M., and took a position on the extreme left flank of the corps, the One Hundred and Fifty-first, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, in the absence of Colonel Allen, holding the left of the brigade line. As it moved into position it was saluted by the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry.

Without delay it was pushed forward, by order of General Rowley (now in command of the division, General Reynolds having fallen in battle), the men unslinging knapsacks as they went, and advancing obliquely to the west of the Theological Seminary, on a ridge, where it remained some time. All firing ceased then for nearly an hour. The enemy was driven back, and General Archer was captured with some eight hundred of his men. About noon the enemy opened again on both front and right. The brigade having been exposed to a flank fire, it was ordered back into the hollow, where, supporting Cooper's battery and being subjected to a constant fire of shot and shell, it maintained its position for two hours and a half, only varying its line to avoid the destructive cross-fire of the enemy. At half-past two the One Hundred and Fifty-first was detached from the brigade by General Rowley, to be held as a reserve, and was posted behind a fence along the south end of Seminary Grove, facing north. A few moments later it changed front forward on the left company, and occupied a temporary breast-work erected by the Second (Robinson's) Division earlier in the day, just in rear of the Seminary, facing west. By this time the enemy had concentrated in large force and began to close in. With only this single regiment in reserve, and with but a single line, Doubleday was opposing thrice his numbers, coming on three lines deep, and reaching out far beyond him on either flank. This pressure soon began to tell upon the Union line. A gap, occasioned by severe losses, was soon manifest between the brigades of Biddle and Meredith, and this was threatening to prove fatal to the entire left wing. Into this gap, by order of General Rowley, the One Hundred and Fifty-first was thrown, to stay the tide which was fast sweeping on,—the last reserve thrown into action. In perfect order it moved forward, and closed up the broken line, Company D standing directly in front of, and about twenty-five yards distant from, the point of woods where General Reynolds was killed. Men began to fall before it had gained its position, and fire was not returned until the word was given, and then only deliberately, not by battalion, but as each could deliver an effective shot. The fighting was now terrific, and the losses of the enemy in front of the position where the regiment stood were most grievous. "I know not," says Colonel

McFarland, in his official report, "how men could have fought more desperately, exhibited more coolness or contested the field with more determined courage." But the contest was too unequal to continue long. The one attenuated line, with the last reserve thrown in, became shattered. The Iron Brigade, having borne the brunt of the battle for five hours, was finally withdrawn, thus exposing the right of the One Hundred and Fifty-first. The regiments on its left were, likewise, overborne, and one after another was forced back, until this regiment was left alone to resist the enemy's front and flank fire. Finally, when more than half its number had fallen, and seeing that it was being flanked by powerful masses, and that it would certainly be engulfed if it stood longer, the order was given to retire. Deliberately the order was obeyed, and the enemy followed with caution. At the barricade of rails in the edge of the grove back of the Seminary it again took position, where fragments of other regiments had assembled, and as the enemy's lines came on in front, a deadly fire was delivered upon them, which again checked their mad advance. But here a new danger threatened. Finding that he could not walk over even the remnants of the First Corps by direct advance, the wily rebel leader had sent a heavy force to the Union left, by a stealthy movement upon that flank. Before a warning of its presence had been given, the regiment received a heavy enfilading volley, by which Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland was shot down, receiving severe wounds in both legs, and large numbers of the men were disabled. The moment had come when it could no longer stand, and, with remnants of other commands, it retreated rapidly towards the town. General Early (who had closed in on the extreme Union right) was already in the streets, having flanked the Eleventh Corps, and here, the way being impeded by trains and retreating troops, a number of the regiment fell into the enemy's hands.

Upon its arrival on Cemetery Hill it mustered but ninety-two men. This number was increased, by the arrival of men who had been cut off from the column in passing through the town, to one hundred and thirteen. Captain Owens assumed command, and took position in support of a battery in rear of the Cemetery, where it remained until five o'clock of the evening of the 2d. It was then moved at double-quick to the support of the troops of Sickles, on the extreme right of the line. In marching down the Taneytown Road, and when it approached Round Top, the line of the brigade was broken by troops moving in a diagonal direction across its path, and the One Hundred and Fifty-first, with the Twentieth New York State Militia, became separated from the rest of the brigade, and, amidst the confusion consequent, failed to regain its position. Finding themselves thus separated, Colonel Gates and Captain Owens decided to act as an independent command, and moved up upon the front line, taking position on the left of the Second Corps, where it remained during the night. When the enemy made his grand charge on the afternoon of the 3d, these two regiments hastened to the right to support the troops at the menaced front, loading and firing as they went. Reaching a knoll where a battery of the Second Corps was posted, and in front of which the enemy was advancing, they made a stand, and for a short time maintained a sharp fire, driving the enemy from a slashing in which he had taken refuge from a flank attack of Stannard's (Vermont) brigade. The enemy was finally driven at all points, many throwing down their arms and surrendering, and the dear-bought victory was won. At this point Adjutant Samuel T. Allen was severely wounded. After the fighting was over, these regiments moved back near General Meade's headquarters, and on the morning of the 4th rejoined the brigade.

The heroism displayed by the One Hundred and Fifty-first in this battle is unsurpassed. It went into the fight with twenty-one officers and four hundred and sixty-six men. Of these, two officers and sixty-six men were killed, twelve officers and one hundred and eighty-seven men were wounded, and one hundred were missing, an aggregate loss of three hundred and sixty-seven—upwards of seventy-five per cent. "At Gettysburg," says General Doubleday, who commanded the First Corps, "they won, under the brave McFarland, an im-

perishable fame. They defended the left front of the First Corps against vastly superior numbers; covered its retreat against the overwhelming masses of the enemy at the Seminary, west of the town, and enabled me, by their determined resistance, to withdraw the corps in comparative safety. This was on the first day. In the crowning charge of the third day of the battle the shattered remnants of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, with the Twentieth New York State Militia, flung themselves upon the front of the rebel column, and drove it from the shelter of a slashing in which it had taken shelter from a flank attack of the Vermont troops. I can never forget the services rendered me by this regiment, directed by the gallantry and genius of McFarland. I believe they saved the First Corps, and were among the chief instruments to save the Army of the Potomac and the country from unimaginable disaster." The encomium here awarded by General Doubleday (a general who never shunned hard fighting) was won at a fearful cost, and it was by the stubborn fighting of this regiment, and other fighting like it, that the great battle was finally won. Lieutenants Aaron S. Seaman and George A. Trexler were of the killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, Adjutant Samuel T. Allen, Captains George L. Stone and James W. Weida, and Lieutenants Benjamin F. Oliver, Thomas L. Moyer, Henry H. Merkle, William O. Blodget and Albert Yost were of the wounded, and Captains William K. Boltz and William L. Gray, and Lieutenants James L. Reber and Charles P. Potts were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland submitted to the amputation of one leg on the field, and for want of suitable medical attention, the operation had to be repeated, and the other leg was left terribly mangled. For many weeks his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered. The captured officers and men suffered all the horrors of long imprisonment.

Colonel Allen, who had been granted a furlough, as soon as he learned that a battle was imminent, hastened to the front, arriving on the 3d, and resumed command. At six o'clock on the morning of the 6th the regiment moved with the army in pursuit of Lee, coming up with his rear-guard at Funkstown on the 12th, and his main body near Williamsport on the 14th. That night the enemy escaped. Its term of service had now nearly expired. It was, accordingly, relieved from duty on the 19th, and returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 27th, it was mustered out.

COMPANY E.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and was mustered in October 28, 1862, and mustered out July 30, 1863, unless otherwise mentioned.

Jacob S. Graeff, capt., must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
Aaron S. Seaman, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 29, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Caleb C. Parvin, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 29, 1862; resigned March 23, 1863; died April 7, 1863.
Thomas L. Moyer, 2d lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. April 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Azariah P. Brady, 1st sergt.; pro. from sergt. April 30, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Franklin Parvin, sergt.
John Schwambach, sergt., pro. from private April 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
James Dulson, sergt., pro. from private April 30, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Elias R. Wagner, sergt., pro. to com.-sergt. Nov. 8, 1862.
William F. Seaman, corp., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Benjamin F. Egolf, corp., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Edmund Kauffman, corp., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William Heckman, corp., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William F. Harvey, corp.
John Hinkle, corp.
Henry M. Miller, corp., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Michael Lienk, musician, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Timothy Leavy, musician.

Privates.

Michael Adam.
Amasa G. Adams, wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
William Bower.
Cornelius Beechert, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Reuben Beechert, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Daniel Blatt.

Nelson P. Brady, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Henry Bucher, died at Frederick, Md., July 19, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, div. E, grave 508.
William H. Butler, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William C. Dehart.
O. Dreibelbies.
Jona. Dreibelbies, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Joel Dreibelbies.
Edward Donegan.
Adam M. Epler.
Chas. Eisenhower, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Isaac Edinger, absent, sick, at muster out.
Charles Ellis.
David Foose.
George Fredolt.
Adam Grimes, missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Isaac Grommis.
Lewis Gambler.
John Gohlman.
Charles Godroe.
Acron D. Haines.
Gideon Hill.
H. Y. Helfenstine, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Daniel Harner.
Isaac Hinckley.
Moritz Hoops, disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1863.
Solomon Huy, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Benneville Harner, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Joseph Hitrick.
William H. M. Kutz, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Reuben Long,
Thomas P. Lee.
Joseph Lamey.
C. Lichtenberger.
Alfred W. Miller.
Levi Miller.
Israel Marks.
George Mankert.
Allen Miller, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
H. Nunemacher.
Ephraim Ney, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Frank Noaker, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Benjamin F. Pearson, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John H. Philip, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
L. W. Rentschler, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jacob M. Reber.
Lewis Rommel.
Lenhert Ran, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Henry Ringler, died at Windmill Point, Va., June 8, 1863.
Andrew Ruff.
Samuel Schlear, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Ferd. K. Strouse.
Adam Snyder.
Samuel S. Strouse.
M. Seigenthaler.
Percival Snyder, wounded, with loss of leg, at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Augustus Schmael, trans. to 11th Mass. Batt. Dec. 26, 1862.
Aaron Sands, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
George Snyder, died at Windmill Point, Va., Jan. 18, 1863.
Gabriel Shearer, died near Union Mills, Va., Jan. 19, 1863.
Albert Walton.
Andrew B. Wagner, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John A. Wentzel, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Joseph Wertz, absent, sick, at muster out.
Albert Williams.
Samuel Wann.
John B. Williams, captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Isaac Weaver, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
August Weiner.
Joseph York.

COMPANY G.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out July 28, 1863:

Levi M. Gerhart,* capt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jonathan Witman,* 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John H. Missemer,* 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Pearson E. Reed, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Mandon Haag,* sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jonathan L. B. Reber, sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Washington K. Hiester,* sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John W. Yeager,* sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Charles F. Speiger, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Lewis P. Kershner, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Adam Williams,* corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Franklin Davis, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.

Jonathan M. Spatz,* corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Henry D. Bentz, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
H. B. Nunemacher,* corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Christian R. Koenig, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Cyrus Heffelfinger, mus., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William E. Witman, mus., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died near Fairfax Station, Va., Dec. 20, 1862.

Privates.

Girard Berger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Levi S. Bartram, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John R. Berger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jonathan Christ, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Jar. Dunkleberger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Lewis Diltzer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died at Broad Run, Va., June 22, 1863.
Jonathan S. Ebling, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
George Fahrenbach, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Thomas B. Faber, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Fryberger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 27, 1863.
Erasmus H. Gruber, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded, with loss of arm, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Benneville Greim, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph Grass, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Adam Greim, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died at Windmill Point, Va., June 11, 1863.
Jacob Gehret, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1833.
John E. Geiss, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jared Heck,* must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Jonathan C. Heck, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Levi Heck, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Joseph Hartlein, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Israel D. Heffner, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John D. Heffner, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Adam W. Hetrick, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John K. Hollenbach, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Frederick Holden, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at must. out.
Joel D. Heffner, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.
J. Himmelberger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jonathan S. Kreitz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Benjamin F. Ketterer,* must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jacob F. Ketterer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Isaac A. Kalbach, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Harrison H. Kreitz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
H. W. Kaufman, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
James N. Kaufman, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Henry S. Kintzle, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Benjamin F. Kreamer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Levi Kline, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
A. L. Kleinginnea,* must. in Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Christian Lees, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Daniel Livers, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Paul Lengel, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph H. Long, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died near White Oak Church, Va., May 17, 1863.
Edwin F. Mogle, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Lewis S. Porr,* must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Solomon Peiffer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Valentine Painter, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John Rentz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Levi S. Speiger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William B. Stamm, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1863; abs., at Camp Parole, at muster out.
William R. Stamm, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William S. Stamm, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Aaron B. Snyder, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joel S. Stump, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Adam G. Strause, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
William W. Strause, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Alfred D. Staudt, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; abs., in hosp., at muster out.

Willoughby Shearer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Speiger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Abraham Speiger, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Theodore Weiderhold,* must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Frederick H. Werner, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Henry F. Yeager,* must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William Zechman, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; abs., sick, at muster out.
William Zerby, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Daniel Zechman, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.

NOTE.—The fifteen men marked * were from the borough of Bernville. On October 1, 1862, the borough Council appropriated eight hundred dollars to encourage enlistments, offering a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer, so as to avoid the draft. Sixteen men volunteered,—the fifteen marked, and Harry K. Weand, who is not in the roster.

COMPANY H.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out July 27, 1863.

William K. Boltz, capt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. March 12, 1865.
James L. Reber, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Albert Yost, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
George W. Heilig, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Percival G. Reber, sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Peter Sando, sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, sick, at must. out.
William M. Miller, sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Franklin R. Boltz, sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Adam K. Derr, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; pro. from corp. May 20, 1863.
Isaac K. Derr, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; missing since June 25, 1863.
Levi Manbeck, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, on detached service, at must. out.
Joel S. Strause, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph Y. Moyer, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jonathan G. Haag, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Perc'l R. Goodman, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Emanuel S. Strause, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.
John H. Sheaffer, corp., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died July 3, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Daniels, musician, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William H. Miller, musician, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.

Privates.

Dan. L. Badgenstos, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
David Bechtel, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Albert L. Bickle, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph S. Boltz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Elias M. Boltz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John Bender, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Andrew Degler, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Daniel Emrich, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
John Fesler, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William R. Feather, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jacob F. Flocken, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph M. Goodman, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Adam L. Gottshall, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Isaac Hay, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
John L. Henne, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died June 21, 1863; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.
Wm. Hollenbach, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Joseph Hix, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Aug. H. Kantner, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jacob B. Klahr, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Edward S. Kline, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Wm. H. H. Knoll, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
David K. Knoll, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Adam K. Knoll, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
George K. Knoll, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William K. Knoll, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Levi B. Koble, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John Lengel, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Jacob Loeb, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Samuel B. Loeb, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Benjamin Logan, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Isaac Long, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Henry Lutz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
George Livengood, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died July 8, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William B. Loeb, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died at Fairfax Sem., Va., June 27, 1863.
Mandan W. Leis, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., April 18, 1863.
Mon. K. Manbeck, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John S. Miller, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Andrew Miller, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Benj. B. Mogle, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Alfred Moll, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John Norton, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph Z. Ney, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Moses W. Ney, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jere'h M. Richard, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
John W. Rothermel, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
George W. Reber, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Joseph Sattanzahn, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
William S. Strause, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John T. Strause, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Solomon Strause, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Wm. T. Strause, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died, date unk'n; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. C, grave 87.
Wash. W. Stouffer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Ezra Stupp, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; mis. since June 25, 1863.
Joseph Sausser, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Jonathan Sausser, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Wm. H. Sheaffer, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
George K. Spengler, must. in Nov. 1, 1862, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Adam Seigfried, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died July 3, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jona'n S. Wenrich, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Henry S. Wenrich, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Harrison Wagner, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; absent, on detached service, at must. out.
Henry Wolf, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
Henry M. Weaber, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; died July 6, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William S. Wentz, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

COMPANY I.—This company was recruited in Berks and Schuylkill Counties, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out July 27, 1863.

William L. Gray, capt., must. in Nov. 7, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. March 12, 1865.
Henry H. Merkle, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Charles P. Potts, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 7, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. March 12, 1865.
J. Peter Koch, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; w'nded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Cohoon, sergt., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Charles Bartolett, sergt., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; w'nded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Joseph Kantner, sergt., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; w'nded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Thomas Morgan, sergt., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died subsequently.
Jacob R. Haertter, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; mis. in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Elias Bartolett, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; w'nded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Samuel B. Snell, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; w'nded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Buchanan, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; capt'd at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
E. M. Schollenberger, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
F. W. Berkheiser, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
John Hendricks, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
John F. Harrison, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863; buried in Mt. Olivet Cem.
Lewis Lebengood, musician, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Peter R. Wanner, musician, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 11, 1863.

Privates.

Jona. Auchenbach, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Simon Arnold, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Clark B. Allen, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem.
Daniel Bressler, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Patrick Brennan, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded and mis. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Albert Bacon, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Wm. Borrell, must. out Nov. 4, 1862; wounded and mis. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
George W. Brown, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Isaac Clark, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Joseph Congleton, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent sick, at muster out.
Henry B. Clink, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
George Coover, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Daniel Dillman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Benjamin Dillman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
William Delp, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
John C. Duncan, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Elias Delcamp, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John Deitrich, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Chester F. Drake, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Benjamin S. Drake, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Willoughby Dum, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Jacob Diamond, must. in Nov. 3, 1863; died at Belle Plain, Va., March 8, 1863.
Franklin Ehly, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Adam Eichley, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Archibald Finley, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Daniel Fessler, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Michael Fessler, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jacob Fisher, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Henry Felton, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded and missing at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Schuyler Gregory, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
William Gray, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Henry W. Hoffman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Henry G. Heffner, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Com. Hendricks, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Samuel Hower, must. in Nov. 25, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Jacob Honecker, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Anthony Hummell, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Daniel Hilbert, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Benjamin Hilbert, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Truman Hurlbert, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Chas. F. Henrich, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Henry Hilbert, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; died at Union Mills, Va., Jan. 12, 1863.
Isaac Jones, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
William W. Jenks, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Moses Keller, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
James Keller, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Edwin Kelchner, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
William Kendricks, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Nathan Kline, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
Levi Knabb, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
Jacob Louby, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
John W. Lease, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
William Manning, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded and missing at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Maclure, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; mis. in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
William Moyer, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Anson C. Miller, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died of wds. received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Harvey McCarty, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
William McCloughan, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Charles Ottinger, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Stephen Palesgrove, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
John Preston, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
John W. Runkles, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Jeremiah Reed, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Jacob Rauch, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Elias Ramer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Levin Steinberger, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Michael Simon, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Samuel Schwenk, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Jeremiah Starr, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Oliver Schwartz, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Peter Schnerring, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Benjamin Scheitz, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Moses Taylor, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Abraham Transue, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.
Isaac R. Wanner, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
William Wesner, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Patrick Walsh, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Daniel Yeik, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John Zimmerman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Benjamin Zimmerman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
George Zechman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Jacob Zimmerman, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; died July 14, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., section E, grave 14.

COMPANY K.—This company was recruited in Berks County, and unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out July 30, 1863.

James W. Weida, capt., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch., to date July 30, 1863.
Jacob J. Hessler, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 13, 1862.
Chas. A. Trexler, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
James B. Brown, 1st. sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862;

pro. from sergt. April 24, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Martin Reifinger, sergt., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Adam Heilman, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John Y. Seiders, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. July 24, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Simon J. Arnold, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. April 24, 1863.

Alexr. Seiders, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Philip Yearling, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Amos Fisher, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Wm. Lindeckle, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Frank Rowe, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

David Mabry, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863.

Elias Titlow, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. March 21, 1863.

George G. Weidner, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. April 24, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Aaron S. Holl, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.

Francis S. Mellen, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.

Cyrus Lutz, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; died July 8, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Daniel Weiser, corp., must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died at Union Mills, Va., Jan. 24, 1863.

Wm. B. Weiser, mus., must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Roland Lang, mus., must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Privates.

Matthias Armel, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Charles Ammarrell, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Geo. Ambriester, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.

Augustus Berger, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Ephraim Bingamin, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Adam Bear, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

William Bellis, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Lovelin Brensigger, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Armandis Buck, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Levi B. Belles, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Lewis B. Bluck, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John Borrell, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

David Campman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Samuel Doneberger, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Reuben Deisher, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Peter Drumheller, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Jefferson Eppler, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Jonathan Eagua, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Philip Emrich, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Marcus Fegeley, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wd., with loss of arm, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William S. Fisher, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

William Fisher, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Joseph H. Feiner, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

William Furman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

John Gross, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Samuel Griscom, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

William Ginder, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Franklin Giger, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Henry Geist, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Robert Gift, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Cyrus Gehr, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Nicholas Ginder, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James B. Hayman, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William Hoss, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Daniel Hollenbush, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Peter K. Herbach, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Charles Humbert, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John H. Herb, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Benjamin Heffner, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Peter R. Heck, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.

John A. Hinnershitz, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., March 7, 1863.

James B. Kercher, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Charles H. Kercher, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.

Augustus Kline, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry Kline, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William Klein, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
Adam D. Kocher, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
Adam Keennor, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Abraham Levan, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Mahlon Lease, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
H. S. Lindeckle, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
William Maurer, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Lewis Meckley, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Reuben H. Moyer, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Benjamin F. Moyer, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Franklin Minker, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
John Moyer, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Matthew Poh, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
Franklin Phillips, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Hillorous Roth, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
George W. Rapp, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Jonas Remich, must. in Nov. 3, 1862,
Jacob Ruppert, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Samel Rhoad, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
Charles Smeck, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Aaron Smith, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Christian Schillbach, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
John Sicher, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
Henry A. Sterner, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
David Scheimer, must. in November 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died at Philadelphia July 26, 1863.
Jonathan Strauser, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
John O. Shell, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; died at Union Mills, Va., June 10, 1863.
Jonas Trexler, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Frank P. Wendling, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died at Philadelphia July 17, 1863.
John J. Wisner, must. in Nov. 3, 1862.
John Weyandt, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Frank B. Weaber, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; died July 27, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Henry Yorgey, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Marcus Youse, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1863.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA OF 1862.

When the rebel army achieved its triumphs in the second battle of Bull Run, it hastened northward and commenced crossing the Potomac. The southern border of Pennsylvania lay unprotected in close proximity, and its rich harvests invited invasion. The Reserve Corps, which was originally organized for the State defense, had been called away to the succor of the hard-pressed army of McClellan upon the Peninsula, and was now upon the weary march, with ranks sadly thinned in the hard-fought battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-Roads and the second Bull Run, to again meet the foe, but powerless to avert the threatened danger. The result of the struggle on the plains of Manassas was no sooner known than the helpless condition of the State, which had been apparent from the first, became a subject of alarm. On September 4th, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, calling on the people to arm and prepare for defense. He recommended the immediate formation of companies and regiments throughout the commonwealth, and, for the purpose of drill and instruction, that after three P. M. of each day all business houses be closed. On the 10th, the danger having become imminent, and the enemy being already in Maryland, he issued a general order, calling on all able-bodied men to enroll immediately for the defense of the State, and to hold themselves in readiness to march upon an hour's notice, to select officers, and to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man. He tendered arms to such as had none, and promised that they should be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for State defense should continue. On the following day, acting under authority of the President of the United States, the Governor called for fifty thousand men, directing them to report by telegraph for orders to move, and adding that further calls would be made as the exigencies should require. The people everywhere flew to arms, and moved promptly to the State capital. One regiment and eight companies were sent forward during the night of the 12th,

and others followed as fast as they could be organized. On the 14th the head of the Army of the Potomac met the enemy at South Mountain, and hurled him back through its passes, and on the evening of the 16th and on the 17th a fierce battle was fought at Antietam. In the mean time the militia had rapidly concentrated at Hagerstown and Chambersburg, and General John F. Reynolds, who was at the time commanding a corps in the Army of the Potomac, had assumed command. Fifteen thousand men were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', and a portion of them stood in line of battle in close proximity to the field, in readiness to advance, while the fierce fighting was in progress. Ten thousand more were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg, and about twenty-five thousand were either at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. The Twenty-fifth Regiment, under command of Colonel Dechert, at the request of General Halleck, was sent to the State of Delaware, to guard the Dupont Powder-Mills, whence the national armies were principally supplied. But the enemy was defeated at Antietam, and retreated in confusion across the Potomac. The emergency having passed, the militia regiments were ordered to return to Harrisburg, and in accordance with the conditions on which they had been called into service, they were on the 24th mustered out and disbanded. The train on which the Twentieth Regiment was returning over the Cumberland Valley Railroad collided, upon nearing Harrisburg, with a train passing in the opposite direction, by which four men were killed and thirty injured.

In a letter addressed to Governor Curtin by General McClellan, thanking him for his energetic action in calling out the militia, and placing them in the field, the general adds,—

"Fortunately, circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army, and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy."

In an order issued by Governor Bradford, of Maryland, soon after the battle, he says,—

"To Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and the militia of his State, who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptoms of an invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border, and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

The following seven companies of volunteers were enlisted from Berks County in this service :

Co. G, 2d Regt., Captain Franklin S. Bickley.
Co. E, 11th Regt., Captain Charles H. Hunter.
Co. I, 11th Regt., Captain Nathan M. Eisenhower.
Co. G, 20th Regt., Captain William Geiger.
Co. H, 20th Regt., Captain Samuel Harner.
Co. I, 20th Regt., Captain Frederick S. Boas.
Berks County Cavalry, Independent, Captain Samuel L. Young.

COMPANY G, OF 2D REGIMENT IN MILITIA OF 1862.

(Regiment organized Sept. 6–13, 1862; discharged Sept. 23–25, 1862.)

Frank S. Bickley, captain.
Lewis H. Wunder, first lieutenant.
Charles H. Richards, second lieutenant.
John G. Seltzer, first sergeant.
Sergeants: William H. Strickland, Lewis Briner.
Corporals: Henry R. Hertzel, Bodo Otto, John W. Burkhart, Levi Malzburger, John Phillipson, Albert G. Green, Jacob K. Sterrett, Franklin V. Shoener, William Potteiger, Amos B. Yeager.

Privates.—Rufus H. Addams, Samuel Bell, Henry Bennethum, Jr., Daniel H. Beideman, Harvey Birch, Robert Bland, Lewis Bohler, George W. Boyer, Michael Bright, Edward Burkholder, Ephraim Dautrich, William P. Dickinson, George W. Eckert, Daniel Ermentrout, Philip M. Ermentrout, Jacob H. Forney, Daniel Gauker, Thomas W. Hain, Hervey Herman, Amos B. Hoff, Alexander Howell, John R. Kaucher, Warren B. Kelley, James Koch, John Lash, William S. Madeira, James Madeira, Abraham Mengel, George K. Miller, H. H. Muhlenberg, James S. Norris, Gustavus Opitz, Henry M. Otto, William Prison, George W. Rauk, Samuel Rapp, James Reber, Emanuel Reider, William E. Reifsnyder, George W. Rabold, Lewis L. Richards, Ferdinand S. Ritter, Madison Sallade, Jacob M. Sallade, Charles W. G. Schlemm, John D. Schoener, William D. Souders, John Scheetz, Owen J. Thomas, Jacob Van Reed, Henry Van Reed, Jacob Wanner, Daniel S. Zacharias, John Zieber.

COMPANIES E AND I OF THE 11TH REGIMENT, IN MILITIA OF 1862.

(Regiment organized Sept. 12, 1862; discharged Sept. 24–25, 1862. Charles A. Knoderer was colonel of this regiment.)

COMPANY E.

Charles H. Hunter, captain.
Harrison Mattzberger, first lieutenant.
J. S. Allgaier, second lieutenant.
Philip Benson, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Charles F. Hass, E. F. Smith, Franklin Bitting, John N. Fisher.
Corporals: Gustavus A. Nicolls, Charles Boyer, Henry Kessler, R. B. Fichthorn, Bertolette Connard, F. S. Allgaier, William D. Reeser.
Musicians: Thomas Humphreys, William Lerch, G. E. Reeser.

Privates.—J. Allison, Francis M. Banks, Highland H. Banks, John A. Banks, W. P. Bard, James Bastler, Albert Boyer, William A. Bayne, E. Bishoff, H. Boyer, H. R. Boyer, J. N. Boyer, Y. Yardley Brown, Frank R. Butz, John Christman, Hiester Clymer, J. De Puy Davis, W. R. Davis, D. Dehart, Albert R. Durham, A. S. Esterly, B. S. Fix, Franklin Fricker, Geo. M. Graeff, Jacob H. Graeff, Edward Greath, D. P. Greath, W. Hartman, Peter Y. Heckman, Reuben V. R. High, G. W. High, Jacob Hole, Samuel M. Hollenbach, Daniel S. Hunter, J. Timothy Jackson, J. Jennings, Richmond L. Jones, H. C. Jones, Elijah F. Keever, Samuel Kerns, Franklin Keffer, W. F. Kerper, J. H. Kershner, J. A. Kutz, George B. Kupp, Richard Leaf, A. L. Leopold, Charles A. Leopold, Daniel D. Lerch, Charles C. Malsberger, Samuel C. Mayer, Daniel Maurer, Geo. W. Morgan, William Myers, Ezra Miller, Samuel McNeal, H. Neihart, James Nicholson, John Printz, John Ralston, J. A. Rankin, A. F. Reeser, A. W. Rhoads, John Rhoads, John Rick, Albert Ritter, Charles Ritter, John R. Ritter, J. P. Ritter, Edward Samuel, J. R. Schmucker, John R. Strecker, D. E. Schroeder, W. M. Swartz, W. C. Swartz, C. A. Smith, Charles L. Still, B. F. Stimmel, Herman Strecker, J. S. Strohecker, Henry A. Upson, H. Witman, Levi Wunder, James Yeager, F. Yocum, J. Yohn.

COMPANY I.

Nathan M. Eisenhower, captain.
William J. Clouse, first lieutenant.
James L. Douglass, second lieutenant.
Abraham H. Phillippi, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Lewis G. Swain, Jacob H. Boyer, John F. Clouse, John Flink,
Corporals: Samuel Blackman, Ephraim Moser, Jesse Mercer, John S. McConnel, Samuel Fink, John Miltimore, Samuel Stackhouse, Peter Eiler.
Musicians: John Ringler, Winfield Anthony.

Privates.—Charles B. Ansart, Conrad Anthony, Benjamin R. Bratt, David Benson, Joseph Bridegam, Lee C. Bricker, John L. Borrell, Henry Connard, Jeremiah O. Coller, Henry H. Crouse, Benneville Dewalt, Sampson Dane, William H. Dickenson, James Earl, John Evans, Fiedele Einzig, Elias H. Eyrich, Charles Focht, Andrew J. Fink, Reuben Fink, Jeremiah Fehr, Otto Flatt, John F. Fox, Rudolph F. Fleer, Henry Griscom, Samuel Griscom, Abraham W. Hain, James Hahs, Henry A. Hoff, Joseph Hauckenbach, Daniel Hausum, Jr., John Horn, Jeremiah Hopp, Jacob Kauffman, John Kaul, Frederick A. M. Keller, Peter Keffer, Henry M. Keim, Charles A. Knoderer (promoted to colonel, Sept. 15, 1862), Thomas P. Kinsey, Peter R. Lutz, Andrew Lutz, Otto Mellert, Edwin L. Mull, Augustus Moser, Charles Miller, David McKnight, Peter McCord, John McKnight, Spencer C. Neal, Samuel Newkirk, Samuel Rochstull, Andrew S. Rhoads, James Ruth, Joseph Ritner, Charles Ruth, Joseph Saxe, Frederick L. Smith, Alfred Spearce, Henry H. Sharman, Henry Spohn, Israel Sallada, Jr., Michael J. Seiling, William A. Schall, Thomas Schofield, William Treat, Charles O. Whiteman, Adam E. Weise, Wesley H. Wells, Charles Wannamacher, Franklin Warren, Charles F. Witman, Frederick Wittich, Charles A. Wick, Gustavus A. Worth (promoted to adjutant Sept. 15, 1862), William R. Yeich, William S. Yocum.

COMPANIES G, H and I OF 20TH REGIMENT, MILITIA OF 1862.

(Regiment organized Sept. 18, 1862; discharged Sept. 26–30, 1862.)

COMPANY G.

William Geiger, captain.
Lewis Hagenman, first lieutenant.
Amos H. Deysher, second lieutenant.
William A. Coxel, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Lewis Shaneman, Jacob Spatz, Amos W. Boyer, Henry W. Corbit.
Corporals: John Weitzel, Wiliam Quimby, Augustus Strohecker, Solomon Holston, Thomas Lincoln, Michael McCullough, Hiram Holston, Joseph V. Diehl
Musicians: Mahlon Houck, Amos W. Graul.

Privates.—Charles H. Barrett, Thomas Burker, Theodore H. Deysher, Franklin Doutrich, Joseph Deysher, Martin Eisenhower, William H. Engle, Theodore Foreman, Thomas Fehr, Reuben Gruff, George E. Goodhart, David Gross, Francis Y. Hyneman, Edward A. Howell, Jeremiah N. Hagenman, James Holston, John Hungerford, Thomas Hungerford, Jacob L. Keller, Daniel Kepple, Chas. Keeler, Samuel K. Kraemer, David N. Keenan, Hezekiah J. Knauer, Reuben C. L. Kissinger, Reuben C. Kissinger, Daniel Kilpatrick, Henry Krook, Daniel Leinback, Albert Leinback, Benneville Ludwig, Clayton Lawrence, John B. Maxton, Jediah Miller, Sebastian Mohring, Nelson Moore, Morris P. Miller, Levi Reller, Joseph Reese, Lyman Ruth, John Steffenberg,

Isaac Sheetz, Henry J. Smith, John Stubblebine, George Sheetz, Joseph Steffenberg, William Shoeffer, Uriah T. Trait, William H. Thomas, Cornelius Vanhammersfeld, Thomas Yeager, James Yeager.

COMPANY H.

Samuel Harner, captain.
Franklin Till, first lieutenant.
Alonzo B. Turner, second lieutenant.
Anthony Bickel, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Henry Rorke, Harrison Fix, Mahlon Fox.
Corporals: William Harbster, David Mullin, Charles Davis, Charles A. Ringle, Henry Wunder, Henry Reeser.
Musicians: Howard P. McCord, Robert Bingamin.

Privates.—William K. Arnold, Lewis Arsell, Isaac Bird, Peter Brisse, Henry Cole, William W. Collers, Patrick Diamond, Franklin K. Davis, William Fox, Israel Goodman, George Girvan, Aaron Haupt, Isaac Harvey, Dominick Kramp, William C. Kutz, Dickinson Kutz, Cyrus J. McCord, John H. Nagle, Timothy O'Bryan, Andrew Paulhamus, William Ruth, John Ruth, Thomas K. Richards, David Ringler, Jeremiah Shirey, Jacob Shaffer, John Sweetwood, Abraham Trate, Daniel Ubil, James M. Witman.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HARNER gave seven years of his life to the service of his country. He was five years in the regular army, having in this time passed through the Mexican War; and at the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted as a volunteer and served one year in Kentucky. He commanded Company H in the Twentieth Regiment of the State Militia from Reading, during the rebel invasion of 1862, and Company B, Forty-second Regiment, during the invasion of 1863. He died at his residence in Reading on February 11, 1865, aged thirty-seven years. He was a native of Reading and a highly-respected, exemplary man.

COMPANY I.

Frederick S. Boas, captain.
Samuel Robinson, first lieutenant.
Henry Schroeder, second lieutenant.
Samuel Hamilton, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Henry Fleck (accidentally killed, Sept. 26, 1862), George S. Rowbotham, Daniel M. Weidner, Frank Dundore.
Corporals: John R. Christ, Zeno Hoffmaster, Gottlieb Heller, Isaac Hale, Henry Seiders, Alexander Werner, William R. Williams, Nelson Bell.
Musicians: Henry Redmond, Jacob Hamilton.

Privates.—Philip Arnold, Daniel Aldendorfer, Geo. W. Armbruster, William Brown, David Bridegam, Elias Bitter, David Bechtol, Albert D. Boas, Henry Becker, Adam Busell, Henry Bowman, John Boyer, Linderman Britton, Isaac Barton, Jacob Crow, Geo. Davis, Adam Deem, Lewis Eisenhower, Isaiah Espenshade, William Eisenbise, William Ehrgood, Peter Eagle, Richard Eagle, Henry Fix, Charles Frill, Henry Goodman, George Hoffman, Jacob Herst, Charles Huyett, James Hafer, John Herm, Rufus Hunberger, William Harbold, Charles Johnson, Evan James, Augustus Keller (accidentally killed, Sept. 26, 1862), William Keller, John Killian, Peter Koch, William H. Lewis, Daniel Lausch, William E. Lewis, George Livingood, Isaac Moore, Daniel Moore, Wm. Moore, John L. Morris, John E. McGrew, Redman McManus, George Northhammer, William S. Neugent, Lewis Newdorfer, Bernard O'Macht, James O'Neill, Mark O'Neill, William Printz, George W. Roland, Henry Rambo, Daniel Seiders (accidentally killed, Sept. 26, 1862), Samuel Snell, Jacob Snell, Peter Snell, Isaac Snell, Francis Y. Sallade, Benjamin Sterling, Peter Smith, William Schuler, Wm. Statt, Joseph Seyfert, Michael Smith, Albert B. Werner (accidentally killed, Sept. 26, 1862), Henry Wolfskill, Eli Williams, David Zimmerly.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK S. BOAS is of German extraction. He is the great-grandson of Rev. William Boas, who emigrated from Würtemberg, Germany, and settled at Reading, where he became one of the first pastors of the German Reformed Church. He continued to officiate as a pastor until old age compelled his retirement from active service. He was married to Barbara Epler, of Bern township, Berks County, and had eight children—John, Jacob, Frederick, William, Daniel, Barbara (intermarried with Jacob Levan), Catherine (intermarried with Abraham Wanner) and Elizabeth (intermarried with Frederick Rapp). He died November 28, 1814, aged seventy-five years. His son John was born March 17, 1774, at Reading, and died August 8, 1860, having followed during his early life the trade of a hatter. He was married to Susanna Herbine, of Bern township, whose children were John, Daniel H. and Catherine (intermarried with —— Sallada). Daniel H., the father of Captain Boas, was born September 28, 1800, at Reading, in the dwelling now occupied as a residence by his son, where he died October 6, 1852. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Shearer, of Reading, born January 13, 1800, and died December 30, 1858. Their children are Mary Ann, born in 1824 (wife of George W. Goodrich); Catherine, in

1828 (now deceased); Eliza E., in 1827, who was intermarried with Daniel B. Kerper, deceased; Susan A., in 1828, deceased; Frederick S.; Albert D., in 1838; and Clara E., in 1840, intermarried with —— Austin.

Frederick S. Boas was born November 10, 1834, at the homestead in Reading. He received a thorough rudimentary education. In 1830 his father abandoned his trade as a manufacturer of hats, and then embarked in the lumber business. His son, upon finishing his studies, became associated with him in this business, and in 1852 succeeded him as the sole proprietor. Although interested at various times in other enterprises, he has since 1848 been thoroughly identified with the lumber trade in Berks County, and the various building operations incident to that business. On the 30th of November, 1858, he was married to Rosa, daughter of Joshua Keeley, of Reading. Their children are John K., married to Margaret Cressman, of Reading; Mary M., and Caddie S. John K. Boas is actively engaged in the lumber business in Reading.

Mr. Boas was formerly much interested in the State militia, having in 1855 become captain of the "Reading Rifles." This company, by its perfect equipment and excellent discipline, acquired a high reputation as a military organization. During the Civil War, he organized a company of volunteer militia, numbering one hundred and ten men. It was Company I, in the Twentieth Regiment, mustered into service September, 1862. Military service was performed nearly two weeks. The regiment was discharged in the latter part of September, when the company returned to Reading.



The Boas family have for many years advocated the principles of the Democratic party. Captain Boas represented the Southwest Ward in the select branch of City Council from 1858 to 1861, having been president during the last

year. He was for a time secretary, and one of the building committee, of the South Reading Market-House Company, and also secretary of the West Reading Railroad Company until it became merged into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. In June, 1856, he became a member of Lodge No. 62, of Free and Accepted Masons, and afterward filled various official positions. He aided in organizing St. John's Lodge, No. 435, in which he filled the office of first Worshipful Master. He is a member of Reading Chapter, No. 152, and also of Reading Commandery, No. 42, being now Past High Priest in the former. He is the present representative of St. John's Lodge, and one of the managers of the Home for Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania.

The father of Captain Boas was one of the organizers of the Universalist Church of Reading, and the captain himself has been a member of the church since 1851. He has filled the office of secretary of the church vestry since 1854. He has taken an active and prominent part in the Sunday-school since his boyhood. As a delegate and representative from the church, he attended many of the conventions held by the Universalist denomination.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

(Commanded by Captain Samuel L. Young; organized September 17, 1862; discharged September 27, 1862.)

Captain, Samuel L. Young.
First Lieutenant, John D. Stitzel.
Second Lieutenant, John M. Kauffman.
First Sergeant, Edwin M. Shalter.
Quartermaster, Townsend W. Evans.
Sergeants: Richard N. Shalter, Robert Pierson, Calvin K. Whitner, George Weiser.
Corporals: Sadosa S. Stevens, Henry W. Hertzel, Jeremiah S. Parvin, William H. Parvin, William H. Spang, Lewis Evans, Frederick B. Border, Walton K. Hagy.
Farriers: William Yohn, Samuel Dewees.

Privates.—Edwin Brobst, Samuel K. Boyer, Marcus Behm, John B. Bowman, William Brendel, Franklin Clark, Anson Dehart, Luther T. Eggers, Daniel B. Edelman, Charles Ernst, Harrison K. Epler, Henry A. Flickinger, Frank D. Faber, Joseph N. Good, Andrew Gehret, John A. Groff, Jonas Y. Greth, Adam Gehret, Jesse G. Hawley, John D. Hiester, William A. Hoffa, Cyrus J. Hunter, Alvin W. Hornung, Daniel Y. Jones, Jacob Kemp, Charles R. Koenig, Albert K. Knabb, Henry S. Knipe, William T. Lyon, Richard Lechner, William H. Livingood, Gernant S. Maurer, William Moyer, Charles Murphy, Jacob J. Moore, James H. Parker, Levi B. Rogers, Levi B. Renninger, Alexander Royer, Cyrus W. Rothenberger, John Richards, John S. Rothermel, William Seitzinger, William D. Seltzer, Jeremiah B. Wentzel, Charley Wright, John Wiley, Moses Wolf.

DRAFTED MILITIA OF 1862.

During the year 1862 the military operations were conducted with such energy, and so many men were required, that volunteer companies were not sufficiently numerous to supply the increasing demands for troops. The government was therefore driven to the extreme measure of impressing men into service by drafting them for that purpose. This was repugnant to the people; but the imperiled situation of the country justified the proceeding, and it was therefore borne with submission. The following companies were composed of drafted men from Berks County, who were mustered into service for nine months:

Company A, 167th Regt., Capt. Jonathan See.
Company B, 167th Regt., Capt. Charles Melcher.
Company C, 167th Regt., Capt. Peter Y. Edelman.
Company D, 167th Regt., Capt. Samuel A. Haines.
Company E, 167th Regt., Capt. Hiram H. Miller.
Company F, 167th Regt., Capt. Josiah Groh.
Company G, 167th Regt., Capt. William A. Schall.
Company H, 167th Regt., Capt. Abr'm H. Schaeffer.
Company I, 167th Regt., Capt. Jonas M. Shollenberger.
Company K, 167th Regt., Capt. Edward F. Reed.
Company I, 179th Regt., Capt. Amos Drenkel.
Company K, 179th Regt., Capt. John B. Wagoner.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was exclusively from Berks county, and was organized with the following field officers: Charles A. Knoderer, colonel; De Puy Davis, lieutenant-colonel; Gustavus A. Worth, major. Colonel Knoderer was a graduate of the Polytechnic School of Carlsruhe, and had served as captain in a regiment of the patriot Landwehr in the Baden struggle of 1849. He also served on the staff of General Sigel, in Fremont's campaign in Missouri, and was a learned and accomplished officer. Soon after its organization the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, in the Department of the James, under command of General Dix. The forces at Suffolk and vicinity were com-

manded by General John J. Peck, who was charged with holding the line south of the James, to cover the approaches to Portsmouth and Norfolk. In this service the regiment was actively engaged, being employed in fatigue duty upon the fortifications (in the planning of which Colonel Knoderer was an adept), in reconnoitring and out-post duty, and in drill, preparatory to active campaigning. Late on the evening of January 29, 1863, General Corcoran, who commanded a division under General Peck, moved with his column towards the Blackwater, and at Deserted Farm, seven miles out, encountered a strong force of the enemy, under General Roger A. Pryor. Corcoran immediately made an attack, and a fierce night engagement ensued. The fighting was principally with artillery and the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh was fearfuly exposed to the enemy's fire. At the opening of the battle Colonel Knoderer ordered his men to lie down, and fortunately few were injured; but the horses of the officers, with the exception of that of the adjutant, were all killed, and the colonel himself received a mortal wound. The enemy was finally driven, and the command returned again to camp. Lieut.-Col. Davis succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was subsequently commissioned colonel. It participated in the desultory operations, which were kept up until the beginning of April, when the right wing of the rebel army, under General Longstreet, numbering some forty thousand men, advanced upon the place, and attacked, but failed to carry it. He then laid siege to it, and constructed elaborate works for its reduction. For nearly a month these operations were vigorously pushed, and for many days the bombardment of the fortifications was almost incessant. But so skillfully had they been planned, and so well constructed, that General Peck, with a force of only about a third of the number of the invading army, successfully repelled every attack, and finally compelled Longstreet to raise the siege. The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh was actively employed in the defense throughout the entire siege, and rendered efficient service. Towards the close of June, and during the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the regiment formed part of the command which was sent to demonstrate in the direction of Richmond, and upon its return was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then in pursuit of Lee's army in Maryland. It formed junction on the 15th of July, the day after the escape of the enemy across the Potomac, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the First Corps. With that corps, it participated in the pursuit of Lee to beyond the Rappahannock, when, its term of service being about to expire, it was relieved at the front, and ordered to Reading, where, on the 12th of August, it was mustered out. The conduct of the regiment during its short service in the Potomac army is shown by the following note addressed to Colonel Davis by General Cutler, division commander: "As you are about leaving the service with your command, I desire to express to you, and through you to your command, my entire approval of the manner in which they have discharged their duty as soldiers since they joined this division. The regiment has been a pattern of order and promptness on the fatiguing marches of the last month."

Colonel Charles A. Knoderer was a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and educated in the Polytechnic School there for the profession of a civil engineer. After graduating he served the government as a civil engineer, and then as a lieutenant in the army. When the Revolution broke out in Germany in 1848, he resigned his commission and united with Sigel and other patriots in a struggle for constitutional liberty. But this effort proving a failure, he and many others fled to America. He came to Reading in 1849, and in 1850 entered the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, remaining in its employ till 1861, when he was appointed chief of engineers on the staff of General Franz Sigel, and participated in the Missouri campaign under General Fremont. He then returned to Reading, and after a short employment with the Navigation Company re-entered the military service. In September, 1861, during the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, he served as colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, having gone from Reading as a private and elected

colonel at Harrisburg. And shortly afterward he was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of drafted men from Berks County. He was wounded at the battle of Blackwater, on January 30, 1862, and died on February 15, 1863, aged thirty-six years. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in Charles Evans' Cemetery.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Charles A. Knoderer, col., must. in Dec. 6, 1862; died, Feb. 15, of wounds received at Deserted House, Va.; Jan. 30, 1863.

Joseph De Puy Davis, col., must. in Dec. 6, 1862; pro. from lieut.-col. March 19, 1863; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Gustavus A. Worth, lieut.-col., must. in Dec. 6, 1862; pro. from maj. March 19, 1863; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Jonathan See, maj., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. A March 19, 1863; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Adolph Kiefer, adjt., must. in Dec. 8, 1862; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Morgan Kupp, q.m., must. in Dec. 3, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

David M. Marshall, surgeon, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from asst. surg. 103d Regt. P. V. Jan. 28, 1863; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

John B. Stearley, asst. surg., must. in Oct. 29, 1862; resigned Feb. 28, 1863.

William R. Henderson, asst. surg., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; resigned April 9, 1863.

Daniel T. Batdorf, asst. surg., must. in May 14, 1863; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Robert G. Tatem, sergt.-maj., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. A; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Henry B. Bechtel, q.m.-sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. from private Co. B; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

John R. Hottenstein, com.-sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with regt. Aug. 12, 1863.

Augustus W. Smith, hospital steward, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with regt. Aug 12, 1863.

COMPANY A.

(Mustered in November 10, 1862; and mustered out August 12, 1863).

Captains: Jonathan See, William H. Kintzel.

Adam Stump, first lieutenant.

Timothy Crowley, second lieutenant.

John S. Gery, first sergeant.

Sergeants: James Moyer, John Brightbill, Henry Werner, Nathaniel Moyer.

Corporals: William L. Strouse, William S. Bennethum, Elias Gerhard, Frederick Plothow, Isaac B. Stoudt, Nathan Fromm, William E. Dundore, Augustus Eshleman, Robert G. Tatem.

Musicians: Peter Grimes, Elijah Dewalt.

Privates.—Richard Adams, Henry Ahrens, William Adams, Benjamin Brigle, Harrison H. Beecher, Benjamin Bickel, Jeremiah Bennethum, Jacob Betchel, Isaac Bickel, Wilhelm Ballouse, Jared Bickel, David Cronis, D. Dunkleberger, Samuel S. Dundore, Cyrus Ebling, Joshua Ernst, Emanuel Ernst, Elias Eyrich, Augustus Felring, Reuben Field, Samuel Fisher, Peter B. Fisher, Henry G. Fisher, John K. Fidler, John Feiandt, John Folk, William Fromm, William Gerhart, Philip Guitlerman, William Good, John Greath, William Gibson, Israel Greuber, Charles Hearing, Josiah Heister, Benjamin Hossler, Levi Hettinger, John Jennings, George K. Knall, George Kintzer, William Keller, George Kunkleman, Reuben Klopp, John Kissling, Benjamin F. Kutz, John C. Kellogg, Peter B. Kershner, Joseph Lengle, John Lengle, Jonathan Leise, William B. Levan, Daniel J. Lane, Benneville Moyer, F. K. Machemer, John D. Mitchell, Henry Murray, John Moyer, Alfred McAlister, Darius Rolman, Daniel Rine, Jacob Rine, Adam Ruth, Henry Speicher, Samuel Speicher, Adam Speicher, William Shell, Daniel M. Strunk, Adam K. Stout, Samuel Stout, Elijah Steily, William H. Seitzinger, Reuben Shell, Jared Strouse, James Stout, Benjamin Sheaffer, Gustave Snyder, Paul Schwartz, Thomas Shell, Reuben Texter, Joel K. Trivitz, Jared Unger, John Undercoffer, Jacob Wengert, Alfred Werner, Obedah Weikel, Israel Wenrich, F. J. Wenrich, Isaac Whitmoyer, Lewis Weidner, Lewis Yeager, William Zerby, Franklin A. Zellers, Jared Zerby, Elias Zeigler.

COMPANY B.

(Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1863.)

Charles Melcher, captain (must. in Dec. 11, 1862).

Michael J. Seiling, first lieutenant (must. in Dec. 11, 1862).

Obadiah B. Coller, second lieutenant (must. in Dec. 11, 1862).

First Sergeants: William Eisenbise, Henry W. Albright.

Sergeants: William Denhard, Andrew L. Helms, William Hell, John L. Morris.

Corporals: Daniel R. Totheroth, Henry H. Lewis, Reuben C. Kissinger, John McKinney, Samuel Snell, Henry Van Reed, James H. Horner, Lyman Shirey, Julius Weaver, John Ferguson.

Musicians: Henry S. Wolfskill, Thomas C. Wright.

Privates. Enos Alderman, John Arnold, Franz Apply, Blasius Behrle, Lewis Bohler, George W. N. Bitting, Annapolis N. Bitting, George Barger, Henry

B. Bechtel, Jacob Crow, Harry C. Clay, Henry Christ, Frederick Chevreuc, Aaron Doebler, John L. Diehl, Martin Denger, George Doll, Henry East, Philip Eisenberger, Daniel Ehrgood, Benjamin Endy, Martin Eagen, Ezekiel Fritz, John Fox, Levi Fitterling, John Glenn, Nathaniel Gery, Samuel Gross, Albert Geiger, Franz Grosh, Isaac M. Gift, John S. Gempp, Peter H. Hummel, Charles A. Homan, Reuben Hoyer, Ephraim Hartz, Joshua Hollenbach, Henry Haws, Jacob Hineman, Richard Herbst, Henry Krider, Levi Klaengine, Charles L. Kline, Joseph Kachel, Tobias Kalberer, John Killin, Tobias Lasch, John Lanfersweiler, Henry A. Minner, Elias Moore, Jacob G. Moyer, Samuel Meck, John G. Moyer, Jr., Henry Markwood, George Mainzer, James McAllister, Patrick O'Neill, John Rollman, John Row, Daniel Ruth, Charles Robinson, Patrick Ryan, Israel Spayd, Levi R. Shadell, Daniel Shultz, Henry A. Shultz, Cyr. Shollenberger, George Schellkopp, Edward Souders, Andrew Schnabel, Daniel Steffe, Christopher Schutter, Joseph Steffey, Jacob Schilb, Jacob Savary, John Stone, John Schmidt, Samuel Shilling, Jacob Wacker, Henry Windhorn, Gustave Winch, William Weise, Thomas Yeager, William Yeager.

COMPANY C.

(Mustered in November 4, 1862; mustered out August 11, 1863.)

Peter Y. Edleman, capt., must in Dec. 11, 1862.
Levi B. Clauser, 1st lieut., must. in Dec. 11, 1862.
William Fulmer, 2d lieut., must. in Dec. 11, 1862.
William C. Bahr, first sergeant.
Sergeants: George Freyberger, Jacob Link, Jeremiah Wentzel, Joel Spohn.
Corporals: Milton Shitler, James Endy, Henry Briel, Peter S. Yoder, John S. Leeds, Albert Snyder, Isaac Bower, Peter Glass, Frederick Swartz.
Musicians: Arthur Wells, George Holder.

Privates.—David D. Augstat, Jeremiah Boyer, George Bechtel, Samuel Becker, Thomas Broardan, John G. Cleaver, Daniel Clouser, Silas Culp, Isaac Cleaver, Samuel Cobb, Samuel Dearoulph, Abraham Dry, Franklin Diehl, Daniel Diehl, Jacob Diliplain, David G. Deysher, John G. Deysher, John Eberhart, Samuel R. Endy, Reuben H. Endy, George Fether, Henry Fry, David Folk, Joseph Flicker, Caleb Gallager, Henry Gardy, Ephraim Glase, Samuel Gotshall, Henry Gauger, Jeremiah Glass, William Grubb, Daniel V. R. Hunter, Samuel H. High, James Hartline, Ezra L. Hartline, Daniel H. Hoffman, Augustus Heffner, Henry Harner, Elias Hole, Beneville Herbine, Charles Hartner, Solomon Hartline, Charles Kerst, Charles Kisel, Augustus Kissle, Jacob Leimbach, John Lichty, Joseph Lewis, Edward Luft, Daniel Leimbach, Ephraim Miller, Lewis Minninger, Thomas Mann, Daniel Noll, Jacob Oxenford, Charles Reiff, Jacob Reidenhour, Emanuel Rambo, Daniel M. Rhodes, Amos W. Schearer, Mahlon Snavely, Finley Stitzer, Henry Spohn, Elias Schmeal, Frederick Schaffer, John Smith, Isaac W. Snavely, John Scyler, Daniel Snavely, John Snavely, Mahlon Schaffer, William Strock, John Schaner, Aaron Trout, Abner Trayer, Richard Trummel, Reuben Uptegroff, Jacob Weaver, Augustus Weidner, Henry Wickline, Peter E. Yoder, William E. Yoder, Josiah Yerger.

COMPANY D.

(Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1862.)

Captains, Samuel A. Haines, James M. Meredith.
Samuel Penrose, first lieutenant.
Robert Pearson, second lieutenant.
Charles Wright, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Jacob Rubrecht, Thomas Ballock, Henry Fleisher, Joseph R. Koenig, Daniel Coleman, James F. Adams.
Corporals: Samuel Reifsnyder, J. Dunkelbarger, John J. R. Smith, Henry Haas, William J. Leslie, Adam Ranentzahn, Jacob W. Shuman.
John Trainer, musician.

Privates.—David Adam, Emmanuel Albright, William A. Agnee, William Arnold, Samuel Barlot, Daniel H. Barnet, Louis Bailer, William Bean, Joseph Becker, John Bingaman, Henry Bohn, Isaac B. Borkey, John Borkey, Henry Burket, Jonathan S. Berg, Beneville B. Boyer, Peter Brouchter, George Bower, Wilson Critz, John Cooper, Jacob Delp, Augustus Eshelman, Samuel K. Freeman, Peter Faust, David Grett, William Hofer, John Hinkle, Jonas Hieter, Stephen Harrison, Jacob Hill, Harrison Hauck, John High, Edwin Jones, Charles Jones, Samuel Klein, Samuel Q. Kochel, Henry Koch, Martin Kohler, Henry Kohler, John Keim, Stephen Keim, Perry Keiser, Isaac S. Kemmerer, James Marks, Samuel Michael, Frederick Miller, Peter L. Miller, Henry Moatz, David W. Mokle, William Mokle, Gideon Moyer, John Moyer, Carlo Monte, Robert Miller, Jacob Morgan, John McKutch, Reuben Naufzinger, David Osenwald, Benjamin, Ogle, John Ortlip, William Oxley, Jesse Penrose, Amos Ranentzahn, Alfred Reber, Solomon Reinhart, John Richards, Daniel Rieser, William Riegle, Riley Ringler, Tobias Ritz, William Ritz, Moses Rubrecht, John Renninger, Cezarre Ricci, Sigmund Schmeuder, John Schmale, Daniel Shearer, Henry Shuger, James Snyder, William M. Stamm, Nathaniel Strouse, Joel Strasser, Frederick Strickler, Jesse Stanner, Joseph Souder, John Sullivan, William Streeter, Jonathan Tobias, James Tobias, Amos Wohl, James Wohl, Benneville Weiand, Henry Weiand, Nathan Weitzel, George Weivel.

COMPANY E.

(Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1863.)

Hiram H. Miller, captain.

Lewis M. Evans, first lieutenant.
Thomas G. Miller, second lieutenant.
Daniel N. Peiffer, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Adam Behm, James A. Norris, Richard B. Krick, Cyrus A. Ruth.
Corporals: Jonathan Kissinger, Charles S. Hill, Rufus Whiskeyman, Daniel Luft, Emanuel Rigle, Rufus Lambert.
Musicians: John M. Miller, Solomon Dunkleberger.

Privates.—Frederick Albright, Daniel H. Adams, Matthias Andy, William Arndt, Jacob Arnold, Lewis Bollman, Isaac T. Beidler, Henry Body, E. Brownmiller, David Brobst, John Clouser, Emanuel Eberly, Josiah Ebling, John Eckenroth, David Fair, John B. Fisher, Daniel H. Fisher, William Fleckenstine, H. A. Flickinger, William Gelsinger, George Gaul, John Greiner, Jacob Grum, Charles H. Gring, Frederick Goodhart, John Geringer, William Hornberger, Barney Hartz, Moses Hinkle, Urias Hornberger, Josiah Hinnershitz, Richard Heberling, John Hultry, John Hoffman, Peter S. Hill, Benjamin Houck, Alexander Johnson, John Kendt, George Kerchner, Henry B. Krick, Peter Krick, George S. Krick, Jacob Kissinger, Philip S. Kistler, William S. Kistler, James Keller, H. Kemmerling, Enoch R. Leinback, Willoughby Long, John Leininger, Benjamin Luft, William G. Lash, Jonathan Miller, Ephraim Miller, Samuel K. Miller, Jonathan Moyer, Isaac Marshall, Charles M. Mee, Simon Moyer, Henry Muma, Henry B. Matz, Elijah B. Matz, Samuel Matz, George Marks, Henry Ortz, George Poff, William Potts, Simpson Ruth, Gideon Ruppert, Samuel Ruth, Samuel Schonower, Lazarus Sterling, Isaac Schaffer, John Slegel, Franklin Stetler, Martin Strunk, Henry Trout, Isaac Weitzel, John Wagner, Moses White, John A. Whitknecht, Daniel W. Wesley, Matthias Wesley, Christopher Wolf, Isaac Young.

COMPANY F.

(Mustered in Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 12, 1863).

Josiah Groh, captain.
Prosper Shubert, first lieutenant.
Reuben Potteiger, second lieutenant.
Jacob Wagner, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Reuben Reed, Thomas Carver, Ephram G. Gerheart, Jacob Straub.
Corporals: William Berger, Thomas Hunker, Elias Noll, Josiah Leitner, John Eckler, Adam Fidler, William McAllister, John Souder, Daniel Straus.
Musicians: Edward Kantner, Jesse Daniel.

Privates.—William Anspach, Francis Aman, Benneville Althous, Cyrus Anspach, John Bower, Orlando Burkhart, Jonathan Bower, Franklin Boyer, Daniel Berger, John Batts, Benjamin Behney, Samuel Becker, John Brendle, Joseph Clemence, William Christ, Abraham Eisenhaur, David Eisenhaur, Isaac Eirich, John Fidler, Joseph F. Faust, Israel Fogleman, George Gundrum, George Gasser, Daniel Greachbaum, John Gruber, Franklin Haffer, David Heffner, Benjamin Heffelfinger, John Hettinger, John Hay, Jonathan Heverling, James Howard, Michael Hendrix, Joseph S. Heckman, Daniel S. Klahr, Daniel Keeny, Jeremiah Knoll, Josiah Klapp, Jacob Klapp, Michael Long, Michael Lengel, William Leiby, William Leininger, John Livengood, Henry Merkel, Jacob Manbeck, Adam Moyer, Harrison Miller, John Miller, Benjamin Moore, John Nischwenter, Peter Oxenrighter, Joseph Phillips, William Reichart, Jonathan Rauch, Isaac Rauch, Elijah Resch, William Raber, Peter Reppert, Isaac Reimer, Charles Reppert, Charles Reinhart, Solomon Reinhart, William Stump, Adam Schwenk, Justin Schnell, Alvin Standt, Jared Schaeffer, John Steely, Adam Schaeffer, Jacob Schleasmar, Isaac Shits, Henry Stine, Jacob Trautman, Israel Trautman, Henry Wagner, Philip Whitman, Jonathan Wagner, Charles Whitehorse, Daniel S. Whitman and Philip Ziegler.

COMPANY G.

(Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1863).

William A. Schall, captain.
Jacob H. Boyer, first lieutenant.
Franklin N. Gehry, second lieutenant.
James S. Algaier, second lieutenant.
James W. Shearer, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Daniel S. Clay, George B. Snyder, Aaron Eshbach, Adam W. Young, William Blank.
Corporals: Charles F. Huber, William Melchoir, James M. Christman, Joseph Rohrbach, John Richards, Joseph R. Moyer, George Walter, Henry Repert, Peter Strunk, Manoah Mester, Michael Gehry.
Musicians: Winfield S. Williams, Jacob Schanly.

Privates.—Matthias Adam, George Adam, Edward Anthony, Manassas Bixler, Jacob Boyer, David Bower, Maurice Buser, William Bragley, Jacob M. Batz, William Blankenbiller, Joshua Bahr, David Benfield, David Clemmer, Hilary Clay, Joel Deisher, Enos Druckemiller, Henry Durr, Jacob Essig, Levi Eschbach, Frederick Ettinger, Magus Eltz, Jeremiah Foley, Peter Foreman, Samuel Fox, George Gearhart, William Gregory, Henry Greiss, Frederick Glase, Reuben Glase, George Greenawalt, Benjamin Gring, Matthias Grill, Samuel Gable, Jacob George, Abraham Harting, Charles Henry, Daniel Heydt, Ross Hoffman, David Hoch, Levi Hoffman, Daniel Hunsperger, John G. Heydt, Isaac Jacobs, Henry Kehl, George Kraff, Jacob Koenig, John S. Kehl, William Krick, George Kline, Ferdinand Klung, David Lebo, John Lesbold, Benjamin D. Long, Manassas Long, John Mengle, Frederick Moyer, Abraham Mest, Jacob Mensh, John Miller, George Mut-

ter, David Maurer, Reuben Reitenaur, William Reiteneur, David Reninger, George Reiter, John Ruth, William Rush, John Rohrbach, Benjamin Reinhart, William Richards, Samuel Schanly, Peter Schell, Thomas Schell, Daniel B. Schlenker, Evan Snyder, Henry Steinbeyer, Augustus Sachse, Jacob Snable, Joseph Snable, Charles Schmoyer, Amos Schott, William Schoch, Henry Thompson, Henry Walker, William Wigner, Edward Wingert, Peter Weller, David Zigenfoos, Benjamin Zigler, Benjamin Zellner, Elias Zeigler.

COMPANY H.

(Mustered in November 5, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1863.)

Abraham H. Schaffer, capt., must. in Nov. 15, 1862.

Samuel Baus, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 15, 1862.

Jeremiah R. Guldin, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 15, 1862.

Jacob H. Schaffer, first sergeant.

Sergeants: Joel R. Houseman, Jacob B. Stouffer, Elias Angstadt, Frank Reidnauer.

Corporals: Samuel Herbst, William Sterner, David H. Boyer, Peter Eck, Hiram Royer, Augustus Stringer, Abraham Reinard, Samuel E. Bower.

Musician, Lewis Heydt, Samuel E. Reperd.

Privates.—Enoch Adam, Benneville Ahrens, Charles Boyer, Chas. M. Boyer, Samuel Bowman, Willoughby Bilgerd, Christian Borneaman, Daniel Bingaman, George Bechtel, Charles Bahm, Nathan Coulard, Chas. Connard, Augustus Carl, Willoughby Conner, Thomas Connard, William Dellecker, Adam Deaner, Philip Dotterer, Jacob Engel, Henry Eschbach, Ezra Flicker, John Frederick, Edward Frederick, David Frohnheiser, Charles Frahm, Moses Gruber, Emanuel Hertzoch, Philip Hertzoch, Daniel Heydt, Henry B. Heydt, William R. Hertzoch, John Heydt, George Hess, Abraham Hillberd, Jonathan Houck, John Hoffmaster, Daniel Herbst, Adam Herb, Samuel Hoffmaster, David Johnson, Thomas Kemp, Wm. D. Kehl, Christian Lindauer, Henry H. Lorah, Joel Moyer, Henry Moyer, John M. Moyer, John Mest, Ammon Maurer, Daniel Moyer, William Moyer, Philip D. Marshall, Samuel Noll, Jacob Noll, George Netz, Albert Pannebecker, Jacob Rhoads, Hiram W. Rhoads, Aaron Richard, Samuel Reifsnyder, John Richard, Abraham Reninger, Joseph Reidenaur, Henry R. Reinard, Charles Reidenaur, Herodes Reinard, William Reperd, Levi Reidenaur, William Reifsnyder, Elam C. Rhoads, Samuel Reperd, Lewis Stauffer, Philip Seidle, Frederick Seidle, James Schoeffer, A. R. Schwavely, Lewis Schwavely, Daniel Salser, William Trump, John Trevil, Valentine Trehn, Ishmael Weller, John F. Weller, Adam Weller, William Wasner, Jacob Weller, James Wentzel.

COMPANY I.

(Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1863).

J. M. Shollenberger, captain.

Henry C. Croll, first lieutenant.

Charles Hummel, second lieutenant.

David K. Humbert, first sergeant.

Sergeants, Jacob H. Wink, James P. Behler, Henry Frey, Joseph Jacoby, Isaac Heck.

Corporals, Lewis Richard, John J. Correll, Benjamin F. Humbert, Henry Berns, Daniel Young, William Guldin, Samuel Burket, Joshua Roath.

Musicians, Charles A. K. Grim, Reuben Delb.

Privates.—Jonas K. Acker, Lewis Adams, Josiah Arndt, John Beck, Reuben B. Brown, John R. Bushey, John Beal, Joel Benccoff, Henry Bower, John Berg, Isaac Betz, Jeremiah Bailey, Sebastian Casper, Charles H. Christman, Mathus'h Conrad, James Dutt, John Dries, Jonathan Drey, Manassas Dietrich, Elias Fisher, David L. Fegley, Benneville Frey, Jacob Geret, John Garber, Conrad Hill, Jonathan Herring, James Hazzard, William Hebner, Peter D. Heckman, John Harbster, Matthias Heim, Nathan Heiser, James Harman, Samuel Heffner, Solomon Keller, Hiram Kenner, Simon Kline, John Krick Benjamin Keller, John Lease, George W. Levan, Isaac Lesher, William Lesher, George Lesher, Harrison S. B. Mohr, William Martin, Edwin L. Merkel, George Mell, Christian Miller, Samuel Nerswenter, Abraham Ohlinger, Henry Oswald, Daniel Peifer, Rudolph Price, William Rebbert, David Rise, William Ramer, Jacob Reimert, Cornelius Reidenower, John Roadarmel, Isaac Roads, Joshua Reber, Jacob Roadarmel, William Strohm, Hezekiah Stufflet, Tilghman Shaffer, Henry Shick, Samuel Snyder, Jacob Snyder, John Seager, John Shoppell, Elias Smith, William Slonecker, John Star, David Saul, Conrad Shontz, Isaac Trout, J. Weidenhammer, John Wolf, John Wessner, Jacob Wessner, Alfred Warner, William Wagner, Leopold Wernhager, William Wessner, Jonathan Yenser, Levi Yenser, Jacob S. Yoder, Daniel Yoe, Joseph Zuber, Alfred Zettlemoyer, Henry Zuber.

CAPTAIN JONAS M. SHOLLENBERGER is descended from German ancestors. His grandfather was Lawrence Shollenberger, a farmer, residing in Greenwich township, Berks County, who married Mary Correll, of the same township, and had two sons, John and Jacob, and four daughters. John Shollenberger, the older son, was born in Greenwich township and after his marriage removed to Albany township, in the same county. He learned the trade of blacksmith, but in this township he became and followed the pursuit of a farmer. He married

Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Merkle, of Richmond township, who was descended from an old and established family in this section of the county, and had twelve children,—Sarah, Daniel, Catherine, John, Lacy, Nathan, Jonas M., Elizabeth, Edwin, Malinda, Lydia and Fianna.

Jonas M. Shollenberger, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Albany township on February 27, 1831. In the year 1847 he accompanied his parents to Richmond township. His earliest advantages of education were received at the schools in Albany township. Afterward he attended the Amityville Boarding School, and then for two winters engaged in teaching.

He married Mary, daughter of David Dry, of Rockland township, Berks County, on October 23, 1853. The children of the marriage are Catherine (deceased), Calvin D., Milton D., Clara (wife of Dr. Eugene H. Moore), Elmira (married to George M. Markle) and Mary Alice. After his marriage he removed to his father's farm and continued to cultivate it until three years after the death of the latter, when a portion of the property came to him by inheritance and the remainder was purchased by him. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in active service for nine months, commanding Company I of this regiment, and participating in various engagements. After his discharge, on August 12, 1863, he resumed farming. He still resides on and conducts the same farm. He is in politics an active Democrat, and in 1881 he was elected to the office of county register and clerk of the Orphans' Court for one term of three years, serving from 1882 to 1884, inclusive. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377,



J. M. Shollenberger

of F. and A. M., of Kutztown, also of Reading Commandery, No. 42, and of Excelsior Chapter, No. 337. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Fleetwood, in which he has filled the offices of deacon and trustee.

COMPANY K.

(Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out August 12, 1863.)

Captain, Edward F. Reed.
First Lieutenant, Amos E. Seyler.
Second Lieutenant, Jonathan T. Landes.
First Sergeant, August Wampold.
Sergeants: W. H. Brintzighoff, James Delong, Jacob Herbst, Samuel T. Landes.
Corporals: David Bortz, Joel Haas, Charles Yous, Franklin Kern, Charles Rohrbach, Jonas Becker, Franklin Schmehl, Levi Schlegel, Elijah Brown.
Musician, James H. Wray.

Privates.—Amos Angstadt, Enoch Angstadt, William Angstadt, David M. Angstadt, William H. Angstadt, David Angstadt, Amos Berto, Levi Breidegham, John Botz, Abraham Beidler, William Becker, Abraham Babb, Reuben Beiber, Jonathan Bast, Joseph Bachman, Israel Cronrath, Joshua Delong, John K. Dry, John Eckert, Benjamin Folk (1st), James Frederick, Benjamin Folk (2d), Peter Fritz, Valentine George Fry, Reuben Frederick, George M. Frederick, Jacob Grim, John Grabenneck, Daniel Gass, William Gantz, Daniel Grim, Franklin Gehret, Amos Good, Reuben Herbein, Aaron Heist, Rudolph Hill, Benjamin Hill, John Hilbert, Jacob Hinkel, Jonathan Heffner, Franklin Hill, Jacob Hill, David Haas, Augustus Hill, Peter Kemmerer, Jeremiah Keller, John Kelchner, John K. Klein, Augustus Klein, Joel Landes, James Landes, Christian Lantensbager, Edwin Miller, Joel Miller, Nathan Miller, John Moser, Jacob Manmiller, Jacob Moyer, John B. Manmiller, Daniel Noll, Jonas Noll, James Oswald, Benneville Ohlinger, Daniel Otto, Anthony Price, John Parker, Daniel Pauly, Amos Reiter, Israel Ranenzahn, Jacob Reiter, Daniel Ritz, Henry Rissmiller, Aaron Reinart, William Rissmiller, Samuel Reifsnyder, Samuel Ramich, Edward Rohrbach, Benjamin Rubrecht, John Scheadler, Jacob Smith, Manassas Sassaman, Alexander Schlottman, Jacob Stufflid, David Scheadler, Jeremiah Schlegel, Henry Wanshap, John Weil.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment included two companies—I and K—from the county of Berks. It was organized in companies at periods ranging from the 23d of October to the 6th of December, 1862, and on the 8th of December a regimental organization was effected. Soon after its organization it proceeded to Fortress Monroe and thence to Yorktown, where it formed part of the garrison at the fort, and was encamped within its walls. Upon assuming command, Colonel Blair commenced a thorough discipline of his men, with the most flattering results. It did little else than garrison duty until the last of July, when it was called out to join in the movement made by General Dix up the Peninsula. "When the movement upon Richmond was made," says Colonel West, in the document above quoted, "by General Dix, in the summer of this year, I was in command of the 'Advanced Brigade' of the forces that moved up the Peninsula. It became necessary to strengthen my brigade with an additional regiment, and the commanding general authorized me to designate any one I chose. I immediately named the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, and, accordingly, Colonel Blair reported to me with his regiment and became a part of my command. During the march to White House and thence to Baltimore Cross-Roads, where my brigade was engaged upon two occasions, Colonel Blair's regiment was prompt and ready, and always well in hand. A peculiarity about his command was that it never had a straggler. During the return march—the most severe, on account of a drenching storm, of any I ever performed—the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth crowned its reputation as a first-class organization by being always closed and promptly in its place, whilst other regiments were scattered for miles along the road."

Upon its return to camp it was ascertained that Lee had invaded Pennsylvania, and though its term of service was about to expire, by the unanimous vote of the men, by companies, their further services were tendered to Governor Curtin as long as he should need them for the defense of the State. This offer was accepted; but by the time the regiment had reached Washington, *en route* to the front, the rebel army had retreated to Virginia. It was, accordingly, ordered to Harrisburg, where, on the 27th of July, it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY I.

(Mustered in Oct. 23, 1862; mustered out July 27, 1863.)

Amos Drenkel, captain.

Horatio Leader, first lieutenant.
Zachariah H. Maurer, second lieutenant.
Adam Faust, first sergeant.
Sergeants: David F. Bechtel, D. S. Himmelreich, Hiram Schitler, Perry K. Reifsnyder.
Corporals: Reuben Malsberger, Adam Bower, Wile Bright, Henry Regenfuse, Abraham G. Hill, John H. Snyder, Daniel Borkert, John Malsberger.
Musicians: Winfield Anthony, James R. Tyson.

Privates.—William Y. Antrim, William Adam, John C. Bowman, David Bingaman, Victor Bower, Harrison Breidigham, Egidius Bauch, Charles Beyerle, Cyrus G. Butler, Jacob Z. Brobst, Andrew S. Boyer, Henry Bicker, Frederick Baw, Henry Beidler, Jacob Drexel, Samuel Davis, Benjamin Eirich, John Ettenhouse, Theodore Fox, Henry Gobert, George Grimes, William Herbine, Charles K. Hummel, Conrad Huber, Gotfried Hentz, Daniel W. Helfrich, Peter Humbele, Herman Huffman, Reuben V. R. High, Moses Hertz, Israel Haeffer, Daniel Hartman, David Hutzler, Peter S. Heckman, Bernhart Impick, William F. Kutz, John George Keiser, Washington L. Kaub, Daniel B. Keehn, John Keiser, Orlando Keehn, Joseph L. Kronig, James Katzenmoyer, Samuel Leibig, Daniel Leitzel, Perry S. Ludwig, Sebastian Mohringer, Charles Miron, Philip Matsinger, Eberhart Miller, William Miller, Aaron Merkel, Albion Morrow, Gottleib Miller, Charles McDonough, Henry Nicolia, John O'Brien, Samuel Reifsnyder, Lincoln S. Romig, Edwin Rahn, F. Rothenberger, Solomon Reinhart, Isaac Richardson, Edward Schaeffer, William L. Swoyer, Charles L. Sellers, Thomas Smith, Daniel Saul, Samuel Steffy, Thomas Troop, Lawrence Ulrich, Joseph Weise, Frank. H. Wagner, George Weber, Jenet Wagner, John F. Walter, Adam Wolf, Lewis Weidner, Richard M. Wenrick, Adam K. Wagner, James Ziegler.

COMPANY K.

(Mustered in October 23, 1862; mustered out July 27, 1863).

Captain, John B. Wagoner,
First Lieutenant, Alexander Young.
Second Lieutenant, Amos H. Engle.
First Sergeant, William F. Riegel.
Sergeants: James Zettlemoyer, Amos Boome, Jacob Firing, Linderman Brittin.
Corporals: Jacob Holloway, Harman R. Bunn, David Hinterleter, Charles E. Willman, John R. Wagoner, Jacob Swavely, Joel Fox, William A. Potteiger.
Musicians: Daniel Rohrbach, Amerson Smeck.

Privates.—John Arnold, Linnaeus Arndt, John Breneiser, Jonathan Bast, James Boyer, Daniel Biehl, John H. Boyer, Henry Bush, Jeremiah Baker, Abraham Bechtel, William Bailey, William Betz, Joshua Bailey, Jacob S. Bausher, Jacob Danner, Daniel Dehart, David G. Dehart, Ephraim Dietrich, Bennev'e Dietrich, Peter Dietrich, Alvin Derr, Anthony Emes, Daniel Eschbach, Benjamin Endy, Daniel M. Eagle, Peter Eagle, Amos Emore, Isaac Faber, D. C. Frankhauser, Jacob Fox, Elias S. Frey, Henry Greenawalt, D. M. Greenawalt, Samuel L. Gehret, William Gross, Joshua Greenawalt, Rudolph Hefflegar, David Hartman, Albert S. Hawk, Bennev'e Hoffman, Harrison Houck, Peter Kroninger, Jacob H. Kline, Michael Kunkle, John Lenhart, John E. Livingood, Henry Lewars, William Miller, David R. N. Mauger, Jacob S. Mauger, John Meek, Hiram Miller, Levi Miller, Jacob Morgan, John Moser, John Ortlip, Augustus B. Pott, Charles M. Pott, Richard Roether, Samuel Reiner, Jacob Rupp, Daniel Roth, David F. Roth, Per'y Reichelderfer, Willoug'y Rahmer, J. Franklin Strunk, Samuel Schealer, Daniel Schum, John H. Shirey, Franklin H. Shirey, John B. Seip, Valentine Sarg, Jacob M. Sassaman, Samuel Shuman, William M. Seyler, Nathan Trexler, Philip Wentzel.

EMERGENCY TROOPS OF 1863.

The triumph of the rebel army at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and its success at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, emboldened its leader to again plan an invasion of the North. As a precautionary measure, two new military departments were established by order of the War Department on June 9, 1863—the one called Monongahela, comprising the western part of Pennsylvania and parts of Virginia and Ohio, with headquarters at Pittsburgh; and the other called Susquehanna, comprising the remaining portion of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. And to aid in this work, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation on June 12, 1863, inviting the attention of the people to this matter, and urging upon them the importance of raising a sufficient force to defend the State. It becoming daily more evident that the enemy intended to cross the Potomac in force, the President on June 15th called for one hundred thousand men from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia, to serve for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged; and of this number Pennsylvania was to furnish fifty thousand. Governor Curtin then issued a proclamation calling upon all men capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations and to encourage all, others to afford assistance towards protecting the State. In pursuance of this call many troops were raised throughout the State. The citizens of Berks County re-

sponded promptly and raised fifteen companies of men—ten of which were formed into one regiment, called the Forty-second.[1] They were mustered into service and moved to the front. But so rapid were the movements of the armies, and the decisive battle of Gettysburg was fought so soon after the call for the militia, that the men had scarcely arrived in camp and been organized before the danger was over. The rebel army made its escape on the 13th and 14th of July, and then the campaign was ended. But the militia was, however, held for some time after this, having been employed on various duty.

With the close of this raid the rebel invasion of 1863 ended. Further service was no longer required of the militia, and during the months of August and September the majority of the men were mustered out. With few exceptions, they were not brought to mortal conflict. But they, nevertheless, rendered most important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need. Their presence gave great moral support to the Union army.

The following volunteer companies from Berks County were in the emergency service of the State during the summer of 1863. The entire Forty-second Regiment was composed of companies from the county :

Co. H, 31st Regt., Capt. David A. Griffith.
Co. A, 42d Regt., Capt. William F. Walter.
Co. B, 42d Regt., Capt. Samuel Harner.
Co. C, 42d Regt., Capt. John E. Arthur.
Co. D, 42d Regt., Capt. William D. Smith.
Co. E, 42d Regt., Capt. John McKnight.
Co. F, 42d Regt., Capt. Bently H. Smith.
Co. G, 42d Regt., Capt. Samuel A. Haines.
Co. H, 42d Regt., Capt. John Obold.
Co. I, 42d Regt., Capt. Edward Bailey.
Co. K, 42d Regt., Capt. Jacob Deppen.
Co. G, 48th Regt., Capt. Joseph G. Holmes.
Co. A, 53d Regt., Capt. Richmond L. Jones.
Co. B, 53d Regt., Capt. Jacob Lehman.
Ringgold Light Artillery (Ind.), Capt. William C. Ermentrout.

COMPANY H OF THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

(Regiment organized July 17–30, 1863; discharged August 8, 1863.)

Captains, David A. Griffith, Wm. A. C. Oaks.
First Lieutenant, Philip K. Blecker.
Second Lieutenant, Richard Lechner.

Privates.—George H. Boyer, William H. Brindle, Wellington Bestoletle, William Bollman, Horace D. Boone, Volney Bell, Daniel Brownwell, Zachary T. Bitting, Charles Kulp, Israel Cook, Manhlin Carver, Franklin Diehl, Daniel Dechart, Calvin Eccles, Charles Fisher, Emanuel J. Froelich, Charles Flickinger, James Fix, Lewis Foust, William Gruber, Peter L. Gerhart, David Gross, Daniel M. Garret, William H. Hostetter, Julius A. Hawk, John Hagan John H. Howard, Frank A. Heilman, John Ibach, Jonathan T. Knoll, James K. Kurtz, Joseph W. Kissinger, Isaac N. Leeds, John Lindermuth, Isaac J. Labe, George Larch, James Morgan, Thomas Meiser, John P. Moore, John Milisach, John Phillips, John P. Parsons, Abraham R. Royer, Franklin Reed, Morris Reed, David Ritter, Henry C. Shirk, Hiram P. Saibert, Wayne J. Stump, John Sahutz, Romanus Spangler, Jacob Schmidt, Charles Strong, Livingston Saylor, Daniel Shaffer, Daniel Trout, Horace Weeks, Adam Wise, Henry Zeller.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

(Mustered in July 6, 1863; discharged August 11 12, 1863.)

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Charles H. Hunter.
Lieutenant-Colonel, John E. Arthur.
Major, Bentley H. Smith.
Adjutant, Francis R. Schmucker.
Quartermaster, Edward Bailey.
Surgeon, William Thompson.
Assistant Surgeons: William Hargreaves, Harrison T. Whitman.
Sergeant-Major, Alexander Wemer.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Frederick S. Hunter.
Commissary-Sergeant, Richard T. Leaf.
Hospital Steward, James B. Conroy.

COMPANY A.

Captains, Willam F. Walter.
First Lieutenant, Amos H. Deysher.
Second Lieutenant, Percival Y. Rhoads.
First Sergeant, Michael McCullogh.
Sergeants: John R. Laucks, Jacob Riegle, William Totherroh, Benneville S. Ludwig.
Corporals: Jacob N. Boyer, John Weitzel, Joseph Steffenberge, John Hungerford, William Gerling, Isaac Lawrence, Richard V. B. Haws, Anthony Bitting.
Musicians: Isaac Hinckley, John H. Wolf.

Privates.—James C. Auman, Wellington Addams, John Baus, Daniel Baus, Samuel Breneizer, Daniel Briner, William Bitting, Albert Bechtel, Isaac Bird, Augustus Burket, Samuel Cross, Mahlon Dutrich, Solomon Doepler, Peter L. Eiler, Jacob Evans, William Ehrgood, William Eyrich, John K. Eyrich, John F. Fox, Samuel Fix, Benjamin Fehr, Samuel Fleischer, Jeremiah Fair, Valentine W. Fisher, Amos

[1] Other regiments were also organized at Reading at this time, viz.: Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-eighth and Fifty third.

K. Gowl, David Good, George E. Goodhart, John Grippabacher, David Gerhard, James Garis, Daniel Hughs, Henry W. Horn, William Heifer, Martin Heister, Jacob Hull, Coplin Hain, Barnet Hagan, Edward A. Howell, Henry A. Hechler, Levi K. Kaufman, Samuel Keiter, Charles W. Keyser, John F. Kepner, Edward Kerling, Jackson La Flour, Reuben D. Lingle, Albert Laman, Harrison Ludwig, Thomas Lincoln, Morgan Miller, Wellington Markley, Henry Miller, Augustus Marquet, George Mull, Peter Mim, Joseph G. Moers, William Maeck, William R. Noll, Philip Presser, Isaac R. Palm, Edward Rogers, Cyrus H. Richards, George Ribble, William Shunk, George Shitz, Joseph Shunk, Isaac Strunk, William H. Savage, Jesse Shelly, Samuel Shultz, Augustus W. Straub, William Treat, William E. Ubill, Charles Williams, Joseph Wilson, Charles Wannamacher, Henry Wisler, Isaac Winters, David B. Wann, Jonathan Woomer.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Samuel Harner.
First Lieutenant, Franklin Till.
Second Lieutenant, George S. Rowbotham.
First Sergeant, Henry Corbit.
Sergeants: Peter Shearer, Eli J. Boughter, George W. Angstall, Leonard Getz.
Corporals: Adam Truckenmiller, John Keiser, John Lord, William Arnold, Daniel Graeff, (1st), Henry Lutz, Lewis J. White, Theodore Parker.
Musicians: William Till, Jacob Snyder.

Privates.—John C. Angstatt, Albert Angstatt, Philip Arnold, Henry Bechtel, Lafayette Bright, Alexander Bridegam, Samuel Bore, Henry Brouch, Jonathan W. Butz, Charles J. Bops, Nathan Bitting, Rudolph Bentz, Philip L. De Haven, Daniel J. Dellet, William Drexler, Benjamin Dume, David L. Evans, John Ege, Whitaker Eachus, Henry C. Eagleman, James A. Fager, John A. Fahrbach, Joseph Freese, Daniel Graeff, (2d), Israel Goodman, John Gruse, Albert Gross, Isaac Harvey, Samuel Houck, John Hunter, Thomas Humphreys, Julius A. Hawk, John C. Hoffman, Henry Humma, William Hill, Enos Hoffman, Barnheart Harpst, Henry Jones, Charles Kulp, William Kuser, John Keller, Reuben Keller, John Kephart, Frederick N. Krebs, Harrison Khole, Edward J. Leedom, Walter Levan, Aaron Leas, William Miltimore, John H. Metzger, Joseph Miller, Peter Price, Levi H. Printz, Peter Quaring, John Ray, John Rhoads, Nathan D. Rohrbach, Levi B. Rodgers, Simon H. Stout, Adam J. Shaaber (1st), George Stout, Francis Schadell, Adam Shaaber (2d), Jacob Schlosser, Jonathan Shearer, Peter Stout, Peter Snell, John Vanleer, John Wamsher, Thomas Woodward, George Weidner, Christian Winter, Charles Younger.

COMPANY C.

Captains: John E. Arthur (pro. to lieut.-col. July 6, 1863), Darius G. Rhoads.
First Lieutenants: Francis R. Schmucker (pro. to adjt. July 6, 1863), Allen Kutz.
Second Lieutenant, George J. Eckert.
First Sergeant, Jacob K. Sterrett.
Sergeants: Edward Scull, John Reck, Henry Van Reed, John R. Kaucher.
Corporals: Joseph W. Richards, George E. Hoak, Hiester H. Muhlenberg, Joseph T. Valentine, Thomas C. Zimmerman, Mahlon Shaaber, Jacob Knabb, Samuel S. Adler.
Musicians: William H. Raser, Elhannen Schmucker.

Privates.—John W. Auchenbauch, Wellington Adams, Charles B. Ansert, Francis M. Banks, Adam Bard, John L. Barnes, William H. Bartlett, Jerome L. Boyer, Edward Brobst, John E. Bubp, T. Yardly Brown, Franklin C. Butz, Thomas Deem, William P. Dickinson, Albert R. Durham, C. Wheeler Durham, Henry S. Eckert, Harrison R. Epler, Samuel C. Ermentrout, Charles H. Fehr, John Foos, Frederick A. Fox, William J. Frame, William H. German, Henry A. Gertz, William E. Good, Enoch E. Greassimer, Samuel A. Groff, James P. Hale, John Hartsler, Francis A. Harner, Henry Hartman, Oliver P. Hause, John S. Hiester, George Holenbach, Geo. W. Hughes, Frederick S. Hunter (pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 6, 1863), Henry C. Jones, D. Young Jones, J. E. Jones, Jona. Jones, Elijah F. Keever, Amos K. Kline, Michael Kegrize, Theodore A. Lambert, Charles A. Leopold, William S. Maderra, John A. Marquett, Levi Maltzberger, James P. Mathews, Samuel C. Mayer, John Miltimore, John McGee, Franklin D. Nagle, James Nicholson, Benjamin T. Owen, Charles Palm, George Rank, John H. Rankin, George E. Reeser, William D. Reeser, Lewis Richards, Charles A. Ringle, Henry Rorick, Charles H. Scheaffer, Isaac Shreader, John S. Shreoder, William Shreoder, Andrew Shaaber, Edwin Shalter, Henry W. Shingle, Llewellyn Spohn, William H. Spang, Abner K. Stauffer, Jones O. Thomas, J. Warren Tryon, Julius A. Von Bon Horst, George F. Wells, William M. Wells, Edward Wilkinson, Howard Witman, Charles H. Zeiber, George P. Zeiber.

COMPANY D.

Captain, William D. Smith.
First Lieutenant, Harrison Maltzberger.
Second Lieutenant, Jesse Orr.
First Sergeant, Samuel Parvin.
Sergeants: William H. Parker, James Reck, Jacob H. Apgar, Jacob L. Fritz.
Corporals: Washington Root, William Templin, George W. Armstrong, Henry E. Lewis, Daniel Bitler, Simon W. Moyer, William Rylands, Simon S. Sands.
Musician, Daniel McLane.

Privates.—John Albright, Elijah Bull, Howard Beard, Jacob Blankenbeiler, Webster B. Brombach, William H. Bitler, Aaron Burns, Michael J. Bitler

Thomas Brown, Reuben Brady, Valentine Burns, Franklin C. Brendlinger, George Cox, Theodore Deysher, Thomas Espenshade, John Ellwanger, Christian Ellwanger, Thomas W. Frescolm, Charles R. Gilmore, Nathan Gross, Matthias Geist, Benjamin Hargreaves, Isaac Hawn, Elhannan Hawn, John Hass, Abraham Homan James R. Homan, John G. Houck, John Hartz, William K. Kepner, Harman Keely, Samuel H. Keich, Abraham B. Latshaw, Jacob Leh, Abiah S. Mohr, Isaac S. Moyer, John B. Maxson, John Miller, George S. March, Irwin L. Miller, Jacob H. Major, Nathan Michner, Henry C. Meredith, Jacob Miesee, John O. Myce, James Oneil, Mahlon B. Pott, John Peace, Abraham Quigg, Jacob E. Rehrer, Henry Rehrer, Franklin Royer, William W. Rhoads, Jacob S. Reifsnyder, Lyman Ruth, Daniel C. Roth, Samuel Rapp, Lewis W. Reigner, Oliver N. Shingle, John H. Spittler, Samuel Sponagle, William Switzer, Charles Switzer, Hugh Swift, Zenas M. Savage, Eli Scarlet, Henry Slichter, David Slichter, Edward Samuel, James E. Templin, Charles Turner, Aaron R. Viven, John A. S. Worman, William H. Weidner, George Wanger, Henry W. Westley, John Wallace, Frederick Wittich.

COMPANY E.

Captain, John McKnight.
First Lieutenant, Henry D. Markley.
Second Lieutenant, Edwin L. Mull.
First Sergeant, William T. Hain.
Sergeants: Samuel R. Markley, Abraham U. Hain, Francis M. Jones, Thomas G. Hill.
Corporals: Albert Ritter, Augustus Garber, Edward C. Eben, George R. Maltzberger, Augustus Moser, William S. Yocum, Samuel R. Depplen, Samuel Stackhouse.
Musicians: George W. Young, Daniel A. Boas.

Privates.—Henry W. Adams, Charles C. Briner, Cyrus Bitner, William A. Borrell, Alfred F. Bertram, Daniel F. Bressler, Henry F. Beckley, John B. Bauman, George H. Bucher, Joseph Blankhorn, Rogers Clark, David Dehart, John Dunn, James W. Earl, James A. Fegely, Adam L. Fisher, Samuel M. Gring, Isaac S. Gerhart, Hezekiah K. Gaul, Peter R. Grimes, Alfred Glaze, Thomas Geiger, Francis H. Hinnershotz, John H. Hemmig, Alexander L. Hiester, Chas. A. Hildebrand, George M. Hain, Charles H. Heilaman, Peter Y. Heckman, Leo J. Hess, Anthony W. Heller, Cyrus Hughes, Morris Helmes, Horace Longenecker, William D. Lambert, Daniel Lerch, Gustavus Lundt, John Leese, Benneville H. Miller, Albert J. Mason, John H. Machmer, Adam S. Miller, Franklin Menkhous, Charles Newkirk, Francis Ott, Moses M. Price, John A. Rush, Cyrus H. Rothenberger, Lewis Ruth, Lawrence Ressler, James A. Renfrew, William R. Sallade, Daniel Shaeffer, Henry H. Sharman, Jefferson B. Sherk, Theodore R. Stackhous, James H. Summons, David G. Steinruck, William Umbenhauer, Daniel R. Van Reed, Anthony Wagner, Alexander Werner (pro to sergt.-maj. July 6, 1863), Lawrence Wetman, Jared G. Yernall, John S. Zeller.

COMPANY F.

Captains: Bently H. Smith (pro. to maj. July 6, 1863), John M. Barclay.
First Lieutenant, J. Henry Wells.
Second Lieutenant, Mordecai E. Morris.
First Sergeant, George M. Shingle.
Sergeants: Edward W. De Haven, Thomas Kurtz, Joseph M. Jackson, Jonathan Gray.
Corporals: Benjamin Witman, Joseph F. Moore, Joseph J. Rogers, David J. Bruner, George H. Brinley, Smith A. McCord, Ephraim E. James, Henry H. Dengler.
Musician, Howard McCord.

Privates.—Henry Ames, David R. Byler, Lewis Boyd, Jacob Bender, Jacob Benner, George S. Broadbent, George Clingaman, Samuel T. Cochel, William Derr, George Deichly, David Davis, Sampson Dain, William Everhart, John Goodman, James Gillespie, William Gillespie, George Geiger, Benjamin Griffith, Leonard Garman, Milton Z. Geiger, Jacob S. Hughes, James Henry, Clark Heatherly, Lemon Hamilton, George Haas, Edward Hawk, George Hart, Edward Hadley, J. Allen James, John Long, John Morris, Robert L. Morgan, William H. Marsh, Conrad Marks, William Mattus, Washington Myers, Daniel Piersol, Joseph Parker, George Plank, Peter E. Plank, Samuel Plank, Jacob B. Retten, William W. Ridgway, Elijah B. Retten, William Simmers, John Spencer, Robert G. Smith, Frank Shingle, David Sands, John Sheeler, Smith Talbot, Peter Triretts, Bentley West, Amos Witman, George A. Wolf, Samuel Walley, Westley Wilson, Isaac Westley, Isaiah Westley, Thomas Witman, Slater Yocum.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Samuel A. Haines.
First Lieutenant, William S. Hollenbach.
Second Lieutenant, John A. Moyer.
First Sergeant, George H. Gerrett.
Sergeants: Samuel W. Zeiber, Adam S. Hollenbach, Cyrus J. Hunter, Samuel A. Lenhart.
Corporals: Penrose W. Mengle, Llewellyn Kaufman, Alfred F. Haas, Tillman Keinard, Franklin Ludwig, Joseph H. Tobias, Charles Murphy, Mahlon Baker.
Musicians: Samuel I. Kaufman, Franklin Saul.

Privates.—John W. Anderson, Jonathan Anderson, Daniel B. Altenderfer, Samuel Bell, Aaron S. Boyer, Cyrus Butler, William Boards, James Butler, Volney Bell, James Baum, George N. Bucks, Franklin Clark, Jacob Clay, Gabriel Ege, George Gernaut, James Gambler, John H. Gehret, Alexander Glassmyer, Howard Gift, Randolf Goodman, Aaron R. Hahn, William A. Himelrich, Jacob R. Hill, William

Herbst, John K. Howden, John S. Hollenbach, Jacob Hill, Simon Haines, John Johenning, Leonard Koucher, Josiah Kerns, Charles M. Ketner, James Koch, Charles Kerns, Amos Kaufman, Samuel Kaufman, Jacob Kemp, Thomas R. Keim, William Leib, Jacob Minard, Jeremiah Mengle, Joseph Martz, John Moll, Charles S. Mohr, Jacob J. Mohr, Isaac Markes, George Medler, Wilson R. Merkle, Jeremiah S. Passin, Jacob Phillips, William F. Rode, Augustus Rickenbach, James Rickenbach, Reuben Rickenbach, Jacob Reel, Jacob M. Rahn, William Rahn, Lewis Rahn, Frederick Road, Thomas J. Rapp, Monroe Reber, John S. Rothermel, George S. Reber, Chas. S. Reber, Levi Snyder, William H. Staudtler, James Shell, Josiah Stock, Lewis Smith, Daniel B. Stoudt, John H. Wise, Franklin Williams, George R. Wiley, David Warer, David Whiskeymen, Jacob S. Yoder, Henry Zweyer, Allen Zeiber.

COMPANY H.

Captain, John Obold.
First Lieutenant, James H. Trexler.
Second Lieutenant, D. Horace Schall.
First Sergeant, John B. Fair.
Sergeants: George J. Obenhauser, David Lingle, Aaron S. Wright, Daniel D. Lerch.
Corporals: Peter Betz, Hiram Evans, Jacob S. Moyer, Alfred Stewart, Milton Roy, Richard W. Watkinson, James O'Neill, Irvin G. Seyfert.
Musicians: John W. Roy, Thomas Wall.

Privates.—Conrad Anthony, Frederick Aeichler, Lewis Arsell, James H. Bender, Charles Bronschat, Joseph Briner, John D. Baus, Alfred D. Boas, Wm. B. Bechtol, James Dunkin, Charles Derr, William Edinger, Peter Edinger, Jacob Everhardinger, Franklin Eisenhart, William Evans, Philip Egle, George Eisenbeis, Jacob Fry, Henry Fry, Bently Fry, Lewis Fry, Jacob Fehr, Jared Hoyer, Lewis Haberacker, Abram Heifer, Frederick Heifer, John Huber, Samuel B. Jones, Evan James, Edward Kleh, Darlington Kulp, John Keller, Reuben Kissinger, Augustus Kissinger, Lewis H. Kaufman, Samuel Kissig, Jacob H. Kunsman, Joseph Leilrook, Joseph Moyer, John Medlar, William Mohr, Michael Mutter, Peter Null, Hiram Nachbrieb, Zacharias Oswald, Peter F. Phillippi, Henry Row, Charles Ruth, Daniel Reed, Jacob S. Rahn, Aaron Randall, Henry W. Rhodes, John Staab, John Sweimler, Alfred Spears, John C. Smith, Henry T. Stauffer, William Spohn, Samuel Shelwerdine, Cornelius Trollinger, Harrison Thomas, Nathan Whitney, Edward B. Willeston, Samuel W. Wise, Henry W. Wentzel, Nehemiah Willits, Walter Waid, John Westly, William Weiler, James Yergey, Geo. Yeager.

COMPANY I.

Captains: Edward Bailey (pro. to Q. M., July 6, 1863), Franklin B. Kern.
First Lieutenant: Jared Schwanger.
Second Lieutenant: John White.
First Sergeant: George Rotz.
Sergeants: James Thompson, Davis K. Irey, William Seidel, Charles Miller.
Corporals: George B. Kupp, Thomas E. Conner, Thomas Surles, Frederick R. Lindeeukle, John Alderman, Charles Rattew, John Seaboldt, Jr., James M. Ellis.
Musician: William Nagle.

Privates.—Michael Albright, Ammon Albright, Henry A. Beitencup, Levi Bush, David Boyer, Chas. Bland, Jas. Bridegam, Zachary Bishop, Geo. Bower, Samuel Bower, Thomas Carlin, Thomas Care, Levi Cramp, Henry Care, William Cadwalader, Albert Deeds, Jos. Dilcamp, Samuel Fair, Harrison Firing, Charles Glass, Allen Grubb, Lewis Grant, George W. Gilbert, Emanuel Grubb, Henry Houck, William Herner, William Hawkins, Franklin Hole, Henry Heims, Henry Hook, Samuel Harrison, Price Hoffman, Elam D. Hook, Henry Hahn, Jas. B. A. Irwin, George Irey, Lewis H. Ingram, Francis B. Jones, Perry Jones, Henry Kline, Samuel Kring, David Kline, Benjamin F. Kupp, John Keinard, Wm. Kern, Joseph R. Kerst, Harrison Lichtley, John Lacey, Samuel Leighton, Richard T. Leaf (pro. to com.-sergt. July 6, 1863), Isaac Moore, George Moore, Samuel Moore, Raymon Moore, William Morris, James McMullin, Peter McMullin, Samuel McCallicher, James Paice, John Rodgers, Henry Poe, Caleb K. Rhoads, Peter Root, George Shirey, George Spotts, William Shirey, George Stonemetz, Jacob Z. Stametz, Samuel Turner, William B. Trace, Charles Vanderslice, Jas. Wert, James Yoder, John Yeager.

COMPANY K.

Captain: John Deppen.
First Lieutenant: George M. Moyer.
Second Lieutenant: John A. Fidler.
First Sergeant: John L. Seibert.
Sergeants: James E. Moore, William Hunious, John L. Sharpp, Franklin Fidler.
Corporals: Franklin Shartle, Jno. Sallada, Adam Deppen, John Kendall, John Filbert, Stephen Barge, George Yost, George Taylor.
Musicians: John F. Petree, George Valentine.

Privates.—Peter Althouse, James Anderson, H. William Anderson, John Arnold, Nathan Berkholder, John Bennethun, John Clouse, Jos. Deppen, Franklin Filbert, Michael Filbert, Richard Fisher, John Grimes, Levi Heddinger, Jacob Hosler, John Jennings, Mathias Kalbach, David Kiebach, Charles Kintzer, James Krick, Monroe Kintzer, Isaac Klingler, Henry Kerns, Josiah Leininger, John N. Levy, George F. Miller, John A. Mathew, Henry Mathias, John Mathias, Joseph H. Miller, Jacob McCormick, Lucius Potteiger, Abraham Paffenberger, George Reinoehl, Cyrus Raber, Charles Smith, Adam K. Strunk, Amos Stoudt, Daniel B. Sohl, Albert Seigfried, Gotleib Schwartz, Charles Schaem, William

Scharff, Richard Sohl, Henry Taylor, Simon Voneida, Charles Weigaman, Elias Yonson.

COMPANY G, OF FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

(Regiment organized July 2 8, 1863; discharged August 26, 1863.)

Joseph G. Holmes, captain.
Edward F. Smith, first lieutenant.
Wm. R. Smith, second lieutenant.
Joseph L. Hayward, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Nathan Bear, George R. Hamilton, Henry F. Isett, Madison K. Smith.
Corporals: Anthony Bickle, Franklin Dorward, Reuben S. Heckman, Jeremiah Cronan, Jacob R. Epler, John Hardy, Wallace R. Shollenberger, Charles Smith.
Musicians: Daniel Saul, Thomas C. B. Diehl, Jeremiah Meinder.

Privates.—Wm. H. Bierman, Wm. Bright, Chas. W. Baum, Amos Billman, Alfred Billman, William Berger, Samuel Butterweck, Patrick Baney, Gideon Bower, Daniel B. Bechtel, William Boards, Jacob L. Casper, Isaac P. Cresswell, Edward E. Derr, William Derrick, Samuel K. Epler, Nathan K. Epler, Henry N. Epler, Samuel Esterline, Peter Eighe, John L. Espenshade, James W. Francis, Samuel J. Fry, Benjamin Fink, James A. Fasig, George Graul, Warren C. Guldin, Joseph D. Good, John Q. Geiger, Benjamin Garets, Daniel Greenawald, George Garvin, Henry Gensemer, Lewis Gardner, John D. Hiller, Samuel Hill, George Hinkel, William Haas, Joseph F. Isett, Leonard Kochel, Lewis Kertz, William Kline, Martin Killian, John Kline, Jacob Long, Elias Lins, Joel Lins, Peter A. Lautz, James J. Leibensperger, Henry D. Moyer, John D. Moyer, Geo. Messersmith, Gustavus A. Miller, Isaac Mengel, Levi W. Neischwender, Simon Ritter, Samuel Rowland, William Reese, John Reed, Wm. H. Shirey, James G. Smith, Charles Shollenberger, John M. Shollenberger, Henry W. Shollenberger, Perry E. Strasser, Henry A. Schmeck, Henry A. Swoyer, William Scheiver, Henry Schoch, Franklin Teed, John J. Ulmer, William H. Williams, Franklin E. Willman, John Williams, Har. Wannamacher, Jacob Wertly.

COMPANIES A AND B OF FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

(Regiment organized July 2–13, 1863; discharged August 18–20, 1863).

COMPANY A.

Richmond L. Jones, captain.
Henry M. Keim, first lieutenant.
Henry R. Adams, second lieutenant.
Coleman Wynn, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Van Ransler Barnhart, Matthias McElwee, James Hughes, John McGowan.
Corporals: John Maurer, Isaac Hosler, Francis Ray, Thomas Fix, James Hampshire, William Zeller, Marquis D. L. Adams, William Good.
Musicians: Robert Miller, George Neidly.

Privates.—Isaac Albright, James Ammons, Eli Becker, Hiram F. Bickel, Theodore Breedy, John Breedy, Samuel Bechtel, Rastmus Behrle, Henry Care, Jacob Dampman, James Dampman, John W. Divers, Cornelius Egge, John H. Eirich, Samuel Englehart, Nathan Evans, George W. Evans, Herman Eberhart, Peter Fry, John Griffith, Jacob Hughes, Joseph Hughes, William W. Helfrich, Thomas Jacobs, Charles H. Jackson, Amos S. Keffer, Isaac Krick, George Krick, William Knauer, Henry Long, Elijah Miller, William Moyer, Levi Miller, Charles Nagle, Charles Neff, Samuel O'Boyle, James Parlaman, George F. Roether, Isaac F. Ruth, Oliver Richards, Henry Redman, Charles Rothenberger, Adam Sutzinger, James Sanders, Henry Smith, Daniel Swartz, John Solladi, Samuel Stoneback, John Schnable, Henry Stoudt, John Sponagle, Eli Schnable, John S. Ulrich, Alfred B. Werner, Levi S. Whitman, William Wolf, Levi Werner, William Werner, Reuben Werner, Samuel C. Wagner, Isaac Wann, Henry D. Welsh, George Wittich, Charles Windbidler, Jacob Zellor, Henry Zellor, Samuel Zimmerman, Charles Zimmerman.

COMPANY B.

Jacob Lehman, captain.
Richard Warner, first lieutenant.
Walton K. Hagey, second lieutenant.
James E. Teed, first sergeant.
Sergeants: Frank Goble, Jacob Holl, William H. Worley, Thomas A. Dunkle.
Corporals: Franklin V. Schoener, Aaron S. Yoder, Isaac B. Yeakle, Samuel K. Boyer, Charles A. Golden, Vincent Jenkins, Calvin Whitner, Daniel Hertzog.
Musicians: Edward T. Durell, Samuel Lotz.

Privates.—Henry A. S. Althouse, Thomas Algaier, Cyrus H. Ahrens, Marcus Boyer, Robert L. Bland, William Bowman, G. Benton Beaver (pro. to hos. steward July 6, 1863), Ezra B. Bertolette, James M. Bertolette, Peter Brenner, Samuel Bridegam, William R. Boyer, Samuel B. Becker, Obadiah F. Clouser, Hiram K. Cleaver, Samuel K. Cleaver, William H. Derr, Jacob G. Ehrst, Henry P. Ebling, Aaron M. Francis, Isaac B. Fretz, Joseph Gorgas, William B. Gorgas, Daniel D. Guildin, Daniel Herbst, Franklin Houck, Hamilton Houck, Henry G. Hertzog, Adolph Krauskopf, George H. Kunsman, Jerome J. Kline, David R. Kline, William Lutz, Darius F. Ludwig, James Laucks, Henry G. Landis, John A. Musser, Jefferson H. Muthard, Philip Miller, Thomas M. O'Brien, Jr. (pro. to com.-sergt. July 6, 1863), Thomas Poffman, George Pollhamus, James Rodman, Dallas J. Shoener, Thomas A. Spittler, Henry Schartz, Jacob D. Schollenberger, Joel R. Sayers, Madison Salladi, Alexander H. Siegel, Frederick Sager, James A. Schofield, Dilman Worley, Samuel Weaver, Henry Z. Yerger, Francis Zeiber, David Zimmerly.

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY.

(Mustered in July 3, 1863; discharged August 26, 1863).

William C. Ermentrout, captain.

First Lieutenants, Daniel Kreisher, Jeremiah Seider.

Second Lieutenants, Levi J. Homan, C. Oscar Wagner.

First Sergeant, Edward H. Shearer.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, William Rapp.

Sergeants, Francis Rambo, Henry A. Hinnershitz, William W. Bowers, Frederick H. Phillippi, Jacob Womert, Joseph C. Ermentrout.

Corporals, Henry Opperman, William Harman, William Deas, Nicholas Lott, Joseph Rorke, Otto Mellert, Aaron Deem, William H. Thomas, William Logwood, Benneville Eargood, Aaron Roland, Eli W. Jones.

Buglers, Stephen Sehl, Henry High.

Artificers, John G. Brown, John Gehring, Charles Nemis, Detrich Wittich, John Winters.

Farrier, Albert G. Miller.

Privates.—Washington Ambriester, Philip Burkert, William J. Bobst, Henry Bowman, Joel K. Babb, Richard Burkert, Michael Bright, Jacob Blind, John Bechtel, Henry Call, John F. Coller, Lewis Clouser, Cornelius De Hart, Kilyeon G. Dunkle, Jefferson Dengler, Aaron H. Donkle, Aaron Dease, William H. Engle, Charles H. Ebbert, Peter Eyler, Nicholas Eargood, Mahlon R. Fox, Joseph W. Fair, William Fleming, Jacob Freymoyer, Joshua Faust, Aaron Grautz, Charles W. Gebhard, Augustus Gechter, Reuben Gruff, John Gilbert, Amos Graul, Peter K. Good, Albert H. Goodenough, Johnson Grandle, Jacob Gnau, John Hell, George D. Hoffmaster, Charles Herbein, Samuel Hoffmaster, Nathan Hawk, James Hafer, Franklin Hartman, John Homan, Jacob F. Hunter, Peter W. Helfrich, Daniel Hartman, Francis Habrich, Jarius Herlig, Rudolph High, Henry Jennings, William H. Jennings, Peter Koch, Lewis Kellner, James Kutz, John Kepley, Chas. H. Keeler, Benj. F. Kalbach, Fred. Kern, Daniel Levan (1st), Daniel Levan (2d), Thomas P. Lee, George A. Levan, Wm. D. Livengood, Dallas Leinbach, Godfrey Lutz, Jonas Lessig, Jediah Miller, George A. Massano, Christian Miller, John Mitchell, William Mell, William Miller, Lewis Moore, Jacob A. Miller, Geo. Neihart, Geo. Neff, Henry W. Newcomet, Isaac W. Newcomet, Fred. Printz, James Printz, Nich. Frank. Phillipson, Rhoads, Geo. Roland, H. Roland, J. Ruth, Isaac Rohrbach, J. Reichart, Hiram Riter, David Rhein, John H. Rusk, David Seider, Benjamin Sterling, William Schaffer, George W. Sharpless, Enoch Sailor, Peter A. Shitler, Joseph B. Stauffer, Henry Spohn, Theodore F. H. Seyfert, H. B. Schmeck, Franklin Schaffer, Jacob Sanders, William Toole, John Taylor, George Weber, Jacob F. Weinhard, Daniel H. Wentzel, Jeremiah H. Wentzel, Henry Wunder, Daniel W. Weida, Simon Yerger, Francis Yocum, Henry Yeager, John F. Zeigle, Samuel Zacharias.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

The following four companies from Berks County were in the one hundred days' service, having been enlisted in July, 1864:

Company I, 194th Regt., Capt. Henry E. Quimby.

Company A, 195th Regt., Capt. Henry D. Markley.

Company B, 195th Regt., Capt. Harrison Maltzberger.

Company I, 196th Regt., Capt. George O. Rowbotham.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited in ten counties of the State—Company I having been from Berks County. It was organized at Camp Curtin on July 22, 1864, with the following field officers: James Nagle, colonel; Richards M'Michael, lieutenant colonel; Oscar D. Jenkins, major. On the day of its organization it moved for Baltimore, and upon its arrival there it went into camp in Mankin's Woods. About the 1st of September the regiment moved to Camp Carroll, a mile southwest of the city, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Company I and five other companies of the regiment were stationed at various points in the city for provost duty. Details from the remaining companies, to serve as escorts and guards to rebel prisoners on their way through the city to places of confinement, and for recruits destined for the front, were being constantly made as long as the regiment remained in service. At the expiration of its term the scattered detachments were called in, and it proceeded to Harrisburg, where, on the 6th of November, it was mustered out.

COL. RICHARDS MCMICHAEL is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland and settled in Berks County over one hundred years ago. His father, John McMichael, was born in this county August 27, 1775, and in 1799 married to Ann Mackinson, who was born November 12, 1779. They had issue,—James, born 1800; Naomi, 1801; Isaac, 1803; Alfred, 1805; Andrew, 1810; Richards, February 21, 1816; and Obed, 1818.

Richards McMichael is a native of Robeson township, Berks County. He passed his youth

at home till his fifteenth year, going to school and assisting occasionally at farming, and then entered the carpenter-shop appurtenant to Joanna Furnace, in the township named, as an apprentice. After continuing there for some years he removed to Lancaster County, and at the Connowingo Furnace carried on his trade for several years. In 1837, and for a short time afterwards, he was employed at the Schuylkill Furnace, near Hamburg, and then at the Joburgh, as Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On January 7th he was appointed sergeant-major, and in September following he was promoted to second lieutenant. He participated with his company in every engagement from the surrender of Vera Cruz to the taking of the Gate of Belen, when the victorious army entered the famous capital of Mexico, having distinguished himself upon several occasions by remarkable courage in fierce



Richard McMichael

anna Furnace. In 1839 he settled at Reading, and here he has resided since. His first employment was with Dotterer & Darling, founders, etc., as a pattern-maker, and afterwards with Adam Johnson, in the same vocation, till 1846. The Mexican War having then been begun, and he having been a member of the Reading Artillerists, commanded by Captain Thomas Leoser, a company which had offered its services to the national government, he enlisted and went with his company to Mexico. The company was mustered into service January 5, 1847, at Pitts-

and destructive hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy.[1] After the severe engagement which occurred just before the capture of the city of Mexico many of his comrades lay sick and wounded in a hospital. He was a daily visitor, carrying fruit to them and ministering in various ways to relieve their wants and make them comfortable. In this he showed the true nobility of a brave heart. And his kindness was highly appreciated, for the members of the

[1] See chapter on Mexican War.

company presented him with a sword as a testimonial of their regard. On November 5th he was elected major of his regiment by a very complimentary vote, but owing to misrepresentations he was never commissioned. He was mustered out of service with his company at Pittsburgh, on July 5, 1848, and returned with it to Reading.

Upon his return home he was employed at Johnston's foundry till 1851, and then in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s pattern-shop till 1861. Shortly after his return he was elected brigade inspector of militia, and filled this office very creditably for nine years. When the Civil War began he at first assisted generally in organizing volunteer companies at Reading, and then proceeded to Harrisburg with the Ringgold Light Artillery, his duty as brigade inspector requiring him to see that all the companies in his brigade were at the place of rendezvous, where he was placed in command of the arsenal as chief of ordnance. He held this position until the latter part of April, when the first quota of Pennsylvania (fifteen regiments) was filled, and in the organization of the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers he was elected lieutenant-colonel. He served with the regiment three months. At the close of this service he was appointed lieutenant-colonel by Governor Curtin for the three years' service and mustered in with the Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he continued with this regiment for nearly three years, when, owing to sickness, he was obliged to resign his commission, and he was honorably discharged upon a surgeon's certificate May 19, 1864. Whilst with this regiment its officers presented to him a fine sword and sash as a mark of their esteem for his kindly, courteous disposition, and for his ability and bravery in the performance of his duties. Shortly afterward, July 24, 1864, upon regaining his health, he joined the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the one hundred days' service and was elected lieutenant-colonel. His superior officer was Colonel James Nagle, who had been in the Mexican War as captain of Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the expiration of this term he was mustered out, and upon his return to Reading appointed deputy provost-marshal of this district. He served this position till the close of the war and then resumed his trade as a pattern-maker in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He has continued in this vocation till now, having held the position of foreman since.

In politics Colonel McMichael was formerly a Whig. He became a Republican upon the inception of the Republican party, and he has continued his identity with this party ever since. In 1878 and again in 1880 he received the nomination of his party for the Assembly from the district of Reading. He is a member of the McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R. By nature he is modest and retiring. He has been a resident of Reading for nearly fifty years, and his upright deportment throughout this period has won the high respect of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, November 11, 1849, to Martha Reppard, with the following issue: Winfield Scott, Alfred Henry and Naomi, the latter being now deceased.

COMPANY I.—This company was recruited at Reading, and unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out November 5, 1864.

Henry E. Quimby, capt., must. in July 21, 1864; absent at muster out.

John H. Williams, 1st lieut., must. in July 21, 1864.

David B. Armstrong, 2d lieut., must. in July 21, 1864.

John B. Tobias, 1st sergt., must. in July 21, 1864.

Thomas J. Espenshade, sergt., must. in July 21, 1864.

Henry W. Corbitt, sergt., must. in July 21, 1864.

Jacob T. Kettering, sergt., must. in July 21, 1864.

Edward S. Ashcom, sergt., must. in July 21, 1864; pro. from corp. Sept. 6, 1864.

Charles A. Fagan, sergt., must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.

M. D. Barndollar, corp., must. in July 21, 1864.

J. A. Eichelberger, corp., must. in July 21, 1864.

George H. Corbin, corp., must. in July 21, 1864.

James R. Homan, corp., must. in July 21, 1864.

Samuel D. Williams, corp., must. in July 21, 1864.

Daniel Kilpatrick, corp., must. in July 21, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864.

Samuel D. Trembath, corp., must. in July 21, 1864; pro. to. corp. Sept. 6, 1864.

Cyrus Riffle, corp., must. in July 21, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864.

Thomas P. Lee, corp., must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.

John B. Penrod, corp., must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
William Snyder, musician, must. in July 21, 1864.
Frank McCoy, musician, must. in July 21, 1864.

Privates.

Frank M. Amos, must. in July 21, 1864.
Joseph M. Armstrong, must. in July 21, 1864.
Allison Abbott, must. in July 21, 1864.
Jacob Auman, must. in July 21, 1864.
John S. Bechtel, must. in July 21, 1864.
Amos H. Beard, must. in July 21, 1864.
William G. Barndollar, must. in July 21, 1864.
Joseph Bayer, must. in July 21, 1864.
Jacob S. Biddle, must. in July 21, 1864.
Jacob S. Baker, must. in July 21, 1864.
Harmond Clouse, must. in July 21, 1864.
Fer. Chamberlain, must. in July 21, 1864.
Irvin B. Cleaver, must. in July 21, 1864.
Fr. W. Cleaveland, must. in July 21, 1864.
Jacob H. Castner, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. Sept. 6, 1864, organization unknown.
William Cramer, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Alexander Clark, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Benjamin Donaldson, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. Sept. 6, 1864, organization unknown; disch. by G. O. July 22, 1865.
William Fulton, must. in July 21, 1864.
Benjamin H. Grove, must. in July 21, 1864.
Levi M. Gockley, must. in July 21, 1864.
Erastus J. Gump, must. in July 21, 1864.
Andrew B. Garner, must. in July 21, 1864.
Thomas G. Garner, must. in July 21, 1864.
Levi P. Garrett, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Washington Hall, must. in July 21, 1864.
Samuel G. Hetrick, must. in July 21, 1864.
William Henershitz, must. in July 21, 1864.
John C. Hamer, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. Sept. 6, 1864, organization unknown.
James M. Isett, must. in July 21, 1864.
James A. Ibach, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Thomas Jacobs, must. in July 21, 1864.
Joseph Jessner, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Elijah Kettering, must. in July 21, 1864.
Samuel B. Kauffman, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
William Leonard, must. in July 21, 1864.
Joshua T. Lucas, must. in July 21, 1864.
Daniel Linderman, must. in July 21, 1864.
William P. Long, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Frank M. Masters, must. in July 21, 1864.
William J. Masters, must. in July 21, 1864.
John Morris, must. in July 21, 1864.
Henry Myers, must. in July 21, 1864.
Nelson Moore, must. in July 21, 1864.
William McMahan, must. in July 21, 1864.
L. H. Peck, must. in July 21, 1864.
Henry C. Penrod, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
William B. Reed, must. in July 21, 1864.
Simon L. Repogle, must. in July 21, 1864
Jacob M. Rahn, must. in July 21, 1864.
John B. Richards, must. in July 21, 1864.
Adam S. Ritchey, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
John C. Sparks, must. in July 21, 1864.
John Sparks, must. in July 21, 1864.
Henry Swarts, must. in July 21, 1864.
Calvin L. Snare, must. in July 21, 1864.
John W. Swarts, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Jacob E. Steeley, must. in July 21, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Augustus Skipper, must. in July 21, 1864.
Thomas Werts, must. in July 21, 1864.
Benjamin F. Whitman, must. in July 21, 1864.
Charles R. Whitehead, must. in July 21, 1864.
Richard Williams, must. in July 21, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was principally recruited in Lancaster County in July, 1864, to serve for a period of one hundred days. It included two companies, A and B, from Berks County. It was organized at Camp Curtin, on the 24th of July. Oliver C. James, of Company B, was elected major. On the day of its organization it proceeded to Baltimore. After a halt of three days there it moved on to Monocacy Junction, where, for a period of two months, it was engaged in guarding the bridge which spanned the creek, and the lines of railway; and it was thoroughly drilled and instructed—for many of the officers and men had no previous military training. On the 1st of October it proceeded to Berkley County, West Virginia, and was posted along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at North Mountain Station, where it remained till the expiration of its term of service. Three hundred of the men re-enlisted to serve for one year, who were consolidated in three companies and remained on duty under the command of Captain Henry D. Markley, of Company A; subsequently seven other companies were recruited, and they together were re-organized as the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, with Captain Markley

as major. It performed guard duty at Kabletown, Berryville and Staunton. At the latter place the three veteran companies were mustered out in the middle of June, 1865.

COMPANY A.—This company was recruited at Reading, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered in July 16, 1864, and mustered out November 4, 1864. Those marked with a star (*) were transferred to Company A, One Hundred and Ninty-fifth (one year) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, November, 1864.

Captain, Henry D. Markley.*
First Lieutenant, William H. Krick.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel Parvin.*
First Sergeant, John Moore.
Sergeants: John Phillips, Martin Wagner,* James L. Hess,* Samuel A. Groff.*
Corporals: William Wanner, Gideon F. Egner, George Miller, George M. Hain, William H. German, Samuel Addison, Thomas Hart,* Theodore Dysher.*
Musicians: Daniel Boas,* Zachary T. Bittings.*

Privates.—Conrad Anthony, William A. Archer,* Henry W. Adams,* William Biehle, Mahlon Boyer, Alfred Berkheimer, John L. Bard,* John Bower, Amos M. Bonsell, Daniel Cole, Daniel L. Carey,* Frank Carlton, Edward T. Durell, Benjamin Dunn,* James B. Davis,* Edward D. Drury, James Darling, Lewis Estline, Charles F. Edinger,* Charles Fisher, Andrew Fegley, John Fields,* Benjamin Graham, John Gretzinger, Joseph Gray, William Good, William Gottsall, Charles Gallagher,* Jackson Gritner,* Henry Hayden, Martin Hiester, Henry J. Horn, (absent, sick, at muster -out), Amos F. D. Hook,* George Harner,* Emanuel Irwin,* Lewis D. Johnson,* Bentley Kutz,* Morgan Miller,* Albert J. Mason,* George McCorkhill, Daniel J. McLean, Levi Newphey, George H. Pent, Hiram Parker, H. M. M. Richards, Daniel Ringler, David L. Rittew, Thomas Rogers, John Ruth, Thomas Richards,* John Rodgers,* Jasper H. Rockey (died at Relay House, Md., September 11, 1864), Peter Smith, Theodore Stackhouse, Joseph H. Seiverd,* John Seidle,* Edward Sallada,* Francis Schwinger,* Chas. W. Talbot, Franklin Teed, Aaron R. Viven, Thomas T. Viven, Horace M. Weeks, Frederick Wagner,* Perry J. Waleslagle,* Paul Witmer,* Emanuel Weirich.

COMPANY B.—This company was recruited at Reading, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered in July 16, 1864, and mustered out November 4, 1864. Those marked with a star (*) were transferred to Company A One Hundred and Ninety-fifth (one year) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 1864.

Captain, Harr'n Maltzberger.
First Lieutenant, James B. Harpser.
Second Lieutenant, Oliver C. James, pro. to maj. July 24, 1864.
First Sergeant, John A. Buch, commissioned 2d lieut. July 24, 1864; not must.
Sergeants: Jesse Shirey, Peter McManus, Simon Buch (pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 24, 1864) William Ulrich.*
Corporals: John Wamsher, Chester K. Belding, William H. Thomas, John Ziegler, Alex. S. Hiester, W. R. Shollenberger, Isaac D. Sherer, Amos R. Davis.*
Musician, Thomas Wright.

Privates.—Charles Bobst, William Bickel, Anthony Blecher, Samuel P. Borkey, Emanuel Beicher,* Geo. Call, Charles Coleman, Frederick Crook, Wheeler C. Durham, Harrison Dickinson,* John Eder, Henry J. Fink, Franklin Frey, John Fernsler,* D. S. Greenawalt, John R. Gift, William Grant, John D. Grim,* William Gable,* Joseph Gable,* Robert Gift, Albert S. Haak, Lausiscus Hill, Aaron H. Hetrich, Solomon Houder, Joseph F. Isett, Wm. H. Jennings, Frederick M. Krebs, Jeremiah Kline,* Isaac M. Leeds, Albert A. Leaman, Daniel Levan, Milton Ludwig, William Lindeman, Wm. T. Mercer, Jeremiah S. Mengle, Henry Miller, David Mock, Jacob Miller, William Maguire, Howard McCord, Wm. McDermott, John O. Nyce, Geo. W. Newkirk, George Rank, Wm. H. Raser, Davis B. Ream, Henry Ribble, George Ribble, Lewis Rentschler, Ernest Reiche,* William F. Rhoades,* Adam Rice,* Emanuel Richards, David G. Steinruck, James E. Stafford, Andrew Shaaber, Benjamin F. Seidle, Dieter Shalter, William Sallade, John H. Spittler,* Jacob Schlussor,* George F. Strouse,* George Spotts,* John H. Thomas, Franklin Williams, Nehemiah Willitts, Henry Whitman, Israel Weatzel, Aaron Wright, Samuel Y. Weaver, Jona. Y. Weaver, Joseph Walter, Henry Weatzel, Daniel Weiland,* James Yergy.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Union League, at Philadelphia, to serve for one hundred days, and it was known as the Fifth Union League Regiment. It included Company I, of Berks County. It was organized at Camp Cadwalader on July 20, 1864, and a week later proceeded to Camp Bradford, near Baltimore. About the middle of August it moved by rail to Chicago, Ill., where it performed guard duty at Camp Douglass, a large number of prisoners of war having been confined there. Early in November it returned to Philadelphia, and was thence ordered to duty at Fort Delaware. It was mustered out

of service at Philadelphia on November 17, 1864.

COMPANY I.

(Recruited at Reading; mustered in July 13, 1864; mustered out November 17, 1864.)

Captain, G. S. Rowbotham.
First Lieutenant, Mahlon Shaaber.
Second Lieutenant, John Wesley.
First Sergeant, Edward S. Earley.
Sergeants: Nicholas Seitzinger, Adam Trivitts, Francis Hyneman, David Bingeman.
Corporals: Charles A. Keever, Adam Shaaber, Lewis Koch, Hiram Nachtriet, Harrison Peck, George Ritner, William A. Boyer, Hiram Fritch.
Musicians: John Seyfert, Arthur Wells.

Privates.—Samuel Adams, Nicholas Burkhart, George M. Boyer, Edward Brady, Robert Bell, James G. Bobst, Martin Brouch, Charles Colp, John Cronan, William Calvert, Joseph Condon (pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 22, 1864), Frederick Couturer, Charles Deininger, John G. Durand, Elwood Dickinson, Jas. A. Eisenbise, George Eisenbise, George Engle, Howard Fisher, Thomas Fair, Charles A. Grant, Reuben Gruff, Mahlon Good, George P. Groves, Edward F. Gentner, Francis Hoyer, Jacob A. Hamilton, Daniel Haine, Albert Herzog, Christian Haddock, Henry C. Jones, James Jones, Edward Jacoby, Theodore Keen, Samuel Kutz, James Kilpatrick, John Kissinger, Patrick Kelly (trans. to Co. D, Aug. 1, 1864), William Lewis, James Longacre, William Longlott, Z. Taylor Lacy, Henry C. Ludwick, George Mason, James Moore, Winfield S. Miller, Marshall Miller, Peter McNoon, William McLaughlin, Adam McCove, George Nagle, William H. Nail, Zacharias Oswald, James O'Neil, Edward Pettit, Joseph Purchase, Alexander Price, Peter Price, Thomas Quinn, Francis Ray, Lawrence Resler, Henry Row, Charles Rogers, Franklin Roberts, James O. Rooke, William Souders, Albert Stroud, John Seitzinger, Thomas Stafford, John Steely, Lawrence Whiteman, John Wells, Thomas R. Werner, Henry L. Wolfskill, Jacob Wolfskill, Samuel White, Francis Young.

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

The following six volunteer companies were from Berks County in the one year's service, having been enlisted in August, 1864:

Co. B, 205th Regt., Capt. Joseph G. Holmes.
Co. E, 205th Regt., Capt. William F. Walter.
Co. H, 205th Regt., Capt. Franklin Schmehl.
Co. D, 198th Regt., Capt. Isaac Schroeder.
Co. G, 198th Regt., Capt. William L. Guinther.
Co. F, 192d Regt., Capt. John Teed.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

Companies B, E and H of this regiment were recruited in Berks County. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, on September 2, 1864, field officers were selected, including William F. Walter, captain of Company E, as lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter had served in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment. On the 5th the regiment left Harrisburg, proceeded to Washington, crossed the Potomac, and went into camp at Fort Corcoran. At the end of a week it moved to Camp Distribution, and taking in charge thirteen hundred recruits and drafted men there, proceeded with them by transports to City Point. It was engaged in picketing from the left of the army line to the James, and in building forts and earth-works for the defense of City Point, nearly the entire regiment being called to duty daily. On October 9th it was ordered to the Army of the James, and at the end of twenty days, during which it was employed on picket duty, it returned and proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac. With five other new Pennsylvania regiments, it formed a provisional brigade, commanded by General Hartranft, and was attached to the Ninth Corps. Early in December this brigade moved to the relief of the Second and Fifth Corps, which were threatened with an attack by the enemy, while out upon a demonstration on the left. On December 15th the six regiments composing this brigade were organized into a division, which became the Third of the Ninth Corps, composed of two brigades. The Two Hundred and Fifth was in the Second Brigade. General Hartranft commanded the division, and General Parke the corps. With the exception of occasional marches to the left, in support of aggressive movements, the regiment remained in camp, near Fort Prescott, on the Army Line Railroad during the winter, where it was engaged in drill and fatigue duty.

Before daylight, on the morning of March 25, 1865, the regiment was summoned to arms, and ordered to stand in readiness to move upon the first signal, the enemy having broken through the line on Wilcox's front, and captured Fort Steadman. General Hartranft was quickly upon the ground where further disaster threatened, and gathering in the regiments of his division, attacked and checked the victori-

ous onset of the enemy. The Two Hundred and Fifth was ordered to move down a ravine which ran in the rear of the captured line, and opposite Fort Haskell, halted under cover, holding in support the rest of the line, which was hotly engaged. For nearly an hour it was forced to stand in waiting. Finally, when all his plans for a combined assault had been perfected, General Hartranft gave the signal to charge, and with a united front, and with the greatest determination and daring, the lines moved on, sweeping everything before them, and regaining all that was lost. The Two Hundred and Fifth moved at once to the support of the charging column, and held a large number of prisoners, small arms and one battle-flag. The loss, fortunately, was but slight, being but ten wounded.

Of the part taken by the Two Hundred and Fifth, in the final assault upon the works before Petersburg, on the morning of the 2d of April, an idea will be best gained by the following extract from Captain Holmes' official report: "On the night of the 1st instant, at eleven o'clock, the regiment was ordered to form on the color line in front of the camp, Major Morrow in command. At one o'clock A.M., of the 2d the regiment was moved towards, and on the Plank Road in rear of Fort Sedgwick, halted some time, and then advanced by the right of the fort in the covered way and formed in line of battle, with the Two Hundred and Seventh in front, directly in rear of our picket line. The order was given to charge the enemy's works at daylight, which was gallantly accomplished. The regiment captured Battery 30, with a number of prisoners. A battle-flag was also captured by Private John Lilly, of Company F, who acted very gallantly throughout the engagement. This flag was forwarded to General Hartranft's headquarters with a statement of its capture. Our colors were planted on the works, and remained there until the regiment was relieved. At this time Major Morrow received a severe wound in the foot, and was taken off the field. I then assumed command, and remained with the regiment in the works, repulsing several charges made by the enemy during the day, and at night assisted in placing the abatis in front of our works, under a severe enfilading fire from the enemy, remaining upon the line until two o'clock on the following morning, when I was ordered to move with the regiment to the rear of our picket line." In the advance upon the hostile works, and in driving out the enemy and holding the line when captured, the regiment was exposed to a fearful fire of infantry and artillery, from the effect of which it suffered heavy losses. Two officers, Lieutenants Henry A. Lower and David B. Roberts, and twenty-two enlisted men were killed, six officers and ninety-one enlisted men were wounded, one officer, Lieutenant Samuel L. Hughes, of Company E, mortally, and five men were missing,—an aggregate loss of one hundred and twenty-six.

At daylight the regiment was ordered to advance towards Petersburg, but everywhere the evidences of a general evacuation were observable, and, on arriving within the city, it was found that the enemy had fired it in several places. By the aid of the fire companies the flames were subdued and the bridges crossing the Appomattox were saved. At noon the regiment returned to its former camp, and, striking tents, started with the division to follow up the advantage. The progress to Burkesville Junction was slow, the command being charged with the repair of the South Side Railroad as it went, and with keeping open this line of communication with the main body of the army. The regiment remained at Burkesville until after the surrender of the rebel armies in the east and hostile operations were at an end. It then proceeded *via* City Point to Alexandria, and encamped at Seminary Hill, where it was mustered out of service on June 2d.

COMPANY B.—This company was mustered out June 2, 1865, except where otherwise noted.

Joseph G. Holmes, capt., must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Samuel L. Hughes, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 28th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Peter A. Lantz, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by S. O. May 15, 1865.
James E. Teed, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 15, 1864.
John B. Fair, sergt., must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Alexander R. Lace, sergt., must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Henry A. Wix, sergt., must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

James Long, sergt., must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
Henry Wann, corp., must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
Joel Hinkle, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
George H. Price, corp., must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Thomas Lincoln, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
Charles Richards, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
George E. Morris, corp., must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Cyrus Baker, corp., must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
T. H. Rothenberger, corp., must. in Aug. 18, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Adam K. Hess, musician, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
Albert Hoberocker, musician, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Privates.

John E. Augstadt, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Albert Augstadt, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
William Augstadt, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Henry R. Adams, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
James B. Adams, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
William Adams, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
John Agen, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Wellington Boyer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
David Borrell, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Frederick Bard, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Mark Boyer, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Adam C. Bentz, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Samuel Bernhart, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
James R. Boyer, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. Sept. 2, 1864.
John Cullen, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
William Deckert, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Levi A. Davis, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
James B. Eckert, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
John Endy, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
D. F. Espenshade, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Hiram Evans, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
James Eidle, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., sec. D, div. C, grave 86.
Harrison Foreman, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Benjamin Fehr, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Shaw Frew, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
John Fair, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
John G. Gohr, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
Urias Gambber, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Jonathan Groff, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Nathan Gross, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
Mahlon Houck, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
George Haines, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Charles Hynerman, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Peter Heckman, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Winfield Holmes, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Adam Hepp, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Henry Howard, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Joseph Hays, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
John Karey, must. in Aug. 23, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
William C. Kline, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Samuel Kirby, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Daniel Kaufman, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1864.
John Kane, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
Daniel Killeon, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Aaron Leas, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
John S. Ludwig, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Joseph Lacy, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
George Moore, must. in Aug. 25, 1864.
Simon Miller, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
David Moyer, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Samuel B. Moore, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Jesse R. Miller, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Robert L. Morgan, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
John Moore, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
James Miller, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
Jacob McDonough, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Thomas McComb, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 18, 1865.
James McLain, not on muster-out roll.
William R. Nein, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Daniel R. Nein, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
John Nestell, must. in Aug. 15, 1864.
Charles W. Phleger, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Isaac H. Richwine, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Joel Reiter, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Daniel Richard, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Frank R. Rhoades, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Effenger N. Rhoades, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
George S. Reigle, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
John A. Ruth, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
John Rainard, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
F. E. Reifsynder, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Joseph C. Rambo, must. in June 21, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 51st Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Henry Rutter, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Lemon Sellers, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
William Shetly, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Samuel K. Scull, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
John Smith, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
William Syfert, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Frank Simon, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; died near Hancock Station, Va., Dec. 17, 1864.
George Thomas, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
Edward B. Willeston, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Andrew S. Werner, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
Jonathan K. Woomer, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Lewis Weidner, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Hiram P. Yeager, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Daniel Yeager, must. in Aug 23, 1864.

COMPANY E.

(Mustered in April 25, 1864, and mustered out June 2, 1865.)

William F. Walter, captain, pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 2, 1864.

Richard Boone, captain, pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1864; brev. capt. April 2, 1865.
George L. Knepp, 1st lieutenant, pro. from 2d Lieut. Sept. 2, 1864.
William J. Smith, 2d lieutenant; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 2, 1864.
Richard B. Hause, 1st sergeant; pro. from sergt. Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sergeants: John K. Miller, John A. McConnell, Daniel Briner, Jacob Henning.
Corporals: Wellington Markley, Thomas Sassaman, Samuel Trayn, Nicholas Cramer, Lewis Wingert, Benjamin Lash, Henry Schmeck, J. D. Liebensperger.
Musicians: Albert Bechtel, George W. Young.

Privates.—John Barr, Frederick Barbelein, Henry D. Boger, Louis Bower, Daniel Bridegam, Lafayette Bright, Jacob Blum, Henry Brouch, Theodore Burkert, John Busser, Jonathan W. Butz, Simon C. Benner,[1] Terrence Callaghan, William Callbach, Peter Carl, Henry Christian, William Cook, Henry Ebling, Levi Endy, Charles Engle, Philip Engstetler, John Ettingehause, Jeremiah Fair, John Fisher, Joseph Foreman, Isaac Francis, Michael Fries, John M. Gift, Robert M. Gift, Henry Groff, John Hartman, Charles Heilman, John Hiller, John Homan, Charles Huhn,[2] John Johnson, Alexander Johnson,[2] John Kramer, John Kroppenbacher, Henry Kepner, Edmund Leaf,[3] John Machmer, Conrad Mathias, Sebastian Markart, Valentine Miller, Robert Mills, Hugh Murray, Charles Miller,[2] Michael Murray,[4] John Maier,[5] Christian Miller,[6] William Printz, Thomas Reber, Henry Regenfuse, Oliver Richards, Conrad Reinhart, F. Rodenberger, Henry Roland, Christian Ruoss, John F. Rheiner, Thomas Reese,[7] Thomas Rheily,[8] Jacob Siebenheifer, Joseph Shaw, Peter Shild, Henry Smith, Henry B. Smith, Daniel B. Snyder, George Sterr, Mayberry Swoyer, Jacob Sanders, Enoch Saylor, Uriah Slechter, Samuel Treisch,, Thomas Troop, Adam Usner, Abraham Wahl, Peter R. Walter, Henry Wesner, Francis Wiest,[9] Reuben Wous, Bernard Wittich, John Williams, Franklin Yeager, Franklin Yates, James Young, John Zimmerman.

COMPANY H.—This company was mustered out June 2, 1865, except where it is otherwise stated.

[1] Mustered in Sept. 2, 1864.
[2] Mustered in Aug. 15, 1864.
[3] Mustered in Sept. 5, 1864.
[4] Mustered in Aug. 12, 1864.
[5] Mustered in Aug. 19, 1864.
[6] Mustered in Aug. 28, 1864.
[7] Mustered in Aug. 16, 1864.
[8] Mustered in Aug. 20, 1864.
[9] Mustered in Aug. 29, 1864.

Franklin Schmehl, capt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
David B. Roberts, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
George W. White, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Irwin S. Philips, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. May 11, 1865.
Joseph Olds, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Peter Hampele, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Joseph R. Koenig, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
August L. Yeager, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John M. Kleeman, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Josiah H. K. Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Obadiah Clouser, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Daniel R. Totheroh, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
William L. Heafer, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Peter K. Harbach, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Daniel Sanders, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
George Harman, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
William Herline, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Ephraim K. Brosey, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Samuel Wentzel, musician, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Row, musician, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

Privates.

Thomas S. Allgaier, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Isaac Albright, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Robert Andrews, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.
John Ashton, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.
Reuben Brady, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
George B. Britton, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Richard H. Bohn, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
George W. Bowers, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
George Boyer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Henry Bowers, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John B. Becker, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Henry Bitner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Henry Briney, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Thos. G. Barnes, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Charles Bechtel, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
J. C. Bartholomew, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Thomas Brady, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; not accounted for.
Franklin Callman, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Jacob Conrad, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
James F. Coxell, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Wellington Diehl, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
James Dreibelbeis, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
David L. Evans, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Edward B. Fry, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Philip Freese, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

Charles Fry, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Jacob Fritz, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Charles Faron, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Simon P. Fink, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Jesse S. Gross, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Isaac Graeff, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Lewis Godfrey, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 22, 1865.
Daniel Garver, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Augustus Grote, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Henry Haas, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Haas, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
William H. Hains, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Reuben Hole, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Charles Harper, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Thomas Hollin, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Elias D. Hoch, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
William Harvey, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Francis Huber, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; not accounted for.
Reuben Keller, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Jacob Klink, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Charles R. Koenig, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Edward Kelly, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
John Kochler, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
John Kelly, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Henry Koeing, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
John J. Levi, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; died, date unknown.
John Lynch, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
John Lloyd, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; not accounted for.
John D. Metler, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Andrew Marr, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
George Machamer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Jacob Markley, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Isaac Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Murray, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Amos Myers, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Amos Machamer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Charles McCormick, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
James McGinley, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Cornelius McMakin, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John H. Neff, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Cornelius S. Ox, must in Sept. 2, 1864.
William O'Boyle, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
William Palm, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
William Plunkett, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Abra'm Pilkington, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 51st Regt. P. V., May 28, 1865.
John B. Quimby, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Reedy, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Henry Reider, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John H. Roth, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Levi Rothenberger, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
William Ray, must. in Sept. 27, 1864.
Cornelius B. Stamm, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Benjamin Sweezey, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Lewis Smith, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Savage, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Franklin Seiders, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Seidel, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Herman Summers, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Valentine Steltz, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Charles Smith, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
P. S. Trumbower, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersourg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Wm. O. Whitman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Jacob Wertz, must. in Sept. 2. 1864.
James G. Weidner, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Wilson, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Jared G. Yarnell, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited at Philadelphia during the summer of 1864 under auspices of the Union League to enter service for one year. It included Companies D and G from Berks County. It was organized September 9, 1864, and September 19th following it proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. Upon its arrival it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Corps.

The battle of Peeble's Farm opened on the 30th, and here the regiment had its first baptism of fire. It had scarcely got into position, when incessant volleys of musketry and artillery opened upon it from a wood in front, where the enemy was posted. Advancing at once to the attack, the regiment opened fire, and, though little accustomed to the terrible ordeal to which it was subjected, succeeded, by hard fighting, in driving the enemy from the first line of works, inflicting a severe loss upon him. Breast-works

were immediately thrown up, and the regiment continued heavily engaged until October 2d, when it moved up near the enemy's works. Here for five hours it held its ground under a severe fire. It was then withdrawn a short distance, and again threw up works, and on the following day went into camp half a mile to the rear. On the 27th it moved with the corps for a demonstration upon the South Side Railroad. With four days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition to the man, it moved at daylight, and after five hours' toilsome marching, through dense timber, arrived in front of the enemy's formidable works, where it was exposed to a severe artillery fire. At sunset a strong picket line was thrown out and engaged nearly the entire night. Until noon of the following day the pickets were kept busy; then the entire regiment was withdrawn two miles to the rear. Here comfortable quarters were erected. On December 6th it marched with the corps for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad. Until the evening of the 9th the work of destruction was vigorously pushed, the ties being burned and the rails twisted for a considerable distance beyond Bellefield. Upon the return march there was much suffering, the weather having been intensely cold. Winter-quarters were again erected.

On February 5, 1865, the Fifth Corps, in light marching order, moved for an assault upon the enemy's works, and came upon them near Hatcher's Run. At three in the afternoon the advance of the column encountered, and after a desperate struggle, carried a portion of his fortifications. Soon afterwards the First Division, commanded by General Griffin, was sent for a diversion towards Dinwiddie Court-House. This feint was a complete success. A large force of the enemy followed it, thus weakening the lines in front of the main body of the corps, which assaulted when this force was well away, and carried his works. Upon the return of the division, it was placed in the captured works, and a heavy skirmish line was thrown out. At three on the afternoon of the 6th it was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy and driven in, a general engagement ensuing. General Sickel, seeing that the Second Brigade was hard pressed, led his command to its support. The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth moved at double quick, through mud and water, and wheeling sharply to the right into an open field, charged with shouts upon Mahone's rebel forces. Sickel, with sword in hand, led the charge, and with desperate valor his men fell upon the foe. After a sanguinary struggle, in which General Sickel received from a rifle-shot a painful flesh wound in the left thigh, the brigade succeeded in driving him from the field and re-establishing its lines. Determined to regain his lost ground, the enemy attacked in the darkness with overpowering force. For a time he gained possession of a part of the Union works. At the first signal of alarm the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth rushed to arms, and delivering a volley, sprang upon the foe with the bayonet. The struggle for a time was hand-to-hand, muskets being clubbed, and bayonets freely used. He was finally beaten back, and amidst the fiery flashes of the musketry and of bursting shells, the works were regained and made secure. Strong lines of works were erected in the rear, on the opposite side of Hatcher's Run, for the more ample protection of the position, and on the 14th, when the defenses were completed, the regiment moved half a mile to the rear, and for the third time built winter-quarters and a chapel.

On the 25th of March, the enemy having pierced the Ninth Corps' lines at Fort Steadman, the regiment was early put in motion, and during nearly the entire day was kept upon the march for the support of portions of the line where active operations were in progress. Late on the evening of the 28th it was ordered to strike tents and rest upon its arms in readiness for an early march, the whole army awaiting the signal to deliver a decisive blow. At three o'clock on the morning of the 29th the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth marched at double quick, leading the corps in a southerly direction, and crossing Rouanty Creek below the junction of Gravelly and Hatcher's Runs, pursued the road to Dinwiddie Court-House as far as the Quaker road, into which it turned, and again crossing Gravelly Run, encountered the enemy

near the Old Saw-Mill, where he was strongly posted behind earth-works. A cleared field stretched out in front of his fortifications, which were flanked on either side by heavy timber, in which his sharpshooters were posted. Across this space of a thousand yards the regiment, in conjunction with the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York, and led by Sickel, dashed with determined bravery, and though receiving murderous volleys from front and flanks, reserved its fire until near the works, when, pouring in a well-directed shot, it rushed upon the foe with the bayonet. The struggle for a few moments was at close quarters and desperate; but the firm bearing of the men of this brigade was triumphant. On reaching the Boydton Plank-Road, unable to withstand the steady pressure brought to bear upon him, he broke and fled in confusion. In this action, known as the battle of Lewis' Farm, the regiment sustained grievous losses. Jeremiah C. Keller was among the wounded. The entire loss was three hundred and eleven, of whom twenty-eight were killed and one hundred and seventeen wounded.

The regiment bivouacked upon the field, where it remained for thirty-six hours, exposed during a part of the time to a driving storm. On the morning of the 31st it again moved off, leading the column, and came upon the enemy at White Oak Swamp. Quickly forming, it was led to the attack, and after a spirited action drove him from the field. The loss was six killed and forty-six wounded. Captain Isaac Schroeder was mortally wounded. Soon after the conclusion of the battle the regiment moved forward towards Five Forks, and bivouacked for the night. On the following day it greeted with hearty cheers Sheridan's cavalry, and when he had passed, joined in the movement, plunging into a dense thicket of pine which lay before it.

Scarcely an hour had elapsed, when the stillness of the forest was broken by the sharp fire of the skirmishers, followed by heavy volleys. Hastening forward, the regiment soon reached the scene of conflict, encountering the enemy's skirmishers, and driving them in upon his heavy defensive works. As the Union line emerged from the timber, an assault was ordered and gallantly made, but failed to dislodge the enemy. As the troops were falling back, General Chamberlain, who was in command of the division, dashed up to Major Glenn, quietly awaiting orders, and exclaimed, "Major! can you take those works, and hold them?" Turning to his men, the major asked, "Boys, will you follow me?" With a wild cheer they answered, and pressing with their standard close upon the footsteps of their brave leader, dashed forward in the face of a terrific fire of musketry. Thrice was the standard beaten down, but it was caught up and borne bravely forward, until finally, blood-stained and torn, it floated in triumph over the works. The enemy was driven and his ground held. Filled with a soldier's pride, General Chamberlain, who had witnessed this gallant and triumphant charge, rode forward to congratulate the leader, and order his promotion on the field. But, alas! at the moment when the triumph was assured, and Major Glenn had seized one of the enemy's colors from the hands of a rebel standard-bearer, he was pierced by a bullet, which inflicted a mortal wound. The evidences of rout and confusion were visible on every hand, and prisoners, guns and battle-flags fell into the hands of the conquerors. The loss in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth was one killed and fifteen wounded. That night the regiment slept upon the field and at eleven on the following morning moved on one of the most tiresome marches of its entire service, extending far into the night, being resumed at the light of the following day. On the 5th the joyful tidings was received that Richmond had fallen, and that Lee was retreating with his whole army. Late on the evening of the 8th, overcome with exhaustion, the troops threw themselves upon the ground and slept soundly. On the morrow they were early on the march, and passing through a narrow curtain of wood, suddenly came upon a grand spectacle. There, on the wide fields stretching far away, and surrounded by heavy timber, completely hemmed in by the Union forces, was Lee's entire army. The skirmishers advanced, and the enemy withdrew to his main line; but soon a white flag was displayed, and the news of the surrender

quickly spread from rank to rank through the Union army. On the 11th the enemy stacked arms and furled flags, and on the 15th the regiment commenced the homeward march. At Arlington Heights it went into camp and was there mustered out of service, on June 3, 1865.

COMPANY D.—This company was recruited at Reading, and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out June 4, 1865.

Isaac Schroeder, capt., must. in Sept. 17, 1864; died April 2 of wounds received at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.

Adam Faust, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1864; com. capt. April 2, 1865; not must.

Joseph H. Lutz, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 17, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; com. 1st lieut. April 2, 1865; not must.

Charles Weber, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. April 2, 1865; not must.

Lewis Keshner, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.

Cyrus J. Butler, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Daniel H. Wentzel, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Israel Hafer, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1865.

Levi J. Homan, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

John S. Wanner, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

John R. Laucks, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

James Spangler, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

F. B. Himmelrich, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.

William Griesemer, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

William H. Yoder, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

George W. Boyer, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Andrew Lotz, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

Jacob Link, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865.

William H. Griesemer, musician, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.

Henry Cady, musician, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died near Petersburg, Va., March 3, 1865; bur. in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, div. C, sec. H, grave 14.

Privates.

Enoch Adam, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Jacob G. Angstadt, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Charles Butz, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Matthias Bechtel, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Charles Bachman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William H. Brown, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; missing Dec. 8, 1864.

James A. Craig, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Daniel Collins, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.

Aaron Deem, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Daniel Dautrich, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Ezra Dautrich, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

James W. Davis, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

John Dalton, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864.

George W. Evans, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Samuel Epler, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

John East, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., March 20, 1865.

Abraham B. Fretz, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

John Fies, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; discharged by General Order June 22, 1865.

Joshua Faust, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

Henry Grainger, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Henry K. Greising, mustered Sept. 7, 1864.

Simon Gleim, mustered in Sept. 7, 1864.

Henry W. Graeff, must. in Feb. 2, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Jacob Ginter, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864.

Henry Haywood, mustered in Sept. 15, 1864.

John Heine, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Charles E. Hafer, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Daniel H. Hartman, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Joseph Huffert, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

John Hotem, mustered in Sept. 15, 1864.

James Hanagan, mustered in Feb. 10, 1865.

Amos F. Hasler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Simon Hill, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John H. Hartman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; died April 1st of wounds received at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.

Henry S. Keifer, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

John W. Kauffman, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Darius Kline, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Adam D. Kocher, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

William Kauffman, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

H. S. Lindecukle, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Amos Lorah, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Daniel Long, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

John D. Leininger, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Franklin O. Maurer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Nathan Mull, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.

Fidel Meyer, mustered in Sept. 15, 1864.

William H. Miller, must. in August 27, 1864.

William R. Miller, must. in August 29, 1864.
Hugh Murphy, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864.
Lewis Neiman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Barney O'Brian, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
John O'Harra, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Jared Price, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
John Pipher, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
James Parleman, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
John Powers, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Peter Quering, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Joseph Rader, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
William H. Ringler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Jacob F. Reich, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Jacob Rahnenzahn, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
George W. Sharpless, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
John M. Seyler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Herman Selig, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Jacob B. Shmehl, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Jacob C. Snyder, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
William Scragg, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Mahlon H. Schmehl, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; died April 25th, of wounds received at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; bur. in Nat. Cem., Arlington.
Adam Schmauch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; trans. to Co. H October 19, 1864.
Hiram Trumpf, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864.
John G. Ulrich, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
W. W. Umbenhauer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Jeremiah Wentzel, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Benjamin Weiss, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Franklin C. Wentzel, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.
Charles Witherow, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
George Witman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Peeble's Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Augustus Zieber, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

CAPTAIN ISAAC SCHROEDER.—When the call for troops was made in 1861, Captain Isaac Schroeder responded promptly. He raised a company of men at Friedensburg, which was known as the "Washington Grays," and mustered into the three months' service as Company C, in the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under General Patterson. He also served as a private during the rebel invasion of 1863; and in September, 1864, he raised a company for one year. It was mustered into service as Company D, of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in engagements at Hatcher's Run and before Petersburg, and whilst in battle on the Weldon Railroad, on March 31, 1864, he was wounded in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died on April 2d following, in City Point Hospital, aged forty-five years. He had been, previous to the war, prominently identified with the militia affairs of the county for many years, having commanded for a time a battalion composed of companies in Oley and Exeter townships. His remains were buried in the Freidensburg Cemetery, in this county.

COMPANY G.—Unless otherwise stated, the men of this company were mustered out June 4, 1865.

William L. Guinther, capt., must. in Sept. 17, 1864; brev. major April 1, 1865.
John B. Sauermilch, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Jeremiah C. Keller, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. May 29, 1865.
Jonas Eckert, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; disch., date unknown.
Isaac Eckert, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Jeremiah O. Keller, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
John M. Weil, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 30, 1865.
Franklin Kern, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Henry Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; killed at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865.
Isaac W. Brown, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Cornelius Heist, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
William Angstadt, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Peeble's Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
James Deverau, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Edward Lorish, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 10, 1864.
Frank Reifsnyder, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. March 30, 1865.
Aaron Detweiler, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch., date unknown.
Abraham Babb, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; died

of wounds received at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865.

William B. Weiser, mus., must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Privates.

Peter Angstadt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Solomon Angstadt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

David Allbright, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

William Alexander, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch., date unknown.

Jacob Ackerly, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Levi Boyer, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

William Batz, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

John Barrett, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

William Butterweck, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

David Bernhardt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Henry Babb, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch., date unknown.

F. C. Brenthinger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch., date unknown.

Thomas Christman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Charles Dillinger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Lewis Deroner, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

Joseph Dethamble, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Nicholas Dry, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Abraham Dull, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Lewis Dry, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 16, 1865.

Reuben Eck, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

John Ely, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 11, 1865.

James Fegley, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Jacob Fenstermaker, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Benjamin Fahringer, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Abraham Frederick, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Tilghn. S. Frederick, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.

John Fossler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Adolph Fuchs, must. in Nov. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

David Good, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

John Graw, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Laphner Guinther, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Charles Greaff, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Frederick Gintzley, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Michael Gerlach, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at New York Nov. 13, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

David D. Guth, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Levi Gresle, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John Heist, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

David Heist, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Samuel Heist, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Elias Hopper, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Philip Hertzog, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

James G. Heilman, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

William Hirst, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; killed at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865.

James Higgins, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

John Hart, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Franklin Jacoby, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

William J. Jefferson, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; not accounted for.

Levi Kressler, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

Levi Klopp, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Morris Kissinger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

William Koch, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1864.

John Long, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Jonathan Landes, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Abraham Levan, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Charles Laderer, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Jan. 23, 1865.

George Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.

Edwin L. Miller, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

Michael Mills, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Reuben Moyer, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Henry Mertz, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Francis Muman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

Wellington Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Henry P. Michael, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Amos McCarty, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Jacob Noll, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

William H. Potter, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; not accounted for.

Philip Rapp, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Reuben Reifsnyder, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch., date unknown.

Samuel Reifsnyder, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Alfred Seiple, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

Jacob Smith, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Augustus Shupurt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Levi Schlegel, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Annes Sicher, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Thomas Strach, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Peter Shunk, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

David Smith, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; killed at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; buried in Poplar

Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, div. D, sec. A, grave 45.

Gideon D. Staudt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, div. A, sec. B, grave 15.

Aaron Troxel, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

John Weind, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

George Williams, must.in Oct. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In July, 1864, a regiment was recruited in Philadelphia, for a service of one hundred days, and mustered in as the One Hundred and Ninety-second. It was mustered out of service in November following. One of the companies re-enlisted for one year, and in February, 1865, nine new companies united with it, which, together, were mustered in as a second regiment of the same number (One Hundred and Ninety-second). One of the nine companies was Company F, recruited at Reading. The regiment was organized at Harper's Ferry, and when the spring campaign opened, it moved up the valley to Staunton and Lexington. But few of the enemy were met, for the fighting there was substantially at an end. It was retained in the department and engaged in various duties till August 24th, when it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY F.—This company was recruited at Reading and, unless otherwise stated, the men were mustered out of service August 24, 1865.

John Teed, capt., must. in March 3, 1865.

Samuel Snyder, 1st lieut., must. in March 3, 1865; disch. June 5, 1865.

James W. Hill, 1st lieut., must. in Feb. 17, 1865; pro. to 2d lieut. March 3, 1865; to 1st lieut. Aug. 6, 1865.

Philip Carling, 1st sergt., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. to 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 6, 1865; not mustered.

Charles Shanberger, sergt., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865.

Franklin Teed, sergt., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from corp. March 1, 1865.

William Kutz, sergt., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; pro. from corp. March 1, 1865.

A. Weidenhamer, sergt., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from corp. March 1, 1865.

Wm. Wanner, corp., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. to corp. March 5, 1865.

William Eyrich, corp., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; pro. to corp. March 15, 1865.

Henry B. Baker, corp., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865.

Sebastian Muringer, corp., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865.

Henry Horn, corp., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; pro. to corp. Aug. 7, 1865.

Benneville Weidner, corp., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; pro. to corp. Aug. 7, 1865.

Solomon Ruth, corp., must. in Feb. 18, 1865; pro. to corp. Aug. 7, 1865.

George Shoemaker, corp., must. in Feb. 22, 1865; pro. to corp. Aug. 18, 1865.

John Bouse, corp., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; pro. to corp. May 5, 1865.

George Clay, corp., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; pro. to corp. May 5, 1865.

George Gatz, corp., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. to corp. May 5, 1865.

Charles E. Williams, corp., must. in Feb. 22, 1865.

Fredk. A. Clouse, mus., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Oliver R. Hoover, mus., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Privates.

Jacob Andy, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Henry Adams, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

George Alspach, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Victor Bower, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Henry Benade, must. in Feb. 10. 1865.

Jacob Bord, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Conrad Bower, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Daniel Brown, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Abraham Bridigham, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Henry Casper, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Henry Cole, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Elwood Dickinson, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.

Thomas O. Doyle, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 10, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, lot 25.

Frederick Dorey, must. in March 1, 1865.

Joel Deisher, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Mahlon Doutrick, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.

Samuel Derr, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Henry Esser, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.

Joseph Foreman, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Andrew J. Fisher, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

William Foreman, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

William H. Fassig, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Daniel Finkbone, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

Charles Gear, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Reuben Y. Gruff, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.

James Gambler, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Joseph Gambler, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Isaac Grett, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Isaac Good, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Benjamin Hilbert, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Daniel S. Herbine, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Daniel F. Heister, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Daniel Hain, must. in March 4, 1865.
Wm. Hinnershitz, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Daniel C. Hughes, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
Charles Heller, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
David Hinkle, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Jonas Hoch, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
James Howard, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Samuel Haffer, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Bernard Inspink, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Thomas King, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
William Kline, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 1, 1865.
Reuben Kline, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
John Keptner, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Thomas Kocher, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Francis Kocher, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
John Lash, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
Valen'e Muringer, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Christian Miller, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Henry Moyer, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Jacob Mink, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
B. Franklin McCoy, must. in March 4, 1865.
Henry Phillips, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Samuel Phillips, must. in March 1, 1865.
Samuel Rollman, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
William B. Reeser, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
James Regiel, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Henry S. Reber, must. in March 4, 1865.
Jacob Sweetzer, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Joseph Sweezy, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
William Schuck, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Adam Speicker, must. in March 14, 1865.
Levi Stutzman, must. in March 14, 1865.
George D. Smith, must. in March 25, 1865.
John Trupp, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Redam Trump, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Samuel Weidner, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
John Wells, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
William H. Wall, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
William Weiler, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
David Weiler, must. in Feb. 10, 1865.
Wm. Whitmoyer, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
William Youse, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Henry D. Young, must. in March 7, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS FROM BERKS COUNTY.

Numerous men from Berks County were enlisted in the Civil War, for which the county received no credit. The following statement contains the names of those that I could ascertain. It is not complete.

PORT CLINTON ARTILLERY.

The following volunteers from Berks County were enlisted and mustered in with the company of "Port Clinton Artillery," commanded by Captain D. B. Kaufman, in May, 1861, accredited to Schuylkill County :

Joseph Maurer,* Joseph Bridegam,* Henry Hyneman,* Samuel S. Moyer, Nathaniel Confer, Aaron Boyer, Thomas P. Smith, John A. Moyer, Levi Strunk,* George Kemp,* Thomas W. Combs,* Franklin Fabian,* Henry Hyneman, Jr.,* Daniel Fox, M. P. Thompson, Justice Garrett, John Seaman, William Deem, Henry Snyder, W. S. Hertline, T. P. S. Roby,* Moses Nolan, Richard Lenhart, Frank Nolan, George Lindsay.

NOTE.—Those marked with a star were from Reading. The greater part of the others were from Leesport.

BERNVILLE BAND.

Henry S. Grime, James McGuigan, John A. Weber, William H. Kerschner, James Snyder, Adam P. Wenrich, Lewis Frantz, Robert H. Scott, George Dewald, Cyrus Heffelfinger, John Gery, Charles A. Andrews, Levi Kaufman.

This band was mustered into service at Bladensburg, Md., on the 16th of September, 1861, as a regimental band, with Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers (three years' service), and attached to Hooker's First Brigade. It remained at Bladensburg about two months in camp; then it moved to Budd's Ferry, in Lower Potomac, on Maryland Shore, and continued there all winter in camp. During the latter part of April it joined McClellan's army at Fortress Monroe, and was engaged in Peninsula campaign, commencing at Yorktown and ending at Harrison's Landing. It was mustered out of service at Harrison's Landing, on August 8, 1862, by reason of an act of Congress passed to dispense with regimental bands. The men returned to Philadelphia, where they were paid off and sent home.

TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

The following veterans were enlisted for three years in Company H of the Twentieth Cavalry, One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. They had been enlisted in the nine months' service, and upon the expiration of their term of service re-enlisted, and were assigned to the company named. This was in January, 1864. The company had been enlisted in the six months' service, and also re-enlisted upon the expiration of its term.

They were in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, under Generals Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan, and participated in numerous battles, including New Market, Piedmont, Quaker's Church, Liberty, Salem, Snicker's Gap and Gordonville, and they were also in various battles during the concluding campaign before Petersburg—the regiment occupying the extreme left. It was mustered out of service in July 13, 1865. (See 5 Bates' "Penna. Vols.," 65–66.)

Francis C. Rhode, sergeant.
Edward C. Eben, first corporal.
Thomas G. Hill, commissary-sergeant.

Privates.—Emanuel Hoffman, George W. Johns, Samuel Karnes, George Paulhamus, John Hill, Henry A. Phillippi, Livingston Saylor, Samuel Shaeffer, Archibald Snavely, Joseph F. Watson, Alfred Wentzel, Daniel Yohn.

COMPANY B, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The following men from Birdsboro' were enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Lewis R. Bland, second lieutenant.
William W. Millard, sergeant.
Corporals: Samuel Lacy, Henry Hahn, Albert Hoffman, Samuel W. Kerst, Augustus Wert.
Musician, Caleb H. Bland.

Privates.—Edward Bland, Levi Britton, Jacob Bower, John Davis, George Davis, Enoch Hoffman, Henry Henry, George B. Kupp, Charles Lacy, Cyrus Rhoads, Augustus Shirey, George Siegfried, Joseph S. Wickline, Jacob Yerger, George Wanger.

And the following men from Boyertown were in Company A of this regiment:

Corporals: Cornelius Uxley, Richard Gobel, Isaac Spotts, Levi Walleigh.

CAPTAIN J. BOWMAN BELL was the son of Hon. Samuel Bell, and born at Reading January 20, 1825, where he was educated. After remaining at home till about 1860, he removed to Philadelphia. When the Rebellion broke out he was commissioned a captain in the Fifteenth Regiment of Regular Infantry, and spent the summer of 1861 at Erie and Philadelphia as a recruiting and mustering officer. In October following he was transferred to the Western army, under General Buell, and participated in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. Whilst gallantly leading his company against the enemy's works, in the battle of Murfreesboro', on Dec. 31, 1862, he was struck in the head by a musket-bullet and instantly killed. His remains were brought to Reading and interred in Charles Evans' Cemetery.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Isaac Addis, sergt., Co. F, 3d Pa. Art.
Wm. Aikens, priv., Co. C, 8th Ind.
Theodore Aker, corp., Co. H, 104th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 22, 1861, must. out Sept. 30, 1864.
Anthony Aman, priv., Co. A, 25th Regt. P. V., must. in April 18, 1861.
John M. Amweg, capt., Co. I, 122d Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; resigned Oct. 11, 1862.
Joseph F. Angstadt, priv., 3d Regt. Art.
Solomon Ash, priv., Co. C, 25th Regt. P. V., must. in April 18, 1861.
Joseph Aulinbach, priv., Co. H, 182d Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Dr. Jonathan Bertolette, surg. U. S. frig. "Lancaster."
John D. Bertolette, adjt., 6th Regt. P. V.; also of 48th Regt.; pro. to capt. and A. A. G. Sept. 25, 1862.
Benneville Barnhart, com.-sergt., Co. H. 5th Pa. Cav., must. in Aug. 10, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
Joseph A. Barford, corp., Co. D, 2d Pa. Res., must. in May 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1862.
Charles Bellman, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Israel H. C. Becker, sergt., Co. E, 23d Regt. P. V., must. in July 17, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj.
Henry W. Bland, 1st sergt., Co. H, 82d Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; must. out Dec. 27, 1862.
H. Beckhardt, sergt., Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
George Beyerle, corp., Co. E, 80th Ohio Inf.
Henry Bower, priv., Co. H, 104th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 30, 1864.
Geo. S. Bickley, priv., Ringgold Art.
Franklin S. Bickley, q.m., 32d Regt., P. V., must. in June 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 13, 1861.
Jeremiah Boone, priv., Co. D, 2d Pa. Res., must. in June 7, 1861; must. out June 17, 1864.
Joseph Bowers, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Conrad Bower, priv. Co. F, 192d Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
Jer. Bowman, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.
A. C. Buckwalter, marine, enlisted in naval service, 1863, for two years on flag ship "Louisville," in Mississippi Squadron, and afterward on ram "Sampson."
Samuel Breneiser, priv., Co. G, 174th P. V.
Henry A. Brown, priv., Co. D, 192d Regt. P. V., must. in July 14, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.
G. W. H. Berbeck, priv., Co. B, 1st. Mass. Inf.
Lewis Brownbach, priv., Co. F. 197th Regt. P. V., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

A. W. Burkert, priv., Co. B, 62d Regt.; killed at Memphis.

Lemon Buch, 1st lieut. Co. D, 213th Regt. P. V. must. in March 4, 1865; resigned May 26, 1865.

Uriah R. Burkert, Co. A, 6th Regt. Res. Vol.; must. in service July 27, 1861; pro. 1st lieut., and then to capt. of Co. H, 191st Regt. commanded Regt. on June 16, 17, 1864, in front of Petersburg; taken prisoner Aug. 19, 1864; paroled Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865.

Effinger Cake, sergt., Co. C, 122d Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with Co. May 15, 1863.

John Care, priv., Co. B, 11th Pa. Cav., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864.

Frederick A. Clouse, musician, Co. F, 93d Regt. P. V., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864.

John H. Cline, sergt., Co. I, 29th Conn. Vols.

Daniel F. Coller, sergt., Co. F, 15th U. S. Inf.

Frank M. Cooley, capt., 11th Regt. Reg. Inf.

George H. Corbit, priv., Co. B, 33d Regt. P. V., must. in May 25, 1861; must. out with Co. June 17, 1864.

Lewis Crater, 1st lieut., Co. F, 50th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. to 1st lieut. Dec. 5, 1864; to adjt. April 16, 1865; vet.; must. out. with Regt. July 30, 1865.

Frank Coleman, priv., Co. G, 114th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 29, 1862; must. out May 29, 1865.

Adam Dehart, priv., Co. H., 5th Pa. Cav., must. in Jan. 26, 1864; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Wm. Dehart, priv., Co. D, 15th U. S. Inf.

Hiram Dickinson, priv., Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., must. in July 16, 1864; must. out with Co. June 21, 1865.

Fred. Dehart, corp., Ind. Batt. B, must. in Oct. 11, 1861; must. out, expiration of term.

John F. Donahower, priv., Co. D, 47th Regt. P. V., must. in Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; vet.

John F. Doremus, priv. Co. I, 56th N. Y. Vols.

Wm. F. Dougherty, 1st. lieut., Co. K, 59th Regt. 2d Pa. Cav., must. in Nov. 30, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.

Martin P. Doyle, 1st lieut., Co. I, 21st Pa. Cav. must. in July 11, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor; resigned Jan. 11, 1865.

Henry W. Drake, priv., Co. C, 12th N. H. Vols.

Rufus K. Dieter, priv., Co. K, 93d Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. May 20, 1865.

Thomas Deem, marine, enlisted in naval service 1861; served during war, mostly on "Tallapoosa."

Charles H. Ebbert, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

Hiester Ebbert, corp., Co. G, 1st Battal. 19th U. S. Inf.

Josiah Ebbert, priv., Co. G, 1st Battal. 19th U. S. Inf.

Lewis Eltz, priv., Co. B, 98th Regt. P. V.

Daniel Epstein, sergt., Co. A, 34th N. J. Vols.

Jervis W. Edes, priv., Co. C, 91st P. V., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded May 14, 1864; must. out July 10, 1865.

William Edwards, priv., Co. A, 96th P. V., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Oct. 21, 1864.

John A. Fehr, priv., Co. K, 77th Regt. P. V., must. in Jan. 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.

Samuel J. Fields, landsman, U. S. Navy.

Nicholas Fogel, priv., Co. I, 115th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 17, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Fries, Jr., priv., Co. A, 25th P. V.

Abraham Fry, priv., Batt. I, 3d Pa. Art., must. in March 7, 1864; must. out with battery Nov. 9, 1865.

Isaac L. Fritz, sergt., Co. B, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; vet.

David Farling, priv., Batt. M, 3d Pa. Art., must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery Nov. 9, 1865.

John R. Faust, capt., Co. F, 173d Regt. P. D. M., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 16, 1863.

Frederick M. Geiger, priv., Co. D, 46th Regt. P. V., must. in Jan. 13, 1864; must. out July 16, 1865; vet.

John M. Geiger, telegraph operator, Co. G, 153d N. Y. V.

Joseph Geiger, priv., Co. D, 46th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; died July 31, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., on July 20, 1864; buried at Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 247.

Charles Gerlach, priv., Co. B, 98th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Charles A. Golding, priv., Co. B, 1st P. V.

Isaac Good, priv., Co. D, P. V. Art.

Charles Gillman, bugler, Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

George E. Goodhart, priv., Co. B, 152d P. V.

David Gilmore, corp., Co. I, 88th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1864.

W. F. Gorrell, priv., Co. K, 11th Md. V.

George W. Green, 1st lieut., 7th Regt. Reg. Inf.

Daniel S. Graeff, priv., Co. E, 14th U. S. F.

John Grogg, engineer, enlisted in naval service in 1861; served throughout war, and continued in this service of government till his decease, in 1885.

Andrew Grant, priv., Co. K, 16th Regt. P. V. Militia.

William B. Graul, 1st lieut., Co. K, 2d Pa. Cav., must. in Nov. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.

Charles Glaze, sergt., Co. C, 62d Regt. P. V., must. in July 25, 1861; wounded in action July 2, 1863.

Owen Hamilton, priv., Co. B, 11th Pa. Cav., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864.

Robert Hamilton, priv., Co. K, 136th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Thomas Haines, fireman, U. S. Navy.

Frank K. Hain, asst. eng. U. S. sloop of war "Iroquois."

Thomas Hammer, priv., Co. B, 25th Regt. P. V., must. in April 18, 1861; must. out July 26, 1861.

Julius A. Hawk, musician, Co. G, 88th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.

Owen Hamilton, priv., Co. B, 11th Pa. Cav.

Wellington Harbach, priv., Co. B, 3d Batt., 15th U. S. Inf.

C. W. Harrington, sergt., Co. F, 15th U. S. Inf.

Israel Hartman, priv., Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.

Joseph B. Haslett, priv., Co. D, 40th Regt. P. V.

Samuel Heckman, priv., Co. B, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in March 31, 1864 (3 years); died June 12, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in Nat. Cem. at Arlington.

Frederick Heifer, priv., Co. B, 3d Batt. 15th U. S. Inf.

C. M. Heilman, corp., Co. G, 50th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Daniel M. Heller, priv., Co., B, 105th Regt. P. V., must. in March 2, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

David Henry, priv., Co. F, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

John Hill, priv., Co. H, 20th Pa. Cav.

Thomas G. Hill, sergt., Co. H, 20th Pa. Cav.

Henry G. Hunter, sergt., Co. L, 162d Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1864.

Benjamin B. Hollenbach, priv., Co. A, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

Fritz Hinterkirch, priv., Co. E, 75th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1863.

John Hunter, priv., Co. H, 1st Md. Militia.

William H. Houck, priv., Co. G, 124th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 16, 1863.

F. Marion Jones, priv., Batt. B, 4th Mass. Art.

JohnH. Johnson, sergt., Co. G, 2d Pa. Cav., must. in Oct. 25, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 15, 1864; grave 565.

George W. Johns, priv., Co. H, 181st Regt. P. V., must. in June 25, 1863; must. out with company Jan 6, 1864.

Jeremiah Kachel, corp., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

James Kerper, sergt., Co. G. 1st Battal. 19th U. S. Inf

Jonah Keim, priv., Co. A, 53d Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out June 30, 1865.

Levi Keller, priv., Co. D, 3d Prov. Pa. Cav.

Michael Kelly, priv., Co. E, 28th Ill. Inf.

Wm. Klineyoung, musician, Co. D, 30th Regt. P. V., must. in June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Henry A. Kinch, priv., Co. E, 135th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863.

Adam Knauer, corp., Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.

James H. Knerr, priv., Co. G, 47th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

James Koch, priv., Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.

James Koch, priv., Co. B, 98th Regt. P. V.

Daniel Koller, priv., Co. F, 2d Battal. 15th U. S. Inf.

George H. Koons, priv., Co. A, 200th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

Jacob Kunsman, priv., Co. H, 1st Battal. 18th U. S. Inf.

Jacob H. Kunsman, priv., Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.

Louis Lichstern, 2d lieut., Co. F, 98th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 22. 1861; wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Laning, priv., Co. I, 8th Pa. Cav.; must. in Aug. 1, 1861.

Henry Lott, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

Isaac W. Lewis, priv., Co. G, 82d Regt. P. V., must. in Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 13, 1865; vet.

Joseph H. Lutz, 2d lieut., Co. D, 198th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 17, 1864.

Gaben Lees, priv., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

James Lees, priv., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

Augustus Lessig, priv., Co. A, 3d Battal. 15th U. S. Inf.

Valentine H. Lieb, priv., Co. E, 1st Battal. 18th U. S. Inf.

Elias Lins, priv., Co. A, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Jan. 12, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Franklin S. Lins, priv., Co. A, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

George A. Leinbach, sergt.-maj., 104th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Joel Lins, priv., Co. A, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Jan. 16, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Nathan Lins, priv., Co. A, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Michael E. Lutz, priv., Co. H, 5th P. V., must. in April 20, 1861; must. out July 24, 1861.

John Lyons, priv., Co. B, 2d Battal. 18th U. S. Inf.

Benjamin Markley, priv., Co. E, 88th Regt. P. V., must. in March 6, 1862; must. out March 5, 1865.

Anthony Matter, sergt., Co. C, 116th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 3, 1865.

Levi McChalicher, 1st lieut., Co. H, 88th P. V., must.

in Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Richards McMichael, lieut.-col., 53d Regt. P. V.; also lieut.-col., 194th Regt. P. V., must. in July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 6, 1864.

James McGuigan, band, 26th Pa. Regt.

Wm. S. McManus, capt., 15th Regt. U. S. Reg. Army.

Peter McKenney, priv., Bat. A, 1st Pa. Art., must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with battery July 25, 1865.

Edwin Miller, priv., Co. A, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

James McKinney, priv., Co. E, 31st Regt. P. V., must. in May 27, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Samuel Millmore, sergt., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Oct. 14, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

D. F. McLean, priv., Anderson Troop.

Robert Martin, priv., Co. I, 51st Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 26, 1865 (one year); must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Augustus Millard, priv., Co. A, 6th Regt. Pa. Res. Vol.

Henry Miller, corp., Co. K, 55th Regt. P. V., must. in Jan. 29, 1864; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.

Franklin Minkhouse, priv., Co. E, 1st Battal. 18th U. S. Inf.; also Co. E, 42d Regt. P. V.

Andrew Mitthower, priv., Co. G., 49th Ohio Inf.

James McKnight, capt., 5th Regt. Reg. Art.

Wm. Monyer, 1st lieut., Anderson Troop.

Chas. P. Muhlenberg, 1st lieut., 5th Regt. Reg. Art.

Daniel Moore, priv., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

John M. Moyer, priv., Bat. D, 3d Pa. Art., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with battery Nov. 9, 1865.

Frank P. Muhlenberg, 1st lieut., 13th Regt. Reg. Inf.

Peter Noll, priv., Co. A, 3d Battal. 15th U. S. Inf.

Wm. Parleman, priv., Co. H, 99th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

C. C. Pike, priv., Co. H, 1st Conn. Art.

William Plucker, priv., Co. G, 1st Battal. 19th U. S. Inf.

George C. D. Powell, sergt., Co. I, 4th N. J. Vols.

B. G. Prutzman, priv., Co. F, 65th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with Co. Aug. 7, 1865.

George H. Reiff, 1st sergt., Co. A, 88th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with Co. June 30, 1865.

D. B. Reifsnyder, priv., Co. G, 2d Pa. Prov. Cav.

Allen J. Reigel, priv., Co. E, 46th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. July 16, 1865.

Albert Reinhard, priv., Co. I, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 23, 1864, three years; must. out with Co. July 17, 1865.

William Rhine, priv., Co. B, 2d Battal., 18th U. S. Inf.

Henry J. Richards, mus., Co. A, 3d Pa. Res., must. in June 7, 1861; must. out June 17, 1864.

Henry M. M. Richards, priv., Co. A, 26th Regt. P. V. Militia.

Samuel Richards, priv., Co. E, 1st Battal., 18th U. S. Inf.

N. P. Rodney, priv., Co. E, 151st Pa. Vols.

George W. Roland, priv., Bat. B, 1st Pa. Art., must. in Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 9, 1865.

Henry Romig, priv., Co. G. 1st Battal., 19th U. S. Inf.

Charles Rothenberger, mus., Regt. Band 23d Regt. P. V.

David Rohrbach, priv., Co. C. 116th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

George Reber, 1st lieut., Co. F, 116th Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 19, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.

Dr. R. B. Rhoads, surg., com. Oct., 1862, at Camp Howe, at Pittsburgh, and then with 169th Regt. Pa. Drafted Militia, as ass't surg., having complete charge of entire regiment; disch. with regt. July, 1863.

John D. Sauerbier, priv., 1st. Regt. N. Y. Inf.

Augustus Shott, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Oct. 14, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

John W. Schall, col., 87th. Regt. P. V.

William A. Schall, priv., Co. ——.

James G. Seagreaves, priv., Co. H, 11th Pa. Cav.

Luther Seiders, priv., Bat. D, 1st Pa. Res. Art.

Michael Shade, priv., Bat. B, 5th Regt. U. S. Art.

Jacob Simpson, priv., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

John Sipple, corp., Co. B, 32d U. S. Colored Troops.

Edmund L. Smith, capt., 19th Regt. Reg. Inf.

James H. Spohn, priv., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

Jacob Stahlnecker, priv.. Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

Jacob Swoyer, priv., Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.

William Still, ord.-sergt., 11th U. S. Heavy Art.

Henry Stine, priv., Co. D, Ind. Pa. Regt.

Peter Strasser, priv., Co. A, 6th Regt. Pa. Res. Vols.

Henry J. Souders, priv., Co. E, 178th Regt. P. V., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with Co. July 27, 1863.

Albert Thalheimer, priv., Co. B, 23d Regt., must. in Aug. 2, 1861; prisoner from June 1, 1864, to March 27, 1865; disch. June 10, 1865.

W. A. Thompson, corp., Co. I, 8th Ohio Vols.

Ira U. Travis, priv., Co. C, 11th N. Y. Vols.

James P. Turner, sailor, U. S. Navy.

John Teed, capt., Co. C, 116th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; disch. Nov. 28, 1864.

Edward F. Tracy, priv., Bat. I, 2d Pa. Art., must. in Feb. 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 28, 1865.

James Trumbore, priv., Co. C, 174th Regt. P. V., must in Oct 31. 1862; must. out with Co.

William Van Reed, 2d lieut., 5th Regt. Reg. Art.

Thomas Watt, priv., Co. D, 67th Regt. P. V., must. in Dec. 6, 1861; must. out Dec. 31, 1864.

John Wadsworth, priv., Co. B, 48th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry S. Wagner, priv., Co. B, 98th Regt. P. V.
Adam F. Waid, corp., Co. D, 3d Pa. Res., must. in July 13, 1861; trans. to 54th Regt. P. V. July 4, 1864.
Wm. Walkner, corp., Co. E, 3d Pa. Res.
Dilman Warley, priv., Co. D, Pa. Vol. Art.
Adam Waltman, priv., Co. G, 1st Battal. 19th U. S. Inf.
Samuel Weiler, priv., Co. D, 59th Regt. P. V., must. in March 1, 1864; must. in Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865.
B. B. Weidner, priv., Co. F, 192d Regt. P. V.
Benneville Weidner, corp, Co. F, 192d Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; must. out Aug. 24. 1865.
John Wells, priv., Co. F, 192d Regt. P. V., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
H. W. Wentzel, priv., Co. B, 195th Pa. Inf.
Israel H. Wentzel, priv., Co. B, 195th Pa. Vols.
Thomas E. Weber, 2d lieut., Co. A, 97th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C.
W. H. Weidenhammer, priv., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in March 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Thomas H. West, priv., Co. B, 93d Pa. Inf., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
George Wineland, priv., Co. B, 2d Battal., 18th U. S. Inf.
Geo. W. Wirtz, corp., Co. A, 46th Regt. P. V., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; must. out July 16, 1865.
Wm. J. Woodland, priv., Co. G, 30th Regt. P. V., must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.
Henry Wahl, priv., Co. F, 6th Pa. Cav., must. in Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1862.
Henry Yeager, sergt., Co. G, 1st Battal., 19th U. S. Inf.
F. R. Yocum, priv., Co. D, Pa. Vol. Art.
David Young, priv., Co. G, 1st Battal., 19th U. S. Inf.
Alfred G. Yeager, priv., Co. B, 129th Regt. P. V., must. in Aug. 10, 1862; must. out with Co. May 18, 1863.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN BERKS COUNTY.

The following lists contain the names of the soldiers who have been buried in the county of Berks, so far as they could be ascertained, and the locality where buried. The several cemeteries are arranged in two classes—city and county—for facility of reference.

CITY CEMETERIES.

Aulenbach.

Cyrus D. Anthony, ————.
Obadiah Ack, Co. D, 3d Pa. Res.
Charles Auchenbach, Co. C, 48th Pa. Regt.
Enoch Adams, Co. C., 7th Pa. Inf.
George Armpriester, Co. K, 151st Pa. Inf.
Sergt. Amos Arnold, Co. A, 14th Pa. Inf.
William Arnol, Durell's Bat.
John Arnold, Co. B, 35th Pa. Inf.
Jacob Bobst, Co. E, 213th Pa. Regt.
Charles Bobst, ————, 195th Pa. Regt.
John W. Burkhart, Co. K, 128th Pa. Regt.
Philip A. Burkhardt, ————.
John H. Brunner, Co. D, 213th Pa. Regt.
Henry Bright, ——— —.
David Bechtel, Co. I, 20th Pa. Militia.
Lewis B. Bachman, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
George W. N. Bitting, Co. B, 167th Pa. Inf.
Egidius Bach, Co. I, 179th Pa. Inf.
William Boas, Sr., Co. E, 88th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. John Bechtel, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
Charles Bechtel, Co. I, 128th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Joseph Becker, Co. E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Henry Becker, Co. I, 179th Pa. Inf.
William Burns, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
Jacob Christman, ————.
John Christ, ————.
Abraham Clemens, ————, 1812.
William J. Carmon, Co. F, 7th U. S. Inf.
Henry Coleman, Co. A, 25th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. Henry W. Corbit, Co. I, 194th Pa. Inf.
Francis Hartman, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Adam Deem, ————.
Jefferson Dengler, ————.
George Drenkle, 1812.
Peter De Hart, Co. D, 32d Pa. Inf.
William Eck, Co. H, 5th Pa. Cav.
Christian Eyler, Durell's Bat.
Daniel Eckert, Co. H, 88th Pa. Inf.
John F. Fox, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
Corp. Frank Fabian, Co. B, 50th Pa. Inf.
Howard Fisher, Co. I, 196th Pa. Inf.
Colonel Fox, ————.
James K. Fisher, ————.
David Frankenhauser, ————.
John Gruse, Co. F, 34th N. J. Inf.
Corp. Jackson Guilden, Co. I, 128th Pa. Regt.
John Groetzinger, Co. A, 195th Pa. Regt.
Corp. Emanuel G. Gottshall, Co. E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Enos B. Heckman, Co. I, 91st Pa. Inf.
Mark B. Heckman, Co. K, 115th Pa. Inf.
Hiram Hafer, Co. E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Gideon Hepler, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
William Hill, Co. G, 28th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Daniel E. Hafer, Co. M, 6th Pa. Cav.
Sergt. Levi Hoffmaster, Co. F, 32d Pa. Inf.
Henry A. Harbold, Co. H, 88th Pa. Regt.
Valentine Himmelreich, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cav.
Amos Hafer, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
John Harner, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Lieut. Levi J. Homan, Ringgold Art.
Timothy Heineman, Co. K, 3d Pa. Art.

Francis Hartman, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Amos F. D. Hook, Co. A, 195th Pa. Inf.
James H. Harner, ————.
Joshua Hiller, ————.
William B. Hoffmaster, Co. E, 46th Pa. Regt.
Lewis Hoffmaster, ————.
Zeno Hoffmaster, Co. I, 20th Pa. Regt.
Frederick A. Heller, Mexican War.
Nathan Hantsch, Co. E, 46th Pa. Regt.
Nathan Herring, ————.
Henry Herden, ————.
Cyrus Hare, ————.
Jacob Hawk, ————.
Benjamin Kutz, ————.
Sergt. James Monroe Kissinger, Co. H, 50th Pa. Inf.
Lieut. John H. Kendall, Co. B, 55th Pa. Inf.
George Kistler, Co. H, 184th Pa. Inf.
John Lotz, ————.
John Lautensweiler, ————.
W. A. Lewis, ————.
Jackson Levan, ————.
A. F. Lewis, Marine.
Jacob Leeds, Ringgold Art.
Corp. Charles Matthews, Co. A, 88th Pa. Inf.
Franklin Maurer, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
Franklin Maurer, Co. E, 88th Pa. Inf.
John McKnabb, Co. H, 50th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. John L. Morris, Co. B, 167th Pa. Inf.
Isaac D. Morris, Co. H, 5th Pa. Inf.
John Maurer, Co. G, 93d Pa. Inf.
George Mason.
John Madeira, Sr.
Isaiah Miller.
Corp. George Miller, Co. A, 195th Pa. Regt.
John Madeira, Jr., Co. K, 2d Pa. Cav.
John Marquet, ————.
Daniel Meck, ————.
Jeremiah Miller.
George Mills, Mexican War.
Samuel McKnabb, ————.
John S. Nagel, Co. H, 20th Militia.
Corp. Harrison Neider, Co. H, 50th Pa. Inf.
William Henry Philips, Co. H, 5th Pa. Inf.
Harrison Reed, Co. S, 213th Pa. Regt.
Daniel Ramsey, ————.
Joseph B. Reeser, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
Samuel P. Reed, ————.
John Ruth.
Abraham Rinehart, ————.
David Renno, 1812, ————.
Uriah Ramsey, Co. I, 1st Pa. Art.
Samuel Roland, Co. G, 48th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Franklin Rowe, Co. K, 157th Pa. Inf.
Lieut. George W. Rapp, Co. H, 88th Pa. Inf.
John Roy, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
William Roland, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
William J. Schichter, Co. M, 198th Pa. Inf.
Franklin Smeck, Co. 8, 82d Pa. Inf.
John O. Schoener, ————.
Capt. F. R. Straub, Co. D, 3d Pa. Res.
Isaac M. Sched, ————.
Washington Smith, Co. A, 28th Pa. Regt.
George W. Saylor, Co. H, 104th Pa. Regt
John Troxel, Co. E, 46th Pa. Regt.
—— Seigreaves, ————, 128th Pa. Regt.
William B. Schmale, 5th U. S. Art.
Corp. George F. Strouse, Co. A, 195th Pa. Inf.
John B. Snyder, Co. B, 41st Pa. Inf.
John Shelhorn, Co. F, 1st Pa. Art.
Damon Struting, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Adam Shaaber, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
Moses Snyder, Co. K, 93d Pa. Inf.
David R. Shadell, Co. G, 1st Ind. Art.
David Smeck, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
John Swavely, Co. H, 8th U. S. Inf.
Matthias Stumpt, Co. C, 68th N. Y. Inf.
Zacharias Snyder, Co. F, 50th Pa. Inf.
Levi Swavely, Co. C, 173d Pa. Inf.
John W. Seitzinger, Co. I, 196th Pa. Inf.
John Vickers, marine.
John H. Weaver, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Henry Wunder, Ermentrout's Ind. Bat.
H. Michael Winter, Co. B, 5th Pa. Inf.
James Walter, Ringgold Bat.
James W. Weidner, ————.
Daniel C. Weinland, Co. B, 195th Pa. Regt.
John Wunder, ————, War of 1812.
Richard Yeager, Co. A, 3d Pa. Res.

Catholic.

Aloysius Amberton, Co. I, 7th Pa. Res.
John W. Anthony, ————.
Benjamin Boulton, Co. H, 50th Pa. Inf.
Joseph Bettinger, Co. C, 4th N. J. Inf.
Sergt. Patrick Bloomfield, Co. G, 1st Pa. Inf.
James Boyland, Co. D, 33d U. S. Inf.
Joseph Bolster, Co. 8, 2d Pa. Cav.
John S. Brown, Co. E, 46th Regt. Pa.
Henry Burkitt, ————.
John Callahan, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
John Deal, ————.
Matthias Deysher, Co. H, 51st Pa. Inf.
Jefferson Erlacher, Mexican War.
James E. Eckenroth, Co. A, 2d Pa. Inf.
John Eckenroth, Co. E, 176th Pa. Inf.
Ignatius Fleig, Co. B, 50th Pa. Inf.
Lewis Gross, Co. A, 73d, Pa. Inf
Michael Gavin, ————.
Edward Greth, 25th Pa. Regt.
Jacob Ganster, 3d Pa. Regt.
John A. Hock, 25th Pa. Regt.
John Heiser, ————.
John Hagan, Co. A, 184th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. George Kemp, Co. D, 1st Pa. Cav.
Martin Leader, ————.
Corp. David Lingle, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
Redmond McManus, ————.

Karl F. Miller, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Michael Mulramy, 128th Pa. Regt.
George P. J. McKinny, 128th Pa. Regt.
Patrick McGivin, —— War of 1812.
John McManus, ————.
William McManus,————.
Maximillian Marquart, Co. C, 200th Pa. Inf.
Albert A. Nagle, —— Nat. Guards, Pa.
Sergt. Thomas Riley, Co. B, 128th Pa. Regt.
Corp. John A. Reichard, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
Daniel Reichard, ————.
John Ritner, ————.
Dick Riley, ————.
Thomas Richards, Co. A, 195th Pa. Inf.
Zach. E. Snyder, Co. B, 118th Pa. Inf.
Richard Sauter, ————.
Sebastian Vinegar, Co. C, 3d N. J. Cav.
John Weaver, Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.
Nicholas Wingert, Co. F, 1st Pa. Art.
John Warren, ————.

Charles Evans.

Capt. W. H. Andrews, Co. E, 128th Regt.
Paul Ammon, ————.
J. C. Auman, ————.
John Armstrong, Co. G, 5th Pa. Cav.
John Althouse, ————.
Daniel Auchenbach, Co. H, 68th Pa. Inf.
Conrad Anthony, Co. A, 195th Pa. Regt.
George S. Ammons, ————.
James Boyer, Co. E, 128th Regt.
Charles Briner, Co. E, 1st Pa. Art.
William Baehr, Co. H, 50th Pa. Regt.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Brenholtz, 50th Pa. Regt.
Capt. Sidney Banks, 3d U. S. Cav.
John Brittian, Co. H, 88th Regt.
Lieut. Michael P. Boyer, Co. H, 128th Regt.
Charles Briner, 46th Regt.
Lewis K. Briner, ————.
John Banks, ————.
Franklin S. Bickley, ————.
William S. Ball, 118th Regt.
Robert Bell, ————.
Harrison G. Baus, Ringgold Bat.
J. Bowman Bell, U. S. Art.
James Boyer, ————.
Hiland H. Banks, ————.
Thomas. E. Boone, Co. E, 128th Regt.
Alexander Bridegam, Co. F, 34th N. J. Regt.
B. R. Bratt, militia.
Henry Beyerle, Co. C, 194th Pa. Inf.
Volney Bell, Co. C, 50th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Wm. B. Bright, Co. A, 33d U. S. Inf.
Corp. George Bost, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Henry Barr, Co. D, 32d Pa. Inf.
Henry C. G. Bertolette, Co. B, 50th Pa. Inf.
Elhanan S. Bechtel, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Augustus Berger, Ringgold Art.
Philip Bitting, Co. D, 32d Pa. Inf.
George R. Coxel, Co. B, 128th Pa. Regt.
Peter Cline, ————.
Capt. H. E. Cleveland, Co. H, 50th Regt.
Lieut. Philip Curling, Co. F, 192d Regt.
Daniel Clouser, ————.
Jacob Crow, Co. J, 42d Pa. Regt.
Jeremiah Clous, Co. A, 32d Pa. Inf.
William Coxell, Co. G, 1st Pa. Inf.
George R. Coxell, Co. B, 138th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Isaac Cox, Co. H, 79th Pa. Inf.
J. H. Caswell, 1st City Troop.
John K. Dunkleberger, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
William W. Drayer, ————
Adam Diefenbach, ————.
Jacob Donahower, ————.
Charles Diehm, Co. H, 88th Regt.
John F. Danfield, ————.
Robert M. Divine, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
Lewis Diefenbach, Co. E, 128th Pa. Regt.
George Dobbins, U. S. Navy.
W. W. Douglas, Co. K, 95th Pa. Regt.
John N. Downs, Co. A, 145th Regt.
Reuben Ditzler, ————.
Jacob Drexel, Co. K, 93d Pa. Inf.
W. L. Dellet, Co. B, 30th Pa. Inf.
Capt. W. W. Diehl, Co. E, 5th Pa. Inf.
William Dunlap, Co. H, 50th Pa. Inf.
Lieut. W. G. De Turk, Co. B, 129th Pa. Inf.
William Deem, Co. B, 3d Pa. Art.
Nathan Eisenhower, ————.
Lieut. Thomas F. Eyrich, Co. E, 128th Regt.
Benjamin Ermentrout, Ringgold Bat.
John East, Co. D, 198th Regt.
Alfred Ermentrout, Co. B, 88th Regt.
Emanuel Eck, ————.
J. L. Espenshade, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. Thomas T. Elliott, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cav.
David Fox, Co. K, 2d Regt.
Reese Frescoln, ————.
Capt. Adam Faust, Co. D, 198th Regt.
William Frill, ————.
Rudolph Fueller, U. S. Navy.
James A. Fox, Ringgold Bat.
John Faber, ————.
Col. John Fritz, 93d Pa. Regt.
Henry Fleck, Ringgold Bat.
Corp. John Henry Fix, 142d Regt.
George S. Fox, ————.
Jacob Frill, ————.
Musician Oscar T. Flemming, 93d Pa. Inf.
Franklin Fenstermacher, Co. C, 50th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. Charles F. Fredericks, Co. A, 32d Pa. Inf.
Reuben Frees, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
Daniel H. Fasig, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Corp. Gabriel Faust, Co. C, 1st N. Y. Engineers.
Edward Gentzler, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
Henry Grainer, Co. D, 198th Pa. Inf.
Corp. H. A. Goodhart, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
George W. Gentzler, Co. E, 52d Pa. Inf.

William H. Green, Co. E, 128th Ohio Inf.
Adam Goodhart, Co. A, 48th Pa. Inf.
Henry Gossler, Co. F. 1st Pa. Art.
Sergt. Albert H. Goodenough, Co. F, 88th Pa. Inf.
Lewis Gable, Co. E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Samuel Gross, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
A. C. Greth, ———.
James D. Gabriel, Durell's Bat.
George Getz, ———
Lieut. Lemuel Gries, Durell's Bat.
George Goodman, Revolution.
Allen Gilbert, 93d Pa. Regt.
Martin S. Goodhart, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Major John M. Gries, ———.
Capt. George W. Green, 17th U. S.
Charles Green, ———.
Adjt. James Gentzler, 128th Regt.
William Gass, 88th Pa. Regt.
Aaron Goodman, Co. E, 50th Pa. Regt.
Thomas Gabriel, ———.
Chaplain William R. Gries, ———.
Nathaniel Green, U. S. Navy.
George Getz, 1812.
Garrett H. High, Co. F, 197th Regt.
John Henry Harner, Co. B, 93d Regt.
Amos B. Hoff, ———.
Lieut. Levi J. Hildebrant, Co. E, 46th Pa. Regt.
James L. Hobson, Co. D, 32d Pa. Regt.
Samuel L. Hughes, Co. B, 205th Regt.
Francis Kern Hesler, Co. B, 93d Pa. Regt.
Corp. Charles S. Hornberger, Co. B, 93d Regt.
Capt. Jacob Houder. —— 88th Pa. Regt.
Sergt. Frank Hiester, U. S. A.
Frederick Hunter, ———.
Capt. Samuel Harner, ———.
Henry Homan, Co. E, 128th Regt.
John Haller, 1812.
William Himmelreich, ———.
Col. Charles H. Hunter, ———.
Corp. Henry C. Housum, Co. I, 36th Regt.
Sergt. W. W. Hart, Co. B, 50th Regt.
Aaron B. Hetrich, ———.
Henry Haberacker, 128th Regt.
George S. Hause, Co. D, 11th U. S. Inf.
Jacob A. Hamilton, Co. D, 213th Regt.
John Harbster, ———.
Paul Hungerford, ———.
Wellington Hawkins, ——— .
Winfield Holmes, ———.
Peter Henley, ———.
John H. Henninger, Co. A, 88th Regt.
Joseph Heister, Rev. War.
Abraham V. R. Hill, ——— .
Adam J. Heilman, color-bearer, Co. K, 151st Regt.
Francis L. Hobson, Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.
Henry A. Hinnershitz, 128th Regt.
James M. Hoffman, ———.
Sergt. Jonathan Holt, Co. G, 79th Pa. Inf.
Henry B. Hartz, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Corp. John Henry, Co. I, 83d Pa. Inf.
Drum-Major Augustus W. Homan, 93d Pa. Inf.
Henry G. Henninger, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
John S. Hinman, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Franklin Harbach, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
S. Hamilton, Ringgold Art.
David Heifer, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
Melzer Hughston, Co. A, 88th Pa. Inf.
William James, ———.
Adjt. Albert Jamison, 36th Pa. Regt.
John D. De B. Koch, 6th Pa. Cav.
Thomas Kepple, Revolutionary War.
John H. Kershner, ———.
Maj. William H. Keim, Army of Potomac.
Allen Kutz, ———.
Capt. Daniel DeB. Keim, ———.
F. A. M. Keller. ———.
Lieut. William Krick, ———.
Levi P. Knerr, Mexican War.
Capt. Anthony Kanalassy, Hungarian army.
Col. Charles A. Knoderect, —— 167th Regt.
Sergt. Thomas Keely, —— 142d Regt.
Sergt. Daniel Kreishner, —— Ringgold Bat.
William Kreishner, ———.
Charles A. Keiter, ———.
John Keifly, Co. B, 55th Pa. Inf.
Wm. W. Kraft, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
William Kalbach, Co. E, 205th Pa. Inf.
Lewis Krausher, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
William Lorentz, Co. I, 25th N. Y. Cav.
Lieut. W. A. H. Lewis, 93d Pa. Inf.
Corp. Isaac S. Leeds, Co. E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Cyrus Lotz, Co. K, 151st Pa. Inf.
Sergt. John Leininger, Co. B, 50th N. Y. Engs.
William Lindecukle, Co. K, 151st Pa. Inf.
Joseph Lacy, Co. B, 205th Pa. Regt.
Corp. John F. Linderman, Co. G, 1st Pa. Vol.
Benneville Lindemuth, ———.
Henry A. Lotz, Co. A, 93d Pa. Regt.
W. Lawrence, Co. H, 88th Regt.
Capt. Henry A. Lantz, Co. E, 50th Regt.
Horace Longenecker, ———.
Thomas S. Loesser, Mexican War.
George F. Linderman, Mexican War.
Michael Lotz, Co. E, 46th Regt.
Jeremiah Lotz, Co. E, 46th Regt.
George Lauman, ———.
Nicholas Lotz, ———.
George M. Lauman, ———.
Capt. Jacob Lenhart, Co. A, 3d Pa. Res.
Charles E. Mason, Co. H, 55th Mass. Inf.
George M. Morgan, ———.
Peter Maurer, Co. C, 7th Regt.
Capt. Alex. C. Maitland, Co. G, 93d Regt.
George W. McMichael, Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.
Joseph Maurer, 5th U. S. Art.
Henry Martz, Co. G, 198th Pa. Inf.

William Mohr, Co. F, 1st Pa. Art.
Maj. Peter Muhlenberg, 31st U. S. Inf.
Lieut. Howard McIlvain, Bat. A, 104th Regt.
Jeremiah Mengel, ————.
Samuel R. Markley, —— —
James Miller, N. Y. Cav.
William Moore, ————.
James McElroy, ————.
Jacob S. Miller, Revolutionary War.
Charles Melcher, ————.
Charles W. Newkirk, ————.
William S. Noll, Co. F, 33d U. S. Inf.
Lieut. Henry Nagle, Ringgold Bat.
George Newkirk, Co. K, 128th Regt.
James Nickolson, ————.
Augustus Noecker, 1st Pa. Cav.
Henry F. Orner, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
William Otto, ——— .
Jesse Orner, ———.
Peter Phillippi, ———.
Lieut. Jacob Parvin, ———.
John Paulus, ——— —.
John Patterson, ———.
James Peterson, ———.
Henry Pott, ———.
Lieut. William Priestly, Co. D, D. Cr. Regt.
Henry A. Phillippi, ———.
Ferdinand Presser, Durell's Bat.
Sergt. James M. Phillips, Co. F, 32d Pa. Inf.
Corp. Henry A. Plucker, Co. B, 50th Pa. Inf.
Albert Price, 5th U. S. Art.
Lieut. Jas. C. Petit, Co. H, 88th Pa. Inf.
Chas. J. Petit, navy.
Corp. Jas. A. Quimby, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Caplain John Quimby, 93d Pa. Inf.
Reuben Ringler, ———.
Wm. K. Reifsnyder, Co. E, 128th Regt.
Josiah Reber, Co. E, 1st Art. Regt.
Daniel Richards, Co. B, 205th Regt.
John Ritter, ———.
George B. Rhoads, 88th Regt.
Capt. Washington Richards, Co. F, 32d Regt.
Henry R. Reinhart, Co. B, 108th Regt.
Lieut. Charles H. Richards, Co. G, 2d Pa. Mil.
Francis C. Rhode, Co. E, 128th Regt.
John S. Reeser, 11th Pa. Cav.
Joseph R. Robinson, 88th Pa. Inf.
Henry Rorke, Co. C, 42d Pa. Inf.
Aaron Rightmyer, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Cyrus M. Ruth, Co. B, Pa. Militia.
Chas. F. Rigle, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
Lieut. Cyrus R. Soder, Co. G, 88th Pa. Inf.
John O. Schoener, paymaster.
William G. Seyfert, Co. B, 205th Pa. Inf.
Nicolas Seyfert, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
Wm. Seiders, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Jas. Seifert, Co. B, 88th Pa. Inf.
Corp. John S. Schroeder, Co. B, Durell's Bat.
W. W. Strouse, Co. G, 151st Pa. Inf.

Sergt. John H. Snyder, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
Jacob Snell, Co. K, 213th Pa. Inf.
Irvine J. Seifert, Co. K, 128th Pa. Inf.
John S. Seiders, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
Wm. J. Schroeder, Co. H, 2d Pa. Cav.
Elias Schaeffer, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
John Stout, ———.
John H. Spitter, Co. A, 195th Pa. Regt.
George W. Setley, Co. D, 32d Pa. Regt.
Jacob Sweitzer, Co. F, 192d Pa. Regt.
A. Schemmelpfenning, ———.
Edward F. Sallada, ———.
Peter Stitchter, ———.
J. H. Shultz, ———.
Peter Shitler, ———.
Henry N. Shingel, ———.
Corp. Ephraim Strohecker, Co. D, 32d Regt.
Albert Stoutler, ———.
George Schultz, ———.
Daniel Seiders, ———.
Capt. Andrew J. Stetson, Co. D, 32d Regt.
Nathan Sassaman, ———.
Albert S. Sheradin, Co. G, 72d Regt.
Theodore Seyfert, ———.
Andrew F. Sigman, ———.
William D. Shearer, ———.
George M. Taylor, ———.
Lieut. Jas. N. Trexler, Co. I, 128th Regt.
Sergt. Chas. W. Tothero, Co. B, 93d Regt.
Sergt. Thomas Roberts, 18th U. S. Inf.
Wm. G. Trexler, Co. B, 93d Pa. Inf.
Milton Trace, Co. A, 20th Pa. Cav.
Major J. Teed, 116th Pa. Inf.
Urias Trate, Co. G, 52d Pa. Inf.
Geo. Thompson, Co. E, 54th Mass. Inf. (colored).
William E. Ubil, ———.
James Van Horne, ———.
William A. Williams, ———.
Peter Wanner, Co. C, 7th Pa. Inf.
James M. Wanner, ———.
Corp. Cyrus W. White, Co. E, 79th Regt.
Albert B. Werner, ———.
Henry A. Whitman, ———.
Capt. Cornelius Wise, ———.
Sergt. Albert D. Wolfinger, Co. 9, 93d Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Wunder, Co. A, Mexican, 2d Cav.
Lieut. Martin Wagner, ———.
Lieut. Charles Oscar Wagner, ———.
Henry Wobensmith, ———.
Thomas Wright, ———.
Lieut. Michael Walter, Co. A, 32d Regt.
George Wunder, 1812.
William Wanner, Co. A, 32d Regt.
Maj. J. B. Wanner, ——, 128th Cav.
Jacob Wolfskill, Co. I, 196th Pa. Inf.
Wm. H. Williams, Co. H, 197th Pa. Regt.
Fred. Wagner, Co. A, 195th Pa. Inf.
Henry Washington, landsman.
George Wunder, marine.

George Winnour, Co. E, 1st Pa. Res.
Sergt. Chas. F. Ware, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Inf.
Corp. Aaron Weand, Co. B, 93d Inf.
Andrew S. Werner, Co. B. 205th Pa. Inf.
Evan S. Yeager, Co. A, 88th Pa. Inf.
Heisinger Yocum, Co. B, 93d Pa. Inf.
John E. Yohn, ————.
Edward Young, 88th Pa. Regt.
Fred. Yeager, Revolution.
George A. Yeager, ————.
Peter Yeager, — ——.
John Wade, Co. E, 2d Pa. Cav.
Joel Reifsnyder, Co. B, 88th Pa. Cav.
George Young, Mexican War.

Lutheran.

Adam Augustine, Co. B, 50th Pa. Inf.
John Bowers, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
Joseph Bowman, Co. B, 46th Pa. Inf.
Thomas Boon, Co. G, 93d Pa. Inf.
John M. Bissihumer, Co. B, 5th Pa. Cav.
John Y. Baker, Co. E, 46th Pa. Regt.
John Clouser, ————, Pa. Res.
Charles H. Coleman, Co. B, 195th Pa. Regt.
Samuel S. Carrigan, Co. E, 79th Pa., vet.
Jacob Drexel, Co. B, 88th Regt.
John Drill, Co. H, 128th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. Wm. C. Eben, Co E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Charles Eben, Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.
Julius A. Engelman, ————.
Corp. John Eisenbeis, Co. K, 3d Pa. Art.
James Ettinger, ————.
Nathaniel Faust, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
John F. Goodhart, Co. F, 88th Pa. Inf.
Andrew Gorman, ————.
Henry Geiger, 16th Regt. U. S. Inf.
Robert Griffith, ————.
Joseph Gable, Co. A, 195th Pa. Regt.
John Good, Co. E, 50th Pa. Regt.
John Gehring, Co. F, 1st Pa. Art.
John D. Herzog, Co. A, 3d Pa. Res.
Fred. Hendley, Co. D, 3d Pa. Res.
Bernard Herbst, Co. G, 19th U. S.
Henry A. Heinamen, Co. B, 56th Pa. Regt.
John G. Hall, ————.
Aug. Haverstitch, 32d Pa. Res.
Corp. Henry A. Hauck, Co. B, 93d Pa. Inf.
Bugler Jacob Kline, Co. F, 6th Pa. Cav.
Charles Meiran, Co. H, 104th Pa. Inf.
Albion Morrow, Co. I, 179th Pa. Regt.
Wm. Morrow, Co. I, 128th Pa. Regt.
William Meck, ——, 7th Cav.
Joseph Maurer, ——, U. S. Art.
Peter Maurer, Co. H, 7th Pa.
John L. Neff, Co. H, 50th Pa.
Joseph Nagle, ————.
George W. Poff, Co. B, 4th Del. Inf.
Fred W. Quigg, —— —.
Wm. H. Rank, Co. D, 3d Pa. Res.
Philip Rush, fifer in Co. of Capt. Geo. Marx in War of 1812–15.
Richard Rodgers, ————.
Adam Ripple, Co. K, 2d Pa. Cav.
Franklin Ritner, 1st Iowa Art.
Jacob Snyder, Co. E, 88th Pa. Inf.
Charles Schaar, Co. G, 5th Pa. Cav.
William H. Smith, Co. H, 23d Pa. Inf.
James Snyder, Co. I, 28th Pa. Regt.
Philip Schneider, ————.
Franz Seiman, ————.
Philip Sigle, ————.
Daniel Setley, ————.
George Setley, Co. E, 46th Pa. Regt.
Augustus Trexler, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
Geo. Adam Wolf, Co. I, 179th Pa. Inf.
Wm. H. Worley, Co. B, 93d Regt.
George Whitman, Co. D, 198th Regt.
George Ziegler, Co. B, 88th Pa. Inf.

Washington Street Church.

George Lewis, Co. C, Conn. Inf.

COUNTY CEMETERIES.

Albany—Blue Mountain Church.

George Robinson, Co. H, 55th Pa. Inf.
Andrew Miller, Co H, 151st Pa. Inf.

Alsace—Alsace Church.

Mark Bechtel, Co. G, 7th Pa. Inf.
Aaron Bechtel, Co. A, 88th Pa. Inf.
Joseph Briner, Co. G, 93d Pa. Inf.
Fred. Dehart, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
Rudolph Fisher, ————.
Samuel Gehret, Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.
George Gantz, Co. B, 128th Pa. Inf.
Henry Gehris, Co. H, 68th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. George W. Hain, Co. H, 88th Pa. Inf.
James H. Hinnershitz, ————.
George Jacobs, Co. E, 128th Pa. Inf.
Reuben Keller, Co. H, 205th Pa. Inf.
Allen Koch, ————.
John Keller, ————.
William Koch, — ——.
Augustus Keller, ————.
John S. Leider, — ——.
Franklin W. Long, Co. I, 188th Pa. Inf.
Corp. Conrad Marks, Co. M, 198th Pa. Inf.
Daniel Madeira, Co. B, 50th Pa. Inf.
Aaron Martin, Ringgold Bat.
William Neider, Co. H, 50th Pa. Regt.
Henry Rothenberger, ————.
Thomas Rothenberger, — ——.
Franklin Rothenberger, Co. E, 205th Pa. Inf.
Peter Stoudt, Co. K, 48th Pa. Inf.
Peter Schildt, Co. E, 205th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. John R. Smith, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Daniel Smaltz, Co. I, 83d Pa. Inf.
Lazarus Storel.
John Jacob Ulmer.
Henry R. Van Reed.

Alsace—Spiece's Church.

Jacob Feise, Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.
Daniel Rothenberger, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.

Amity—Amityville.

Hiram Yocum, Co. B, 93d Pa. Inf.
William Gross, Co. K, 179th Regt.

Amity—Douglassville.

George D. Leaf, Ringgold Art.
Sergt. C. B. Miller, Co. M, 1st Pa. Cav.

Bernville.

J. L. Weber, Co. F, 5th Pa. Inf.

Bern—Bern Church.

W. A. Hettrich, Co. G, 213th Pa. Inf.

Bern—Epler's Church.

John H. Roth, 205th Regt.

Bern, Upper—Shartlesville.

Marcus Siegenthaler, Co. E, 151st Pa. Inf.
S. S. Strause, Co. E, 151st Pa. Inf.
Samuel Wann, Co. E, 151st Pa. Inf.
Henry F. Burkhardt, Co. K, 5th U. S. Art.

Bethel.

Jere Dorsey, Co. I, 24th U. S. C. Inf.
Reuben Thompson.

Birdsboro'.

Levi Baum, Co. C, 51st Pa. Inf.
William Stubblebine, Co. D, 213th Pa. Inf.
George W. Shirey, Co. E, Knapp's Bat.
Andrew M. Shule, Co. H, 88th Pa. Regt.

Caernarvon—Rock Baptist Church.

Corp. Cornelius Uxley, Co. A, 53d Pa. Inf.
William Shenemon, Co. K, 13th Pa. Inf.

Cumru—Alleghany Church.

William Gelsinger, Co. E, 167th Pa. Cav.

Cumru—Almshouse.

Sergt. David Brown, Co. H, 54th Mass. Col'd Inf.
James H. Gay, 32d U. S. Col'd Inf.
Joseph H. Nevins, ————.
Gottlieb Ganse, ————.
Aaron Deobler, Co. E, 88th Regt.

Exeter—Schwartzwald Church.

Corporals: Thomas Lincoln, Co. B, 205th Pa. Inf. Augustus Wert, Co. B, 53d Pa. Inf.

Fleetwood.

William Delp, Co. I, 167th Regt.
Abram Franklin Klein. ————
Isaac Heck, Co. I, 167th Regt.
Daniel Noll, Co. K, 167th Regt.
Henry Koller, Co. D, 167th Reg.
Harry Weyant, Co. D, 167th Regt.
Franklin Minker, Co. K, 151st Regt.
Benneville Gauger, Co. H, 25th Cav.
Peter R. Wanner, Co. I, 151st Regt.
Leonard Sweitzer, Co. D, 7th Regt. Pa.
David Reis, Co. I, 167th Regt.
William Strohm, Co. I, 167th Regt.
Samuel Schlegel, War of 1812.
Augustus Barlot, Co. E, 97th Regt.
Benjamin Wolff, Co. H, 147th Regt.
John Rothermel, War of 1812.
Isaac Wanner, Co. K, 151st Regt.
Jacob Row, War of 1812.
Abraham Frederick, Co. G, 198th Regt.
William M. Myers, ————.

Greenwich—Grimsville Church.

W. H. Derr, Co. G, 50th Pa. Inf.

Hamburg.

Lieut. A. S. Fasig, Co. G, 96th Pa. Inf.
R. W. Seidel, Co. B, 88th Pa. Inf.
Peter Bowman, Co. C, 48th Pa. Inf.
Samuel Bilman, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
Solomon Stoudt, Co. E, 50th Pa. Inf.
Jonathan Bower, Co. D, 48th Pa. Inf.
George Zirn, Co. E, 10th V. R. C.
J. A. Moyer, Co. H, 55th Pa. Inf.
Jeremiah Gramlich, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
Jeremiah Meinder, Co. D, 48th Pa. Inf.
J. A. Silberman, Co. F, 3d Pa. Res.
Daniel Gares, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
J. N. Kemp, band, 90th Inf.
Lieut. Alfred Billig, Co. H, 47th Pa. Inf.
William Berger, Co. G, 98th Pa. Inf.
Elias Strausser, Co. G, 96th Pa. Inf.
D. F. Ketterer, Co. B, 198th Pa. Inf.

Heidelberg—Corner Church.

Sergt. Henry H. Wilkinson, Co. E, 51st Pa. Inf.

Heidelberg—Haines Church.

Levi Reather, Co. L, 1st Pa. Cav.
John Ulrich, Co. H, 88th Pa. Inf.
Henry Mattis, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
Joshua Faust, Co. D, 198th Regt.
John Moyer, ————.
Peter S. Miller, Co. D, 167th Regt.

Hereford—Huff's Church.

Josiah Jacobs, ————.
Henry Wagner, ————.

Kutztown.

George W. Heist, Co. K, 88th Regt.

Marion—Stonchsburg.

Sergt. J. L. Moore, Co, F, 4th Pa. Cav.
C. W. Snyder, Co. B, 45th Pa. Inf.
Morris Reed, Co. H, 186th Pa. Inf.

Oley—Frieden's Church.

William A. Fisher, Co. I, 7th Pa. Cav.
Mahlon Lease, Co K, 93d Pa. Inf.
Amos W. Shearer, Co. C, 167th Pa. Cav.

Oley—Oley Church.

Mus., George F. Haldis, Co. C, 167th Pa. Inf.

Ontelaunee—Gernant's Church.

Peter R. Heck, Co. K, 151st Pa. Inf.
J. W. Kemp, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
Jesse Shelly, Co. B, 88th Pa. Inf.

Ontelaunee—Leesport.

George Turner, Co. E., 50th Pa. Inf.
Morris Weidenhammer, Co. E, 50th Regt.

Perry—Shoemakersville.

Corp. William Guldin, Co. I, 167th Pa. Inf.
John Zluhan, Co. K, 93d Pa. Inf.

Richmond—Blandon Church.

Lieut. Caleb Parvin, Co. E, 157th Pa. Inf.
Sergt. Charles Wright, Co. D, 167th Pa. Inf.

Robeson—Geigertown.

James H. Johnston, Co. A, 128th Pa. Inf.
Henry Geiger, Co. E, 50th Pa. Regt.
David Care, ———.
John Wolf, — ——.

Robeson—St. John's Church.

George Boyer, Co. H, 205th Pa. Inf.
Ezekiel B. Ruth, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.
Isaac Good, Co. E, 46th Pa. Inf.
John K. Bechtel, Co. K, 50th Pa. Regt.
Sergt. Slabrechter, Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf.
Allison Hoffman, Co. D, 213th Pa. Regt.
John Good, Co. D, 213th Pa. Regt.
Harmon Hoffman, Co. I, 179th Pa. Regt.
Henry Swoyer, ———.

Spring—Sinking Spring Church.

D. B. Bechtel, Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.
Corp. Aaron Hull, Co. K, 151st Pa. Regt.
Emanuel W. Harker, Co. K, 128th Regt.

Topton.

Lewis Long, Co. K, 47th Regt.

Tulpehocken, Upper—Strausstown.

Sergt. Percival G. Reber, Co. H, 151st Pa. Inf.

Washington—Catholic Church.

Sergt. A. P. Matter, Co. C, 116th Pa. Inf.

Womelsdorf.

James Reifsnyder, Co. B, 55th Pa. Inf.
Wm. Williams, Co. B, 55th Pa. Inf.
John A. Fidler, musician, 90th Pa. Inf.
John Krumbine, ———.
James Jennings, — ——.
John L. Limmy, Co. B, 93d Pa. Regt.

SOCIETY OF EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—Certain enlisted men from Berks County, who were prisoners in Confederate military prisons during the Civil War, formed an association for mutual protection and social intercourse, at Reading, and became an incorporated body on July 10, 1884. They have had an active organization since. The following roll of members includes most of the men in service from Berks County who were prisoners of war. The members, including the officers of the society, are—

Robert Gerlach, president; U. R. Burkert, secretary; C. A. Ziegler, treasurer; H. R. Anthony (past president), J. S. Hendricks, Samuel G. Boone, J. V. Kendall, Thomas Watt, R. B. Jones, J. P. Becker, William H. Sands, H. A. Bingaman, H. R. Anthony, George Diefenderfer, B. F. Markley, Frank Breneiser, Ira U. Travis, Joseph R. Waid, William F. Dougherty, F. L. De Gour, Daniel Moore, Phaon Kern, H. A. Mendenhall, John O'Neil, John Kraft, Adam Grim, William E. Ackey, Oliver C. Hatch, John Wilfort, Andrew Wilfort, John Obold, Henry F. Yeager, D. A. Geiger, William H. Shick, Albert Thalheimer, George H. Garrett.

GRAND ARMY POSTS.

THE MCLEAN POST, NO. 16, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, was organized at Reading, and chartered December 12, 1866, having been named after Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. McLean, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. It has been maintained since, with a gradually increasing membership. In 1885 the roll included three hundred and fort -two members. Forty members have died since its organization.

Past Post Commanders.—Lorenzo D. Wilson, Michael Walters, George W. Grant, Henry Beckhardt (two terms), John Teed, Henry D. Markley, George W. Durell, Henry C. Housum, B. Frank McCoy, J. Frederick Goodhart, Joel H. Schmehl, Horace D. Boone, J. Hiester McKnight, Daniel J. McLean, William M. Wells, Robert Gerlach (two years), Lewis Crater, Mahlon Shaaber, Jonathan S. Ebling, Edward C. Eben, Andrew Mittower.

Officers for 1886.—Commander, William T. Gorrell; Senior Vice-Commander, Henry J. Richards; Junior Vice-Commander, Owen Hamilton; Adjutant, William H. German; Quartermaster, H. M. M. Richards; Surgeon, Dr. Charles T. Reber; Chaplain, Edward C. Eben; Officer of the Day, William Still; Officer of the Guard, Augustus Lessig; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Henry Beckhardt; Ordnance-Sergeant, Calvin B. Reedy; Sergeant-Major, Mahlon Shaaber; Trustees, Jonathan S. Ebling, John Scheifley, Oliver L. Edes; Auditing Committee, J. Hiester McKnight, Henry Beckhardt, Mahlon Shaaber; Delegates to Department Encampment, William H. German, Thomas

Hammer, John Schuyler, Thomas Watt, Jervice W. Edes, William H. Riland; Alternates, Frank M. Coleman, H. M. M. Richards, Jonas Montgomery, Isaac W. Lewis, John H. Rice, Hiram Dickinson; Librarian, F. Marion Jones.

General William H. Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R., was chartered February 22, 1878, with twenty-nine members. It was named after General Keim of Reading. In January, 1886, its membership was one hundred. Died since organization, five.

Officers for 1886.—Commander, Dr. S. C. Ermentrout; Senior Vice-Commander, Abram Briel; Junior Vice-Commander, Isaac W. Bowers; Quartermaster, H. J. Fink; Surgeon, Dr. H. M. Nagle; Chaplain, William Strawbridge; Officer of the Day, H. D. Boone; Officer of the Guard, R. H. Savage; Adjutant, George W. Heilig; Trustees, R. H. Savage, P. M. Zeigler and Abram Briel.

General George G. Meade Camp, No. 16, Sons of Veterans, was instituted October 30, 1881, and chartered November 11, 1881, with twenty-seven charter members. It is a branch of the Sons of Veterans, an organization which has its headquarters at Philadelphia. It is under the command of Colonel H. H. Hammer. The object of this association is to keep active the memory of the sacrifices of their fathers in the battles of the Civil War.

The roll of the camp numbers two hundred and seventy-seven members. This is a large increase since its organization. The present officers of the camp are,—

Captain, C. E. Deifenderfer; First Lieutenant, L. S. Ramsey; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Bechtel; Chaplain, G. W. Augee; Orderly-Sergeant, E. G. Cake; Quartermaster, Robert McLean; Sergeant of Guard, J. McK. Durell; Color-Sergeant, N. Rothenberger; Corporal, E. L. Riffert; Picket-Sentinel, J. G. Watt; and Camp-Guard, U. Waid; Camp Council, James McK. Durell, W. J. Scheifly and J. Bachs.

Reading Loyal Ladies' League, No. 6. —This organization is an auxiliary of the "Grand Army of the Republic." It is founded on and governed by the same principles of "fraternity, charity and loyalty," and has gained the kindly sympathy and affection of every soldier through the country. Only mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the Civil War are admitted into membership.

This league was instituted April 17, 1884, by Mrs. Laura McNeir, department president and Mrs. Annie E. Grubb, department secretary of William B. Hatch League, No. 2, of Camden, N. J. There were twenty-one charter members. It has now fifty active members.

Officers.—President, Anna M. Waid; Senior Vice-President, Lizzie Hammer; Junior Vice-President, Rebecca Reber; Secretary, Mary A. Shaaber; Treasurer, Ellen Golding; Chaplain, Lucretia Root; Conductor, Clara Hecker; Guard, Mary Lott.

McLean Women's Relief Corps, No. 10, was chartered October 1, 1884, with one hundred and thirty-one members, as an auxiliary to McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R. The object of the organization is to establish a permanent association for aiding and assisting Post No. 16.

Charter Officers:—President, Emma Moore; Senior Vice-President, Sarah Millet; Junior Vice-President, Susan Dougherty; Secretary, Emma G. Wineland; Treasurer, Emma Richards; Conductor, Lizzie Lessig; Chaplain, Adaline Fry; Guard, Malinda Sands.

Since being chartered this relief corps has held several fairs, bazars and camp-fires for the benefit of McLean Post, rendering thereby valuable pecuniary assistance to the post. Since its organization it has turned over to McLean Post over four hundred dollars to be added to the Post Memorial Fund.

Membership in January, 1886, was one hundred and sixty.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITIA.

Legislative Provision—County Battalions of 1783—County Militia proffer Services to President Adams in 1798—County Military Division—Encampment at Reading in 1842—Battalion Day of 1843—County Militia Companies in 1856—State National Guard—Reading Artillerists—Military Cadets.

The Revolution closed successfully, but the military spirit of the people continued to prevail. It was encouraged by the State government. Legislation required it to be exercised for the purpose of maintaining familiarity with its affairs. This was not only sensible, but also

prudent. Companies, regiments and brigades were organized and drilled at certain fixed times and places within the county. The meeting was commonly called "Battalion Day." It preserved a strong general interest in public affairs, especially in public defense. This interest enabled the several organizations to respond promptly to calls for their services. Their promptness was a distinguishing characteristic. And it has ever been so. Fortunately for them and especially for the country, their services were not needed frequently. Not to mention the "Whiskey Insurrection" and "Northampton Affair" as of any military consequence, there were but two occasions for a period covering over sixty years in which their services were required, one having been the English War of 1812-15, and the other the "Mexican War" of 1846-48, each, by a strange coincidence, successively apart about thirty years. These military exercises were continued till the beginning of the Rebellion, when they were put to practical account; but this outbreak of the southern section of the country against the northern was of such a serious, long-continued and costly nature, in respect to loss of property and life, that the spirit for a return to military exercise had come to be entirely exhausted. But, as an institution during the history of the county previous to 1860, it is worthy of special mention. It was a conspicuous feature from 1783 till that time—a period covering nearly eighty years. It certainly relieved the monotony of political, commercial and social life, and afforded the citizens much merriment, if not much practical benefit.

Legislative Provision.—The Convention of 1776, in framing the first Constitution of the State, made provision for the establishment of a military system. The Constitution provided as follows: "The freemen of this commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defense under such regulations, restrictions and exceptions as the General Assembly shall by law direct, preserving always to the people the right of choosing their colonels and all commissioned officers under that rank." The Revolution was then raging; and a State system was not necessary, owing to the general system provided by the government of the United States. Without any training in the "military art," the freemen were at once thrown into actual practice, in which they met an enemy face to face. Their encounters were not "sham battles," and they afforded no "fun and frolic." In this practice many paid the price of life for liberty. After the close of the Revolution, the State adopted a system in order to keep the freemen trained, the Constitution of 1790 having made the following provision: "The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defense. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service."

This system was modified by repeated legislation, and its provisions were carried out year after year till the Rebellion, which, owing to its serious character, suspended their operation during its continuance. By it, the State was divided into sixteen military divisions. Each division comprised two brigades, and each brigade as many regiments as could be arranged within the bounds of the division.

County Battalions.—Immediately after the conclusion of the Revolution, the system of militia throughout the State was thoroughly organized. It was active and successful in Berks County. It embraced six battalions, the officers and location of which were as set forth in the following statement. The regimental officers were appointed on April 19, 1783, excepting Jacob Bower, major of First Battalion, who was appointed on January 3, 1784, and also the officers of the Fourth Battalion, who were uncommissioned in September, 1784:

FIRST BATTALION.

Nicholas Lutz, lieutenant-colonel.

Jacob Bower, major.

Heidelberg, Company 1.—Adam Hain, captain; Peter Kole, lieutenant; John Hain, ensign. Number of men, 115.

Reading, Company 2.—Peter Nagel, captain; Christian Madery, lieutenant; Ernst Gross, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Cumru, Company 3. John Weidner, captain; Christian Bechtel, lieutenant; David Punzius, ensign. Number of men, 106.

Reading, Company 4.—Conrad Geist, captain; Henry

Brown, lieutenant; Jacob Leitheuser, ensign. Number of men, 101.

Heidelberg, Company 5.—Sebastian Miller, captain; Adam Ruth, lieutenant; John Gernand, ensign. Number of men, 81.

Mawe, Company 6.—Henry Wax, captain; John Keen, lieutenant; Ludwig Bausler, ensign. Number of men, 129.

Cumru and Brecknock, Company 7.—Peter Gower, captain; Adam Spoon, lieutenant; Daniel Pannebecker, ensign. Number of men, 102.

Reading, Company 8.—John Strohecker, captain; John Kendall, lieutenant; Hartman Leitheuser, ensign. Number of men, 103.

SECOND BATTALION.

Baltzer Gehr, lieutenant-colonel.
Martin Kaercher, major.

Brunswig, Company 1.—Conrad Minnich, captain; Nicholas Haller, lieutenant; Martin Dreibelbis, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Bern, Company 2.—Jacob Shartle, captain; George Albrecht, lieutenant; Christian Albrecht, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Windsor, Company 3. Godfrey Seidle, captain; Simon Kreusher, lieutenant; Anthony Billich, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Bern, Company 4.—Francis Umbehacker, captain; Jacob Runkel, lieutenant; Jacob Heck, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Windsor, Company 5.—Jacob Shappell, captain; George Reber, lieutenant; Andrew Smith, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Brunswig, Company 6.—Jacob Wetstone, captain; Michael Moser, lieutenant; George Orwig, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Albany, Company 7.—Michael Brobst, captain; George Poh, lieutenant; Philip Glick, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Bern, Company 8.—Jacob Eppler, Jr., captain; Valentine Moser, lieutenant; Nicholas Lieb, ensign. Number of men, ——.

THIRD BATTALION.

Samuel Ely, lieutenant-colonel.
Stephen Baldy, major.

Longswamp, Company 1.—Charles Krause, captain; Jacob Miller, lieutenant; John Fenstermacher, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Longswamp, Company 2.—Valentine Haupt, captain; Peter Klein, lieutenant; Henry Christ, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Maxatawny, Company 3.—Michael Hinterleiter, captain; Jacob Siegfried, Jr., lieutenant; ——, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Richmond, Company 4.—Christian Merkle, captain; Philip Klein, lieutenant; Conrad Stenger, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Maxatawny, Company 5.—Jacob Sweyer, captain; Henry Sweyer, lieutenant; Jacob Christ, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Greenwich, Company 6.—Peter Smith, captain; Jost Soder, lieutenant; Henry Fisher, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Richmond, Company 7. Jacob Baldy, captain; John King, lieutenant; Leonard Snyder, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Maiden Creek, Company 8.—George Weidenhammer, captain; ——, lieutenant; ——, ensign. Number of men, ——.

FOURTH BATTALION.

George Ax, lieutenant-colonel.
Benjamin Talbert, major.

Caernarvon, Company 1.—John Robeson, captain; Aaron Rettew, Jr., lieutenant; John Harper, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Robeson, Company 2.—Matthias Kaler, captain; Joshua Stephenson, lieutenant; Peter Moyer, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Robeson, Company 3.—Adam Beard, captain; Elias Redge, lieutenant; Christopher Kinsman, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Exeter, Company 4.—John Ludwig, captain; Abraham Griffith, lieutenant; Conrad Teeder, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Douglass, Company 5.—Samuel Sands, captain; Samuel Avenshine, lieutenant; Henry Manger, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Amity, Company 6.—David Weidner, captain; Adam Betz, lieutenant; Matthias Keyler, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Exeter, Company 7.—John Snyder, captain; John Hider, lieutenant; Daniel Schneider, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Union, Company 8 (late Colonel Ax's company).———, captain; ——, lieutenant; ——, ensign. Number of men, ——.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Henry Spyker, lieutenant-colonel.
Christian Lower, Jr., major.

Bethel, Company 1.—Michael Wolf, captain; Fred. Seybert, lieutenant; Christian Walborn, Jr., ensign. Number of men, ——.

Tulpehocken, Company 2.—John Anspach, captain; Nicholas Seybert, lieutenant; John Lesher, Jr., ensign. Number of men, 107.

Heidelberg, Company 3.—Philip Filbert, captain; George Knopp, lieutenant; John Klingler, ensign. Number of men, 70.

Heidelberg, Company 4.—Daniel Graeff, captain; Joseph Deppen, lieutenant; Jonas Eckert, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Tulpehocken, Company 5.—John Riegel, captain; Christopher ——, lieutenant; John Walter, ensign. Number of men, 127.

Pine Grove, Company 6.—Philip Hedrich, captain;

Peter Bressler, lieutenant; Jacob Stein, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Tulpehocken, Company 7. Henry Spang, captain; Jacob Smith, lieutenant; Jacob Shaffer, ensign. Number of men, ——.

Bethel, Company 8.—John Folmer, captain; Daniel Kramer, lieutenant; Andrew Daniel, ensign. Number of men, 93.

SIXTH BATTALION.

John Cunnius, lieutenant-colonel.

Nicholas Hunter, major.

Oley, Company 1.—Daniel Leinbach, captain; John Kerlin, lieutenant; John Hunter, ensign. Number of men, 70.

Ruscomb-manor, Company 2.—Jacob Rodarmel, captain; Jacob Price, lieutenant; Frederick Bingeman, ensign. Number of men, 44.

Rockland, Company 3.—George Bieber, captain; Adam Zwoyer, lieutenant; Jacob Seybert, ensign. Number of men, 103.

Colebrookdale, Company 4.—Adam Rhoads, captain; George Gilbert, lieutenant; George Fronheiser, ensign. Number of men, 92.

Earl, Company 5.—David Schall, captain; Jacob Keen, lieutenant; Balser Behm, ensign. Number of men, 51.

Oley, Company 6.—Jacob Hill, captain; John Lesher, lieutenant; Abraham Lesher, ensign. Number of men, 70.

Hereford, Company 7.—John Miller, captain; John Goodman, lieutenant; Henry Gibson, ensign. Number of men, 109.

East District, Company 8.—Peter Kieffer, captain; Christopher Frey, lieutenant; Matthias Reichert, ensign. Number of men, 104.

Total number of men in Sixth Battalion, 643.

COUNTY MILITIA PROFFER SERVICES TO PRESIDENT ADAMS.—The militia of the county were always ready to offer its services to the national government for the purposes of maintaining its dignity and enforcing its authority. In 1798 a misunderstanding arose between our government and the French government. The representatives of the latter, whilst at Philadelphia, were arrogant and insulting in their deportment, and a blow was given to our commerce on the sea by seizing and detaining many of our vessels (said to have been nearly a thousand) for examination to ascertain whether or not we, as a neutral government, were carrying any English commodities. Such vessels were regarded as good prize, and all French ports were ordered to be closed against all neutral vessels which had touched ports under the English flag. President Adams appointed three envoys to visit France and adjust the difficulties; but, instead of being properly received, they were unofficially met by three agents, who assured them that they would not be received until they had offered suitable bribes to the officers of the government. They rejected the humiliating proposal, and were ordered to leave the country. Upon their return they presented their report, which was published in this country and republished in England and France. This treatment of our envoys aroused the country to indignation, and Congress ordered an enlargement of the standing army by twelve regiments. Some conflicts arose on the sea, but Napoleon, upon taking control of the French government, soon established a cordial understanding between the two countries, American vessels were no longer molested, and two years afterwards Louisiana was ceded to the United States. During this excitement the officers of the Berks County Brigade met at the courthouse in Reading on June 30, 1798, and addressed a patriotic letter to President Adams, offering their services to assist in resenting the insult of the French to our government. The President gave them the following reply:

"To the General of the Division composed of the Berks and Dauphin County Brigades of Pennsylvania Militia, and the officers of the Berks County Brigade.

"*Gentlemen:*

"This vigorous address from a long list of respectable Officers is the natural Consequence of your abhorrence of French Principles and indignation at the infamous Conduct of the French Republick towards this Country.

"I thank you for your assurance that you will be incessant in your endeavors to put the Berks County Brigade of the Militia of Pennsylvania in such a Situation as will enable it to turn out with Promptitude and Effect, and for your engagement that you will march with alacrity against either Foreign or Domestick enemies whenever called upon, and defend your Constitution and Independence or perish in the Attempt; The Solemnity with which you promise this will admit no doubt of your Sincerity—your Enemies will do well to consider it.

"I return with Gratitude your Sincere wishes for my temporal and eternal Welfare.

"JOHN ADAMS.

"Philadelphia, July 13th, 1798."

COUNTY MILITARY DIVISION—In 1807 Berks

and Dauphin Counties comprised the Sixth Division. In 1814 two new counties, Schuylkill and Lebanon, were added to this division, Dauphin and Lebanon forming the First Brigade, and Berks and Schuylkill the Second; and in 1849, Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks comprised the Fifth Division. The last act before the Rebellion was passed in 1858, by which Berks was still a part of the same division.

Every free, able-bodied, white male citizen who was a resident in the State for six months previous to the time of his enrollment, of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, was required to be enrolled in the militia—certain official and other persons excepted.

The militiamen were paraded and trained in May of every year, first in companies, on the first Monday, and then in battalions, on the second Monday. These services and parades were very useful. But beyond their utility, they provided great amusement for the people. Many persons set apart this day as a "holiday," if they did not set apart any other in the entire year. This day was held at the several boroughs, even at certain prominent towns in the county, but especially at Reading.

ENCAMPMENT AT READING.—A large and successful encampment of militia was held at Reading during May, 1842. It was arranged along the base of Penn's Mount, and continued from May 18th for one week.

The following officers and troops attended:

Officers.—Commander-in-Chief, Major-General John Davis, Bucks County; Aid, Colonel David Marple; Commander Berks County Brigade, Brigadier-General Wm. High, Berks County; Brigade-Major, Colonel J. K. Murphy, Philadelphia; Brigade-Adjutant, Colonel C. F. Jackson, Reading; Brigade-Quartermaster, Lieutenant Joel Ritter, Reading; Assistants, Colonel W. M. Huddy, Phila.; Lieutenant W. F. Small Phila.; Brigade-Surgeon, Dr. John G. Marshall, Reading; Assistant, Dr. Eichholtz; Commander Reading Battalion, Major W. H. Keim; Commander Hamburg Battalion, Major J. A. Beitenman; visitor, General Gratz, of Lancaster.

Troops.—Reading Troop, Captain J. W. Burkhart, 30 men; National Troop, Oley, Captain Henry Shaffer, 45 men; Schuylkill County Cavalry, Pottsville, Captain George C. Wyncoop, 28 men; Hamburg Troop, Captain Wm. Miller, 30 men; Reading Artillerists, Captain Thomas Leoser, 52 men; Hamburg Artillerists, Captain Reeser, 52 men; Washington Legion, Womelsdorf, Capt. Brownewell, 46 men; Washington Grays, Reading, Lieut. David McKnight, 40 men; National Light Infantry, Pottsville, Captain Dean, 44 men; National Grays, Orwigsburg, Captain John Bickel, 40 men; Harrison Guards, Allentown, Captain Jacob D. Boas, 34 men; National Grays, Reading, Captain A. C. Hoff, 35 men; Berks County Rifle Rangers, Captain Heinly, 54 men; Bernville Rifle Grays, Captain Renno, 65 men.

Instructor.—Captain Alden Partridge.

On Thursday night, May 19th, a heavy shower of rain fell upon the encampment, accompanied by storm. Several tents were blown down.

The daily duty at the encampment was similar to army regulation during actual war. It was as follows:

Morning gun at daybreak.	Grand parade, 10 A.M.
Reveille.	Dinner, 12 M.
Roll-call.	Regular parade, 4 P.M.
Morning parade.	Evening gun, 6 P. M.
Breakfast.	Tattoo and countersign, 10 P.M.
Detail of guards.	
Inspection.	Light extinguished 11 P.M.

And from 11 P M. to daylight "the sentry walked his lonely round."

A review of the troops was held on Saturday, May 21st. The day was fine, and thousands of persons were in attendance.

General Winfield Scott, accompanied by his aids, arrived at Reading on the day of the review. He was met at the "depot" (Seventh and Chestnut Streets) by a detachment of military and escorted to Herr's Hotel (United States, north side of Penn, between Fourth and Fifth), followed by many citizens. He spent Sunday at Reading. On Monday, 23d, he reviewed the troops at the encampment. During this day the medals were shot for. The "Infantry Medal" was won by William Yerger, of the "Reading Washington Grays;" the "Rifle Medal," by a member of the "Harrison Guards," from Allentown; and the "Cavalry Medal," by William Glassmyer, of the "Pottsville Troop." General Scott expressed himself as highly pleased with the discipline and appearance of the encampment. He paid a special compliment to the "Reading Artillerists." He left Reading on Tuesday to review an encampment at Danville, Pa. Whilst here he very kindly presented each of the Revolutionary

survivors with a twenty-dollar gold-piece. This generous act made a deep impression upon the community.

BATTALION DAY OF 1843.—"The Battalion Day" of May, 1843, received the following expressive notice:[1]

"This glorious assemblage of heroes made their annual appearance yesterday at Reading. There was lots of fun, beauty and broomsticks, rum, flying-horses, fights with the guards, fancy military movements, fisticuffs, dances, dice and pitching of pennies, and all the elegant amusements peculiar to the bill and day. The officers appeared to particular advantage and gave the words of command with remarkable emphasis and cadence. The movements of the troops, were, we are compelled to say, not quite so elaborate as we had anticipated from the known abilities of the commanders."

COUNTY MILITIA COMPANIES IN 1856.—In 1856 there were twenty-four companies of militia in Berks County. These were arranged in six battalions, and comprised the First Brigade of the Fifth Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The officers, companies and force were as follows:

FIFTH DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Major-General, William H. Keim, Reading; Aid-de-Camp, Major S. L. Young, Reading; Aid-de-Camp, Major A. Jordan Schwartz, Reading; Division Surgeon, Major John H. Seltzer, Reading; Division Engineer, Major William A. Sands, Reading.

The division comprised three brigades—1, Berks County; 2, Lebanon County; 3, Dauphin County.

Officers of First Brigade.—Brigadier-General, Chas. H. Hunter; Brigade Inspector, Major Richards McMichael; Brigade Major, Charles B. McKnight; Aid-de-Camp, Henry R. Hawman; Quartermaster, William A. Sands.

Officers of First Battalion, Reading Volunteers.—Major, W. H. Keim; Adjutant, S. L. Young; Quartermaster, William Graff; Surgeon, Dr. J. Livingood; Sergeant-Major, William B. Piper; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Reuben Leightheiser.

FIRST BRIGADE (six battalions).

First Battalion, Reading, W. H. Keim, Major.

	Force.
1. Reading Dragoons, Lieut. W. A. Sands	49
2. Keystone Lancers, Captain Tobias Barto	38
3. Ringgold Artillery, Captain James McKnight	239
4. Reading Artillery, Captain W. I. Clous	64
5. Reading Rifles, Captain F. S. Boas	104
6. American Rifles, Captain William Rollman	45
	539

Second Battalion, Hamburg, J. A. Beitenman, Major.

	Force.
7. Windsor Cavalry, Captain William Shomo	54
8. Hamburg Artillery, Captain J. A. Beitenman	55
9. Pleasant Valley Artillery, Captain Jonathan S. Herbein	40
10. Berks County Rifle Rangers, Captain George Heinly	57
	206

Third Battalion, Maiden-creek, D. B. Kaufman, Major.

	Force.
11. Berks County National Dragoons, Captain David Levan	34
12. Monroe Troop, Captain Stanley Kirby	38
13. Richmond Artillery, Captain Christ. Schnayberger	61
	133

Fourth Battalion, Taylor, Isaac Schroeder, Major.

	Force.
14. National Troop, Captain Henry Schaeffer	64
15. Washington Artillery, Capt. Isaac Schroeder.	57
16. Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Amos Maul.	68
17. National Artillery, Captain Jer. Weaver	67
18. Washington Rifle Blues, Capt. John Gechter.	55
	311

Fifth Battalion, Union, William J. Schoener, Major.

	Force.
19. Washington Troop, Captain William N. Botteiger	36
20. Jackson Artillery, Captain Wm. J. Schoener	61
21. Keystone Rifles, Captain Levi M. Gerhart	38
	135

Sixth Battalion, Marion, John Bechtold, Major.

	Force.
22. Washington Guards, Captain Josiah Groh	34
23. Washington Legion, Captain Jer. Clous	38
24. Ringgold Light Infantry, Captain John Bechtold	37
	139

The total force of troops then in the county was 6644; reported in companies, 1463. The grade of the companies was as follows:

First Grade.—Ringgold Light Artillery.

Third Grade (cavalry).—Reading Dragoons, National Troop, Washington Guards, Monroe Troop, Washington Troop, Windsor Cavalry, Keystone Lancers, Berks County National Dragoons.

Fourth Grade (heavy artillery).—Reading Artil-

[1] Berks and Schuylkill Journal, May 20, 1843.

lery, Hamburg Artillery, National Artillery, Pleasant Valley Artillery, Pennsylvania Artillery, Washington Artillery, Jackson Artillery, Richmond Artillery.

Fifth Grade (light infantry).—Washington Legion, Ringgold Light Infantry.

Seventh Grade (riflemen).—Berks Rifle Rangers, Washington Rifle Blues, Reading Rifle Company, Keystone Rifles.

These companies were in active existence at the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1860–61.

State National Guard.—In 1864 a new system was provided. "The active militia shall be composed of volunteers; and, in case of war, invasion, the suppression of riots, etc. . . .shall first be ordered into service." The assessors are required to enroll "every able-bodied male citizen resident within the State of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years" excepting certain persons specified; and this roll of persons is placed on record in the office of the county commissioners; and the whole number of persons liable to military duty is reported by the commissioners to the adjutant-general of the state. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty except in case of war, invasion, riot, etc. The commander-in-chief may order the militia to be drafted from the persons liable to duty or accept as many volunteers as may be required. The organization is similar to the previous systems, but the State is divided into twenty divisions, each county to form a separate brigade. Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin Counties comprise the Fifth Division. Subsequent modifications have been made. The active militia is styled the "National Guard of Pennsylvania." In time of peace it shall comprise an aggregate not to exceed ten thousand officers and men and "consist of two hundred companies, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State according to the number of its taxable population." And provision is made for drilling, inspections and encampments. This system is carried on successfully but without causing any public excitement, excepting during the time and in the vicinity of any encampment.

Reading Artillerists.—A company of volunteers was organized at Reading, and named the "Reading Artillerists"—reviving the name of a military organization which had first been organized at Reading in 1794, and continued in active existence till the Civil War, in which it was enlisted in the three months' service in 1861, as Company G, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; most of the men re-enlisted in different companies and served till the close of the year.

This company was reorganized and mustered in on May 2, 1881, as Company G, Fourth Regiment of National Guard of Pennsylvania, with Robert H. Savage, as captain, Wm. H. Souders as first lieutenant, and Abel H. Beyer as second lieutenant; and it numbered fifty-six men. Its organization is still maintained, numbering fifty-five men, with Henry J. Christoph as captain, Elmer A. German, first lieutenant, and William O. Scull, second lieutenant.

Captain Daniel de B. Keim, the oldest son of John Keim, a prominent merchant at Reading, was born on September 8, 1772, and educated in the place named. He became interested in military affairs at an early age. When twenty-two years old he raised a company of infantry, called the "Reading Union Volunteers," and as captain marched with them under General Henry Lee to assist in quelling the "Whiskey Insurrection" that had arisen in the western part of Pennsylvania. This company was detailed at Carlisle as the body-guard of President Washington, and continued to perform that duty as long as the President remained with the army. In 1814 he commanded a company of volunteers, called the "Reading Washington Guards," which was stationed for a time near Baltimore during the English War in this country. He organized the "Reading Artillerists" in 1794, and succeeded in obtaining for their use from the national government a battery of five field-pieces which had been captured at Yorktown. The name of this company has been transmitted by various military organizations till the present time. It participated, under the command of Captain Keim, in the grand reception given to General Lafayette at Philadelphia in 1824.

Captain Keim manifested an earnest interest

in our local history. In 1833 he contributed a valuable article to the "Ladies' Garland," relating to the early settlement of Reading, and including other matters of historical interest. It was the first description of our immediate locality which was published in a printed form. He died in 1833.

General George de Benneville Keim,[1] second son of John Keim, a successful merchant at Reading, and Susan de Benneville (the daughter of Dr. George de Benneville), his wife, was born at Reading, December 16, 1778, and educated in the old "Friends' Meeting-house." He was then sent by his father to Philadelphia, where he remained for some years in the large and well-known hardware store of the Messrs Chancellors, to acquire a knowledge of that business. In his twentieth year, upon his return to Reading, he was taken into partnership by his father, who was conducting the same business which had been established in the property generally known as the "old white store." This building was the first business place at Reading, and was conducted by Conrad Weiser for some years, and came to be owned by Nicholas Keim (the grandfather of the subject of this sketch) in 1769. Here Mr. Keim carried on business for many years. He also engaged in the manufacture of iron, having interests in the Reading Furnace and various forges. When the difficulties occurred in 1794 known as the "Whiskey Insurrection," he volunteered and served in the forces which were collected to sustain the government. From 1809 to 1814 he carried on business in Philadelphia, in connection with the export of bread-stuffs. He was largely engaged in the development of our county and county-seat. He was one of the first to give attention to the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine; and he contributed his means and efforts to improve the character of the live-stock of the county. At that period Mr. Keim was largely interested in the cultivation of the soil, and was owner of a number of farms in Exeter township and that locality. He took an active interest in the erection of bridges, as demanded by the requirements of the county, and promoted by his efforts the Perkiomen turnpike and that of the Reading and Sunbury, which were the earliest public improvements in this section, in both of which companies Mr. Keim was a manager for many years. Mr. Keim was greatly interested in promoting the cause of education and took an earnest interest in the establishment of the "Reading Academy" and the "Reading Female Seminary," each of which institutions was of great service in educating the young people of the community.

Military affairs received his attention from an early period, and in 1821 the appointment of aid on the staff of Governor Heister, with the rank of colonel, was conferred upon him. In 1830 he was elected major-general of the Sixth Division of Pennsylvania Militia, succeeding his brother-in-law, the Hon. Samuel J. Franks, and upon his retirement, after holding this position for five years, he was succeeded by his son, George M. Keim, who, in turn, was succeeded by General William H. Keim, cousin of the latter.

Mr. Keim also, among other positions, filled that of president of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania for upwards of thirty years; was the chief burgess of Reading and president of the Town Council for many years; and was one of the promoters of the Reading Water Company and its first president, occupying the latter position for a long period of time.

In all benevolent institutions and objects Mr. Keim took a prominent part. He was actively engaged in the building of Christ Church, the lot upon which the same was erected having been donated by a member of the Price family for that purpose, who was a relation of his wife. On February 4, 1799, Mr. Keim was married to Miss Mary May, one of the daughters of James May, a well-known citizen of Reading, and who, in the act of 1783, incorporating Reading into a borough, was named, together with Mr. Keim's father, John Keim, as one of the assistant burgesses.

James May was born March 2, 1749, of Quaker origin, his grandfather, Robert May, having come to the province before the year 1700, and intermarried with a daughter of John

[1] See portrait in Chapter X., War of 1812-15, p. 179.

Brooke, who, coming from England, located at a very early day in the neighborhood of Limerick, where he had a large body of land. Mr. May married Bridget Douglass, a daughter of George Douglass, who was the son of Andrew Douglass from Scotland, and settled at the place now called Douglassville, where his mansion still remains and is in the ownership of one of his descendants in the female line. George Douglass was an Episcopalian and actively interested in the Molatton Church, being one of the vestry for a period long prior to the Revolutionary struggle, and his daughter, who married James May, having been reared in the faith of that church, led Mr. Keim to take a warm interest in the erection of Christ Church. Mr. James May, who had a birthright in the Society of Friends, lost the same by his marriage outside of his sect to Miss Douglass, who, as heretofore said, was an Episcopalian

Three brothers, Archibald, James and Andrew Douglass, settled in 1718 in the "back parts" of the province, the portion of Chester County which subsequently was cut off to form the county of Lancaster, near the fertile valley of Pequea. They left Scotland, having been engaged in the rebellion of 1715 in favor of the Pretender, and for that cause were obliged to retire. They were of good family, and George Douglass, the son of Andrew and the grandfather of Miss Mary May, wife of Mr. Keim, removed from Pequea to what is now Douglassville when a very young man, having lost by death both of his parents. Shortly after the arrival of the Douglasses they donated the land upon which the Episcopal Church at Pequea, "St. John's," one of the early churches, was erected—their plantations adjoining the same.

General Keim had seven children: three sons —John M., George M. and Daniel M.—and four daughters,—Ann, Susan, Catharine and Rebecca, the latter of whom alone is living, being the widow of the eminent civil engineer Mr. Wirt Robinson, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Keim died August 20, 1852.

MILITARY CADETS.—The following persons were admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from Berks County, Pa., the list having been supplied for this history by L. C. Drum, adjutant general, Washington, D. C.:

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	DATE OF	
		Admission	Graduation & Promotion
John H. Hobart	Reading	July 1, 1829	
Henry A. M. Filbert	"	July 1, 1839	
John F. Lauderman	Douglassville	July 1, 1841	
De Puy Davis	Reading	Sept. 1, 1842	
William G. Gill	"	July 1, 1844	July 1, 1848
William Myers	"	July 1, 1848	July 1, 1853
John F. Ritter	"	July 1, 1852	July 1, 1856
Charles Mck. Leoser	"	July 1, 1858	May 6, 1862
Charles Kelker	Hamburg	July 1, 1864	June 24, 1865
Samuel R. Kerper	Reading	July 1, 1865	
Chas. Adam Hicks McKinlay	"	July 1, 1866	June 15, 1870
Albert H. Hawman	"	July 1, 1871	
Walter B. Craig	"	July 1, 1873	
Hunter Liggett	Birdsboro'	July 1, 1875	June 12, 1879
John H. Sheldon's Gift	Hamburg	July 1, 1878	June 12, 1882
John David Leinbach Hartman	Leinbach's	July 1, 1881	
Charles F. Sell	Barto	Sept. 1, 1881	

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Lutherans—Reformed—Friends—Baptists—Dunkards—Moravians—Roman Catholics—Amish—Other Denominations—Religious Excitement, Heidelberg and Exeter Meetings—Sunday Mails—County Bible Society.

THE territory which is included in the county of Berks was a conspicuous portion of the province of Pennsylvania to emigrants who were encouraged to leave their homes and settle in a country where they could enjoy and develop religious freedom. This sentiment being the prominent consideration which moved them in their travels and enterprise towards the selection of a new country, it is natural to find it in continued prominence after they had fixed their habitations. The several nationalities showed the same zeal in this respect. The first settlers, the Swedes, would seem to have been slow in establishing a church for themselves convenient to their settlements, for they came here permanently in 1701, but did not erect a church till about 1720. In this time, however, they were connected with the church at Wiccacoe (now in Philadelphia, at a place near the Navy Yard), whither they went occasionally to carry on religious worship.

The Huguenots were not any more energetic in Oley, for the first of them arrived from 1712

to 1720, but they did not cause a church to be erected in their midst till 1735, and these, it is said, proceeded to the Trappe for attending church services till they came to possess a church of their own. The Friends, however, were more energetic—a decade not having elapsed before they established a meeting-house for themselves. This was the situation to the east of the Schuylkill. To the west of the Schuylkill, the German settlers—Huguenots as they are generally called—erected a church within several years after their permanent settlement on and in the vicinity of the Tulpehocken Creek.

A number of churches were erected in different sections of the county before 1752, not only in the southern or more populous parts, but in the northern near the Blue Mountain. This public or general action on the part of the settlers displays their affection for their religion. Their religious feelings were convictions which they obtained through experience abroad or through inheritance and education here, and these were enduring.

LUTHERANS.[1]—The Lutheran religion was predominant in the county, both with the Swedes and Germans to the east of the Schuylkill and with the Germans to the west. Some of the Germans were adherents of the Reformed religion. The churches built by these denominations were mostly "union" churches. In nearly every instance the members of the two denominations united in bearing the cost jointly—they having appointed separate committees to co-operate in conducting the building operations. And the church services alternated every two Sundays.

This harmony between these denominations in such a peculiar and jealous matter as religion displayed the singular excellence and liberality of the Germans. These people were alike in general affairs, in dress, in speech, in labor, in manners and customs; and a difference in their religious notions did not develop any antagonism between them. Indeed, the one denomination frequently visited the church services of the other denomination. Each was the equal of the other in every respect.

The religion of these settlers would seem to have been exactly adapted to them in their pioneer life as farmers and mechanics. It was not demonstrative or enthusiastic in the sense of winning them away from necessary and profitable labor; it was not disposed to lead them into extravagant habits. It was rather quiet and unpretentious, and inclined them to practice self-denial and economy. I may be thought to attribute too many fruits as results from the religions which prevailed to such a large extent; but when the subject is examined closely it will be found to lie at the bottom of the real general stability and progress of the early settlers.

The early German settlers were without a regular minister till the arrival of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, in 1742.[2]

Rev. J. C. Stoever and Rev. John Peter Miller had preached at the Tulpehocken Church before 1735. But before 1750, Muhlenberg

[1] Immediately after Penn had arrived in Pennsylvania a number of Germans emigrated to the province. Among these there were Lutherans. But the tide of their immigration began in earnest in 1710. Then about three thousand, chiefly Lutherans, settled in New York, having been encouraged to do so by Queen Anne, after leaving the Palatinate on account of religious intolerance there, and arriving in England. In 1713 one hundred and fifty families settled in Schoharie, in New York, some of which ten years afterward came to Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania. In 1727 a large number of them came into Pennsylvania from various parts of Germany, chiefly from the Palatinate, Würtemberg and Darmstadt; and it is believed that many of these settled in this section of territory, along the Manatawny and Tulpehocken Creeks. They caused a church to be erected at the former in Oley, about 1735; and at the latter about 1727.

[2] Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg is regarded as the father of the Lutheran Church in America. He was born at Eimbeck, in Hanover, Germany, September 6, 1711. He was thoroughly educated in the school of Franke, at Halle, and qualified to preach in different languages—German, Dutch, Swedish, English, French and Latin. He left his native country early in the year 1742, and arrived at Philadelphia in November following. The Lutheran Churches were then in a deplorable condition, and few in number * He was stationed at the Trappe, whence he visited different Lutherans as far north as the Blue Mountain. "He preached in season and out of season, in churches, barns and the open air, until at last that Divine Master, whom he so faithfully served, received him into the company of apostles and prophets at His right hand. He died at the Trappe, October 7, 1787, where his remains lie buried. During his ministerial journeys he made the acquaintance of

* Said to have been six; and only one in this section, now Berks County (Rupp's "History Berks County," p. 129. There is an error. There were at least eight: Moselem, Oley, Rockland, Longswamp, Richmond, Alsace, Heidelberg and Tulpehocken.

visited the Lutherans regularly who were scattered through the upper sections of Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties, now included in Berks County. The prominent settlements which enjoyed the benefits of his preaching were in the vicinity of the Swedes' Church, Oley Church, Hill Church, Alsace Church, Longswamp Church, Richmond Church and Albany Church to the east of the Schuylkill, and of the Heidelberg Church (Hains') Northkill Church and Tulpehocken Church to the west of the Schuylkill.

Amongst the German immigrants there were some ministers and also school-teachers. The latter taught the children and read sermons; and, it is said, that some of them, after reading awhile, presumed themselves qualified and assumed to carry on the sacred office of ministers.

A history of the Lutheran Church as a body in Berks County will not be attempted in this chapter, for it is not the design of this work. A historical narrative of the several churches of this denomination is presented in the districts in which they are respectively situated, including the ministers who officiated.

In 1884 the pastors, congregations and membership of the Lutheran denomination in the county were as follows:

	No. of congregations.	Membership.
Rev. Z. H. Gable	6	1,150
Rev. B. S. Smoll	4	850
Rev. J. J. Cressman	2	600
Rev. Aaron Finfrock	5	1,362
Rev. L. Groh	2	1,300
Rev. W. A. C. Mueller	2	500
Rev. A. J. Long	5	1,000
Rev. F. K. Huntzinger	3	850
Rev. J. Fry	1	1,050
Rev. M. C. Horine	1	540
Rev. T. T. Iaeger	5	930
Rev. B. E. Kramlich	5	1,325
Rev. W. H. Myers	1	371
Rev. U. P. Heilman	2	680
Rev. J. J. Kuendig	1	1,100
Rev. D. D. Trexler	5	650
Rev. B. D. Zweizig	8	2,100
	58	16,358

REFORMED.—Persons attached to the Reformed faith were amongst the early settlers. They were known as "Calvinists" or "German Calvinists." Their first churches were in Oley and in Heidelberg. In meeting-houses, however, they were mostly connected with the Lutherans. The early Reformed ministers in Pennsylvania, before 1740, were Goetschy, Weis, Rieger, Boehm and Dorstius. They were assisted by the church in Holland. In 1741 a number of German Bibles (one hundred and thirty) were sent here for their use. In 1746, Rev. Michael Schlatter, the great Reformed missionary from Switzerland, arrived. In September of that year he visited Oley and Tulpehocken. At the latter place, on the 25th, he "preached with much divine assistance and not without a blessing to a congregation of more than 600 persons who were assembled in a wooden building. The congregation listened to the publication of the word of God with much devout attention. The ardent desire for edification, and for a regular organization, and the hope of obtaining a stated preacher might have been read in their countenances. They could not conceal the joy and surprise which they felt upon seeing three preachers[1] together, a circumstance which they had not seen there before. The old and the young people shed tears of joy. I can only say that this was to me and to my brethren a day of much refreshment. I thought of the blessed Netherlands, where the company of heralds of the Gospel is numerous, whilst this extensive country is perishing for lack of teachers. This large church has never had a regular pastor. Mr. Boehm has administered the communion here annually twice—traveling eighty miles from Philadelphia for this purpose. After preaching, I, with his assistance, dispensed the holy communion to upward of a hundred members. I then informed them of my commission from the mother-country and made the same proposition to them which I had made to the churches in Philadelphia and Germantown. They obligated themselves to support a preacher in the two churches[2] situated five miles apart and consisting of about five hundred members, and they promised to raise in money and produce about £50, as will appear by the *Coll* forwarded on the 13th of October to the Reverend Committees of the two Synods and to the classis of Amsterdam. I also chose Elders and Deacons, with the approbation of the church and ordained them."[3]

Conrad Weiser, and shortly afterward, 1743, married his daughter, Maria."*

* Rupp's "History of Berks County," p. 439.

[1] Schlatter, Boehm and Weis.

[2] I think these two churches were the "Host" and the "Hain;" the preaching upon this occasion having been in the "Host."

[3] Schlatter's Journal; and see Rupp's "History of Berks County," pp. 443 and 444.

In 1748 Rev. Bartholomew took charge of the congregation at Tulpehocken.

Historical sketches of the several Reformed Churches throughout the county appear in the districts in which they are situated.

In 1840 it was estimated that there were in the county about thirty-five Reformed Churches; and the ministers then were L. C. Herman, A. L. Herman, J. Sassaman Herman, Philip Moyer, David Hassinger, David Bossler, Chas. Schultz, Thomas H. Leinbach, Charles G. Herman, William Pauli, Augustus Pauli, John Conrad Bucher, Isaac Miesse, William Hendel.

In 1874, the congregations and total membership of the Reformed denomination in the county were as follows:[1]

First Reformed at Reading, Rev. Henry Mosser.
Second Reformed at Reading, Rev. C. F. McCauley.
St. Paul's at Reading, Rev. Benjamin Bausman.
St. John's at Reading, Rev. John W. Steinmetz.
Schwartzwald charge, eight congregations.
Bernville charge, five congregations.
Tulpehocken charge, five congregations.
Sinking Spring charge, four congregations.
Allegheny charge, three congregations.
Shartlesville charge, three congregations.
Kutztown charge, four congregations.
Zion charge, six congregations.
Lenhartsville charge, four congregations.
Friedensburg charge, four congregations.
Hamburg and Leesport charge, three congregations.
Bernville charge, one congregation.
Congregations, 54; membership, 10,330; communicants, 9034.

Friends.—The Friends were the third sect of people who settled in the county, the Swedes and Germans having anteceded them. The Swedes were the first to erect a meeting-house at Molatton[2] about 1720; but the Friends were the next, having erected a meeting-house in 1726 near the Monocacy, along the western line of the Swedes' settlement, then called Amity township. Within the next score of years they erected two more meeting-houses, one in Maiden-creek township and the other in Robeson township. They built a fourth at Reading, supposed in 1751, three years after the town had been laid out and just as the building improvements began to be active. They had four meeting-houses before 1752, when the county was erected. But they did not get beyond this number. This may seem strange when we consider their intelligence, earnestness and enterprise; but it is not so strange when we consider the wonderful influx of Germans, who spoke, lived, thought and acted differently from them.

The encouragement of the Germans to emigrate and settle in Pennsylvania was certainly a wise policy on the part of Penn and his sons, on account of their industrious and economic habits, and their skill and energy as farmers and mechanics. It has shown itself to have been also vastly beneficial. But the encouragement of this nationality acted against the interests and developments and influence of their own class. It would seem that they were most active about the time when the county was erected and for a score of years afterward. They then exerted the most political influence through the proprietary government, which was in the hands of Friends. And their religious influence was large and wide in their several communities. But they remained where they first settled. They did not extend beyond Oley and Exeter, along the Manatawny and Monocacy Creeks, Maiden-creek and Richmond along the Ontelaunee, and Robeson along the Hay and Allegheny Creeks. And yet their families were numerous and their population was considerable. In this time it was estimated that they numbered about two thousand.[3] Their principles were superior and their habits admirable. Simple, unostentatious, earnest and clever, with good education and large means, they possessed a foundation adapted for development and permanency. But what were these compared with a class which then numbered at least twenty thousand, which had a fair education and considerable means and which was possessed of similar habits and virtues. The conditions were not equal in respect to strength, though they were in respect to quality. It was therefore natural for the former not to maintain their hold upon the community which they had when the county was erected and continued to have till the Revolution. Hence their churches did not increase in number, their people did not extend into adjoining townships.

[1] *B. and S. Journal*, January 31, 1874.
[2] Now at Douglassville.
[3] Rupp's "History of Berks County," p. 422.

Some of the most eminent ministers who preached to the Friends in the county before 1800 were the following: Samuel Hugh, Ellis Hugh, Job Hugh, Enos Ellis, Abel Thomas, Moses Embree, James Iddings, Amos Lee, Peter Thomas and Judah Thomas.

BAPTISTS.[1]—The major part of the early Baptists who settled in Pennsylvania were Welshmen. The principles which William Penn proclaimed as the basis of his intended colony were such as to attract all pious people who were persecuted on account of their religion. This was the case in Wales, where dissenters of all shades of opinion were to be found, but they were chiefly Baptists and Friends. Among the first settlers in the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester were large colonies of Welshmen, who purchased immense tracts of land, and when townships were formed they gave to many the names of the places from which they had emigrated. Among these may be named Radnor, Haverford, Merion, Gwynedd, Uwchlan, Tredyffrin, Caernarvon, Cumru and Brecknock, these last three being now included in Berks County, although they were formerly in Lancaster County.

The first Baptist Church in the colony was formed in the year 1688 at Pennypack, now called Lower Dublin, and it still has a vigorous existence. This was followed by the Great Valley, in Tredyffrin township, Centre County, in 1711, Brandywine in 1715 and Montgomery in 1717. The services were frequently and for many years conducted in the Welsh language. This was also the case among the Welsh Friends, and also members of the Church of England who had settled in Radnor and founded St. David's Church. Bishop William S. Perry, in his work entitled "Papers Relating to the History of the Church of Pennsylvania,"[2] says the Rev. Evan Evans wrote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that the Welsh at Radnor and Merioneth had addressed a letter to the Bishop of London for a minister who understands the British language, and that a hundred persons had signed the letter.

Until the year 1738 no other regular Baptist Church was organized west of the Great Valley Church in Pennsylvania, but in that year the following persons removed from the Valley and the Montgomery Church and settled near the banks of the Tulpehocken Creek, in what is now Berks County, and founded the Tulpehocken Baptist Church, viz.: Thomas and Martha Jones, David Evans and wife, James James and wife, Evan Lloyd and wife, George Rees and wife, John Davis and wife, Thomas Nicholas and wife, James Edwards and wife, Rees Thomas and wife, Henry Harry, David Lewis and Thomas Lloyd. This organization took place August 19, 1738, and in 1740 Thomas Jones was ordained the pastor. The church had two meeting-houses. The first was built in 1740 on a lot of three acres, the gift of Hugh Morris, Evan Lloyd and Evan Price, in the township of Cumru.[3] The house was only twenty-six feet by sixteen. Another house[4] of the same size, about three miles west from the first, was built the same year on a lot of one acre, the gift of Thomas Bartholomew and Hannaniah Pugh. Both were near Reading, and of course the preaching was in Welsh, and so it was not likely that the Germans who began to settle Berks would attend worship at the Baptist Churches. The records of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, called *The Century Minutes*, show that the church with Mr. Jones as pastor reported annually until 1774, when its name disappears. About that time Mr. Jones removed to Chester County, either to Tredyffrin or Willistown township, where his son Griffith lived, and the few Welsh Baptists of the Tulpehocken Church were as sheep without a shepherd, and, if they desired Baptist preaching, were compelled to go to the Great Valley Church, where Mr. Jones was called to officiate when the regular pastor

[1] The author is indebted to Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, for this article on the Baptists, prepared for this history.

[2] See Stevens Papers, 35-36.

[3] This was on Wyomissing, about three miles from its outlet. A burying-ground was appurtenant to it.

[4] This was at a point on the "Old Tulpehocken Road," very near the "Sinking Spring." The building is still standing. It is built of brick, octagonal in shape. A grave-yard lies at the rear of the building with a number of graves marked by head-stones, now illegible.

was absent. The Lutheran and Church of England ministers had become by that time very active in Berks County. In 1763 Rev. Alexander Murray, the Episcopal minister at Reading, says that his people then numbered about forty-eight souls, of whom twelve were under seven years of age, and there were twenty unbaptized "Anabaptists" in town, who now and then made up a part of his congregation, and he had baptized four of them the previous Easter. In 1764 he says he had eighteen families, and of the new members some were Presbyterians, Baptists and Quakers, and of the latter two denominations he had christened thirteen on the last Christmas Day. In June, 1765, he writes that since January 24, 1764, he had baptized thirty-nine children and three adults, besides an attorney-at-law here with his children, who were bred among the Baptists and Quakers. He then adds that the Baptists were in 1764 supplied by their former preacher, who thought it advisable to return to them, when he saw them generally disposed to conform to the church, whose service he punctually observed at the times they invited him. As their preacher was an old man, it was probable, upon his death or removal, that all the younger people would readily unite with his church. No doubt Mr. Murray refers to Rev. Thomas Jones, but he was not then over sixty-four years of age.

Of Rev. Thomas Jones I have been able to gather some facts which may prove of interest to those who are fond of reading about the early settlers. He was born at *Tre' newydd y Notais* (in English, Newton Notage), in the vale of Glamorganshire, Wales, about the year 1701, and married Martha Morris and began to preach when quite young. In 1737 he emigrated with his family to Pennsylvania and in the following year settled on or near the Tulpehocken Creek.

A letter from him, in Welsh, is dated Heidelberg, October 6, 1742. It is now in my collection and in it he says:

"Myself, wife and children are all well and comfortable. By the mercy of God we make a good living, if we could exclude home-sickness. We have five sons and two daughters. I hope my dear mother is still alive. I finally consented to be ordained again in order to show my willingness to comply with the opinion of others. I am very thankful for the book you sent me, although the Welsh is not of much use here. Concerning the *Cydgordiad* (the Concordance of the Scriptures by Rev. Abel Morgan), I intend to send some over as soon as I can. . . . I am under great obligation to you for your kindness, but I have nothing to send you unless I send wheat or black walnut boards. I have probably two hundred bushels of the first, and about two thousand feet of boards. The wheat is selling for three shillings a bushel, and is likely to be lower still."

After removing to Chester County he did not become pastor of any church, but during the Revolution, lived in the parsonage of the Great Valley and while there, the British army, after the battle of Brandywine, stole the communion service. Mr. Jones died March 22, 1788, in his eighty-seventh year, and was buried in the grave-yard of the Great Valley Church. His widow died June 9, 1799, at the age of ninety-three years. Mr. Jones by all accounts was a very pious and eminent Christian and bore through life a most amiable and exemplary character, dying, as he had lived, with a hope full of immortality. He left a number of children; among them, a son Samuel, who, in 1762 was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, and became pastor of the Baptist Church of Lower Dublin. He was a sound divine, a good preacher and a learned man. He was, with Rev. Morgan Edwards, one of the organizers of Rhode Island College, now called Brown University. In 1786 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Brown University, and in 1788 the University of Pennsylvania conferred the same honor.

Another son of Rev. Thomas Jones, bearing his name, remained in Berks County and left a number of descendants, now representing some of the most prominent families in the county.

The grave-yards attached to the meeting-houses of this Tulpehocken Baptist Church are still in existence, and some of the tomb-stones have Welsh inscriptions on them. The rest of the land was sold by authority of an act of Assembly passed March 28, 1799, and amended on January 30, 1801. The preamble states, that by deaths and removals, the membership of the church had been reduced to a single person,

viz., Thomas Jones, a son of the first pastor. The minutes of the trustees of the Philadelphia Association for October 8, 1801, show that the lots were sold, and that the money received, clear of all expenses, amounted to two hundred dollars, which was paid to the treasurer of the Association.

From this time onward, till now, no church organization of this denomination has been in existence in the county, outside of Reading. A congregation was formed in Reading in 1828. Its history appears in the chapter relating to the churches of Reading.

DUNKARDS.[1] — A religious denomination known as the "Dunkards" existed at an early day in the county. This class was also called "The Brethren," and sometimes "German Baptists." Certain persons of this denomination emigrated from Germany in 1719. They were numerous in Oley from 1730 to 1745. In 1724, October 24, they held a large general convention in this district; and upon that occasion they took sacrament. Thence they proceeded to "their recently baptized brethren at the Schuylkill," took sacrament and baptized two persons.[2]

Another convention was held in Oley in 1742, which was attended by "four priests of the congregation at Ephrata." A meeting-house of this denomination was erected in Ruscomb-manor (at Pricetown), and another in Bethel (north of Millersburg), before 1752.

The first persons of this denomination in the county were settled in Oley township. Amongst them were Ritters, Shilberts, Blaushes and Planks; Elder Martin Gauby, Elder John Yoder, Elder Conrad Price, David Price, David Kinsey, Jacob Becker, Christian Kinsey, Daniel Klein, and their wives, Peter Klein, Eliza Ellis, Margaret Harpine and Catharine Plank. The elders named were the first local preachers About the year 1730 they effected an organization through the assistance of Elder Peter Becker, of Germantown, and shortly afterward erected a church. For about ten years it was in a flourishing condition; then many of the members left for other settlements, and the congregation was almost abandoned.

Another congregation was formed in the northwestern section of the county, and comprised settlers in Bethel and Tulpehocken townships. They erected a church in the former township, along a branch of the Little Swatara Creek, about the year 1745. The families of George Boeshore, Michael Frantz, John Frantz and Peter Heckman were some of the active members who caused the meeting-house to be erected. And with them were also the following named persons: Jacob Heckman, Nicholas Gerst, Jacob Moyer, David Merkey, Simon Menich, Christian Frantz, Jacob Smith, Philip Ziegler, Jacob Breneiser, David Klein, Leonard Seabalt, Jacob Deal, Hans Stoeler, Jacob Boeshore, and their wives; Adam Heinrich, John Grove, Rose Schnable, Eliza Kenzel, Widow Cyders, Widow Benedict, Elizabeth Benedict, and Sophia Kish. These persons were baptized by Elder George Klein, of New Jersey. They associated together and increased their number till 1857, when they were formally organized into a congregation by the elder mentioned, and had the Lord's Supper administered to them. Then Peter Heckman was ordained as an elder, having prievously been an exhorter.

There was also a third congregation in Bern and Upper Tulpehocken townships, along the Northkill, several miles above the confluence of this stream with the Tulpehocken. A church was erected in 1748; and in that year the Lord's Supper was administered by Elder Michael Pfautz, of Lancaster County. In 1750 Elder George Klein came from New Jersey and settled amongst the members. Through his energy the congregation flourished for twenty years. Then settlements in the western part of the State influenced most of the members to withdraw from the church and move away. This left the congregation without sufficient support, and it naturally ceased to exist. In 1770 it had only eleven resident members, prominent among them being Elder Klein,[3] John Stohner, Valentine Long and their wives.

[1] The author is indebted to Rev. Abrm. H Cassell, of Harleysville, Pa., for information relating to this denomination.

[2] They stopped here on their way to "Conestoga." I cannot locate the place on the Schuylkill, in Berks County.

[3] Elder George Klein was born at Zwey Brücken, Germany, on October 9, 1715. He emigrated to America in 1738, and settled near Amwell, in Hunterdon County,

MORAVIANS.—The Moravians were among the early settlers of the county. This peculiar sect was represented here by Count Zinzendorf, who came to Pennsylvania in 1741. In February, 1742, he conducted a synod in Oley, and in August following he visited the inhabitants of Tulpehocken. Shortly after this visit a congregation of Moravians was organized in Bethel township.[1] Between 1742 and 1750 two churches of this denomination were erected in Heidelberg and one in Oley.

In 1741, Count Zinzendorf came to Pennsylvania for the purpose of seeing the success of the Brethren of the Moravians in effecting establishments here, and of observing the fruits of their labor among the heathen.[2]

In February, 1742, he visited Oley, where he held a synod. The following account is given of this meeting:

"The 11th of February was the day appointed for this solemn act;[3] and it was a day never to be forgotten in the annals of missions. The awful presence of Him who has promised to meet with His own, was powerfully felt; the greatest solemnity prevailed. The Spirit of God was sensibly felt during the morning exercises—these consisting of prayer and praise. Here, as in days of yore—when the sons of God met—Satan was also present, especially in his devoted servants, for, whilst the humble believers were engaged in preparatory exercises to baptize the contrite Indians, some ill-disposed people came from the neighborhood and raised such a disturbance that the whole company was upon the point of dispersing and postponing this transaction for the present. Peace was restored and there was held a solemn meeting in the afternoon, in which Rauch and Buettner were ordained deacons by the two Bishops, David Nitchman and Count Zinzendorf. After this act, preparations were made in a barn belonging to De Tirck. There was then no church in Oley;[4] and in this barn the Indians (Shabash, Seim and Kiop) were baptized by Rauch, a missionary. The whole assembly having met, these three catechumens were placed in the midst, and with fervent prayer and supplication devoted to Lord Jesus Christ as His eternal property. Rauch then, with great emotion, baptized these three firstlings of the North American Indians into the death of Jesus, and called them Abraham for Shabash, Isaac for Seim and Jacob for Kiop. The powerful sensation of the grace of God, which prevailed during this sacred transaction, filled all present with awe and joy, and the effect produced in the baptized Indians astonished every one. Their hearts were filled with such rapture that they could not keep silence, but made known to all the white people who came into their hut, what great favor had been bestowed upon them. They preached a whole night to a party of Delaware Indians, who were in the neighborhood, and by the providence of God were just at that time led to return back to Oley. When one ceased the other began, and their animated testimony of Jesus filled their hearers with admiration. Soon after this they set out with Rauch and arrived at Bethlehem, where they spent some days with their brethren for mutual edification, and then proceeded on their journey in the company of their beloved teacher, full of spiritual life. When they arrived home, they testified to all their relations and friends of the grace bestowed upon them; and their words made an abiding impression upon the minds of the heathen."[5]

In September, 1742, Zinzendorf visited Shamokin[6] with the company of Conrad Weiser, who, it is said, co-operated with the Moravians for several years. Whilst there an interesting event occurred, which nearly resulted in Zinzendorf's death.

"Zinzendorf and his little company pitched their tent a short distance below Shamokin, on the banks of the Susquehanna. This caused no small degree of alarm among the Indians. They assembled a council of their chiefs and considered his declared purpose. To these unlettered children of the wilderness it appeared altogether improbable that a stranger should brave the dangers of a boisterous sea for the sole purpose of instructing them in the means of obtaining happiness after death, and that, too, without requiring any compensation for his trouble and expense. And as they had observed the anxiety of the white people to purchase lands of the Indians, they naturally concluded that his real object was either to procure the

New Jersey, where he became acquainted with the Brethren and was baptized in their faith in 1739. He was soon afterward chosen an assistant in the ministry, having been ordained by Elders Pfautz and Martin Urner. He went to Northkill, Berks County, in 1750, and was resident elder there for twenty years, when the congregation became too weak to support him and he left. He continued to preach for some years afterward, and died at an advanced age. He was regarded as an influential minister in this denomination. He was married to Dorothea Rebman and had seven children. Several of his grandsons are now worthy elders of the Brethren.

[1] Their church Bethel was erected about 1740.

[2] Indians.

[3] The baptism of the Indians who had received the Gospel.

[4] I think the Oley Church was then in existence.

[5] 2 Loskiel's "Hist. Miss.," 21; also Rupp's "History of Berks and Lebanon Counties," pp. 236, 237, 238.

[6] Now Sunbury, having proceeded thither from Tulpehocken.

lands of Wyoming for his own use or to search for hidden treasures, or to examine the country with a view to future conquest. They therefore resolved to assassinate him privately, lest a knowledge of the affair should produce war with the English, who were settling the country below the mountain.

"Zinzendorf was alone in his tent, seated upon a bundle of dry weeds, when the assassins approached to execute their bloody mission. This was in the night-time, and the cool air of September had made a small fire necessary for his comfort and convenience. A blanket hung upon pins was stretched across the entrance to his tent. The heat of his small fire had invited a rattlesnake which lay in the weeds not far away. In crawling slowly into the tent, it passed over one of his legs unobserved. Outside all was quiet, save the gentle murmer of the rapids in the river a mile below. Just then these Indians approached the tent and drew the curtain slightly aside. There they observed Zinzendorf deeply engaged in reflection, so much indeed as not to notice either their approach or the snake, which lay extended before him. The sight turned their hearts and they shrank from committing the deed which they had set out to perform. They turned away from the tent, hastened to their settlement and informed their tribe that the Great Spirit protected the white man, for they had found him in a tent with only a blanket for a door and they had seen a large rattlesnake crawl over his legs without even attempting to injure him. This circumstance changed their suspicion and revenge into confidence and friendship. He remained twenty days, and then returned to Bethlehem."[1]

Tobias and George Frederick Beckel, brothers, from Turkheim, in Rhenish Bavaria, emigrated to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1736, and settled, the former in Heidelberg township, south of the Tulpehocken Creek, and the latter on the Schuylkill, within the limits of Bern township. They and some of their neighbors,—such as Frederick Gerhard and John Meyer,—were subsequently attendants on Zinzendorf's preaching in Tulpehocken; and, being deeply impressed thereby, they requested him to supply them with a minister of the gospel. In December,[2] 1742, Zinzendorf bade them farewell. As they had been educated in the doctrines of the Reformed Church, they were commended to Jacob Lischey's spiritual care. Lischey preached in Heidelberg at stated times till September, 1743. Anthony Wagner succeeded him in January, 1744, having resided at first with Tobias Beckel. Meanwhile, George Frederick Beckel removed from the Schuylkill into the limits of what is now North Heidelberg township, and there, on land which was donated by his brother Tobias, a building, comprising a church and parsonage, was erected for the Moravians in the summer of 1744. On the 4th of November following, the building was dedicated to its legitimate uses during the opening sessions of a Synod at which Henry Antes presided.

The first Moravian congregation in the rural districts of the province was organized on April 9, 1745, in Heidelberg township, by Bishop Augustus G. Spangenberg. Its members were Tobias Beckel and Christiana his wife; G. F. Beckel and Ann Elizabeth his wife; Stephen Brecht and Elizabeth his wife; John Fischer, Sr., and Sybilla his wife; John Fischer, Jr., and Ann M. his wife; Frederick Gerhard and Barbara his wife; Nicholas Glas and Ann Mary his wife; Jacob Graeter and Barbara his wife; John Keller, widower; John Mayer and Margaret his wife; George Minier, widower; John Zerbe and Elizabeth his wife.

At the date of this register, Daniel Neubert and Elizabeth his wife occupied the parsonage in Heidelberg.[3]

"Heidelberg was one of the rural districts in which the Brethren [Moravians] labored in the Gospel with marked success. Zinzendorf preached here frequently. In the spring of 1742 he recommended Gottlieb Büttner, of Bethlehem, and the settlers accepted him as their minister. They then built him a church. Philip Meurer succeeded him in the autumn of that year. After the Lutheran Church was organized there, in 1743, the Brethren lost influence. They were then regarded with distrust, and afterwards displeasure; and finally, in January, 1747, they were deprived of their building in which they worshipped. Meurer was then recalled to Bethlehem."[4]

Bishop Augustus G. Spangenberg, during his sojourn among the Schwenckfelders of Skippack,

[1] Rupp's "History Berks County," pp 429 430.

[2] This may have been September.

[3] From "Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society" [1858–76], p. 406, and see pages from 356 to 371 for a number of the members of the church at Bethlehem, February, 1748, who had gone thither from Oley, Heidelberg and Tulpehocken.

[4] Reichner, in "Transactions of Moravian Historical Society," in note on origin of Indian name *Tulpehocken*.

in the year 1737, visited the German settlements of Oley, and preached at Jonathan Herrbein's and at Abraham Bartolet's. Andrew Aschenbach was, however, the Moravian pioneer in this inland district of the province.

Immediately upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, in October, 1740, he made Oley the central point of his Gospel ministry, in which he labored for upwards of two years with untiring industry, with persuasive eloquence and remarkable success. He was assisted for a time by Anna Nitschmann and Johanna Sophia Molther. During his residence in Oley, the so-called Synod of Pennsylvania convened at John de Turck's farm-house in the month of February, 1742; then three Mohegans, attached to the Moravian Mission at Shecomeco, were admitted to church fellowship by the rite of baptism.[1] At the same time steps were taken towards organizing the attendants on his ministry into a religious society; and the erection of a place of worship was recommended. A log church was accordingly completed before the expiration of the year. Zinzendorf was deeply interested in the prosperity of this domestic mission, and devoted much of his time and personal attention to its concerns. Nevertheless, in consequence of disagreement between the pastor and his people, which engendered partisanship, and the appearance of new claimants at this time for spiritual sway in Oley, the Moravians lost influence, and eventually, in 1765, withdrew altogether from the field.

The succession in the ministry between Eschenbach's recall, towards the close of 1742, and the date of the following register was thus: Henry Antes and Jacob Kohn, in 1743; Abraham M. Meinung, in 1744; John W. Michler, from 1745 to 1748; Richard Utley, in 1749 and 1750; John C. Francke, in 1751; John W. Michler, in 1752; and John Schneider, in 1753.

The Moravians, during their settlement in Oley, erected two dwellings on land donated to them by John de Turck. The first was completed and occupied early in 1745; the second was completed in 1748, and thereupon occupied upwards of three years by a flourishing boarding-school, into which were incorporated the Moravian schools of Germantown and Frederick townships.[1]

MEMBERS OF MORAVIAN CHURCH IN OLEY, APRIL, 1753.

Brethren.

John G. Boerstler (born 1677 in Turkheim on der Hartz. Immigrated in 1732. United with Moravians in 1748. Died May, 1789).

Jacob Boerstler (born 1700 in Upper Palatinate. United with Moravians in 1747).

Just. Buetting (born 1713 in Frantzheim. Immigrated 1723. United with Moravians in 1743).

Frederick Leinbach (born 1703 in Hochstadt, Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia. Immigrated with his parents, John and Elizabeth Leinbach, in 1723. United with Moravians in 1742).

Henry Leinbach (born 1705 in Hochstadt, brother of above. United with Moravians in 1753).

John Leinbach (born 1712 in Hochstadt, brother of above. Immigrated in 1718).

John Henry Neukirck (born 1708 at Hahn, near Dusseldorf. Immigrated in 1738).

John Schneider.

Sisters.

Catharine Boerstler, maiden-name Luck, from Savoy.

Catharine Boerstler, maiden-name Peter, from Soelingen.

Elizabeth Leinbach, maiden-name Frey, from Skippack.

Johanna Leinbach, maiden-name Herrmann, from Conestoga.

Catharine Leinbach, maiden-name Riehm, from Muddy Creek.

Gertrude Neukirk, maiden-name Hartmann, from Palatinate.

Elizabeth Schneider.

On July 31, 1750, a beginning was made to dissolve the Moravian School in Frederick township, by transferring pupils to other schools. In the last week of August, 1750, the following were transferred to Oley: David Beck (Berlin); Alvin and John Bilighausen (Muddy Creek, Lancaster County); Geo. M. Graaf (Lancaster); Abram Haller (Lancaster County); Israel Horsfield (Long Island); Isaac, Jonathan and Peter Jones (Montgomery County, New Providence township); Frederick Klemm (Philadelphia); Michael Kraemer (Lancaster); Abram Leinbach (Oley, son of John and Catharine); Isaac Noble (New York); John Riehm (Lan-

[1] From Trans. of Moravian Historical Society, 1858-76, p. 399, and see Oley township as to Moravian School.

caster County); Peter Vetter (Oley, son of Jac. and Magdalene); John Walton, John Weber (Lancaster County).

Roman Catholics.—The early settlers of the county were entirely Protestants. They composed the different denominations till about 1740. Then the Roman Catholics appear. Their number was very small compared with the number in the Protestant denominations. The Protestants were mostly driven here by religious persecution, which was caused by the Roman religion; and feeling the terrors and sufferings of this persecution, it was natural for them to discourage this religion from obtaining a foothold in their midst. This accounts for the strength of the one class and the weakness of the other.

In 1741 the Roman Catholics had a congregation and meeting-house in "Gnadenhutten" (which included Washington township) and in Maxatawny. It is not known what membership they had. Some years afterward it would seem that their number had grown so as to awaken public concern. The matter was forced upon the attention of the justices of the county, who, being Protestants, imbibed the feeling of insecurity entertained by the surrounding community. The excitement incident to the "French and Indian War" was sufficient to arouse their jealousy and suspicion.

It was believed that the Roman Catholics manifested sympathy for the French[1] in their cruel warfare against the colonies. The justices[2] therefore addressed a letter to the Governor of the province, from Heidelberg, on July 23, 1885, which was as follows:

"As all our Protestant inhabitants are very uneasy at the behavior of the Roman Catholics, who are very numerous in this County, some of whom show great joy at the bad news lately come from the army. We have thought it our duty to inform Your Honour of our dangerous situation, and to beg Your Honour to enable us by some legal authority to disarm or otherwise to disable the Papists from doing any injury to other people who are not of their vile principles. We know that the people of the Roman Catholic Church are bound by their principles to be the worst subjects and worst of neighbours, and we have reason to fear just at this time that the Roman Catholics in Cussahoppen, where they have a magnificent Chapel, and lately have had large processions, have bad designs, for in the neighborhood of that Chapel it is reported and generally believed that thirty Indians are now lurking, well armed with guns and swords or cutlasses. The Priest at Reading, as well as at Cussahoppen, last Sunday gave notice to their people that they could not come to them again in less than nine weeks, whereas they constantly preach once in four weeks to their congregations; whereupon some imagine they've gone to consult with our enemies at Du Quesne. It is a great unhappiness at this time to the other people of this Province that the Papists should keep arms in their houses, against which the Protestants are not prepared, who, therefore, are subject to a massacre whenever the Papists are ready. We pray that Your Honour would direct us in this important business by the return of the bearer, whom we have sent express to Your Honour."[3]

This letter was read before the Executive Council on the 15th of August, 1755, and the following proceedings will indicate the action taken upon it:

"The Governor acquainted the Council that Mr. Weiser, in conjunction with the Justices of the County of Berks, had presented to him a representation setting forth an increase of Roman Catholics in their County, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the Town of Reading, and the apprehensions the people were under of some danger that might arise in this time of war, and praying that the same might be taken into consideration in order to prevent any ill consequences; that he had laid the same before the House, who had, on the 8th instant, sent him their answer in the following verbal message, namely,—'The House have this afternoon examined Conrad Weiser, and some of our Members have had an opportunity of speaking with another of the Justices of Berks County, who signed the letter, representing the state of the Roman Catholics in that neighborhoood, from which and what further inquiry we have made, we apprehend there is very little foundation for that representation. Nevertheless, if the Governor upon further information should find any assistance of ours necessary, we shall always be willing to contribute what lies in our Power for the public tranquillity, and in the mean time we request to do therein what he shall think necessary and right, consistent with the Charters and Laws of this Province and the safety of the People.'"[4]

[1] The French government was under the influence of the Romish Church.

[2] Henry Harry, James Read, William Bird, Jonas Seely and Conrad Weiser.

[3] 6 Col. Rec., 503.

[4] 6 Col. Rec., 533–534.

In 1757 the Roman Catholics of the province were enumerated, with a total result numbering thirteen hundred and sixty-five—six hundred and ninety-two men and six hundred and seventy-three women.

The report[1] for all the counties in the province was as follows:

	Men.	Women.
In Berks County	198	97
Philadelphia	194	209
Northampton	85	74
Bucks	14	12
Chester	66	54
Lancaster	130	121
Cumberland	6	6
York	89	100
	692	673

In Berks County they were as follows: Under Rev. Theo. Schneider, sixty two men and fifty-five women; under Rev. Ferdinand Farmer, forty-six men and forty-two women (of which there were eight Irish people—five men and three women).

All these were over twelve years of age and had received the Holy Sacrament.

The number in the county (two hundred and five) was rather small to have occasioned any excitement. The people were not in one place; they were scattered in three localities.

At Reading they had an association, if not a church, soon after the town was laid out; and this association they maintained, notwithstanding the smallness of their number and the opposition of the Lutheran and Reformed people, who comprised the great majority of the inhabitants.

About 1790 (probably some years earlier) they succeeded in establishing a church at Reading. In 1846 they dedicated a fine, commodious structure and called it "St. Peter's."

The families of this denomination at Reading, before 1820, were—

Allgaier, Clay, Eichhorn, Eckenrode, Felix, Fricker, Greth, Gans, Hartman, Klingelberger, Kemp, Keffer, Lambert, O'Conner, O'Dier, Repplier, Ritner, Schnabel, Schwartz, Seyfert, Shenfelder, Sigfried, Smith, Wetzell and Windbigler.

Amish.—The Amish denomination is a branch of the Mennonites. It was never in a flourishing condition in the county. The members were not ambitious to have a church until 1881, when they erected a building in Lancaster County, near the Berks County line, several miles west of Morgantown. Religious services were always conducted at private houses. The first bishop of the denomination in this vicinity (comprising Berks, Chester and Lancaster Counties) was Jacob Mast, who settled here in 1750, when a boy about twelve years old, and began to exhort and preach about 1765. He continued in active and faithful service for many years. The second bishop was Peter Plank, who moved from Oley and settled in Caernarvon. He was regarded as an able minister, and preached the gospel with great earnestness and success. And the third is John P. Mast, who has now officiated as a faithful and devoted minister in this denomination for over thirty years. His father, Daniel Mast, was a minister for fifty years—from 1830 till 1883.

The Conestoga Church has a membership numbering ninety persons. Only eleven families of this denomination are now living in this county.

At one time there were three other congregations in the county—one in Cumru, another in Maiden-creek and the third in Bern township (called Northkill). The latter was the oldest in this State. The latest service in Maiden-creek was in 1874, at the dwelling of Mrs. Plank.

Other Denominations. — The Episcopalians, or members of the Established Church of England, were in two sections of the county before 1740; one was in the southeastern part, in Amity township, at Molatton (Douglassville) and the other in the southern part, in Caernarvon township (near Morgantown), and in each locality they caused a church to be erected. They were amongst the first inhabitants of Reading. They had regular preaching there for a time, during ten years before the Revolution. The officiating minister was Rev. Alexander Murray. But they did not establish a church till 1826.

The Presbyterians began to collect a society in Reading about 1810, and from that time

[1] 3 Pa. Arch., 144.

onward they increased in religious activity till they erected a church in 1824. In this time they were earnest in instituting a general Sunday-school.

The Baptists, Methodists and Universalists followed. These denominations were instituted at Reading, and being confined almost entirely to Reading, the historical narrative relating to them and their churches will be included in the chapter on the churches of Reading.

The history of the numerous churches in the several sections of the county will be narrated in the townships where they are situated.

I endeavored to collect statistics on the strength and growth of the several denominations in the county, but I was not able to obtain them, on account of the peculiar arrangement of territory, different from our political division, for which general reports were made.

Religious Excitement — Heidelberg Meeting.—In 1829 a religious excitement was caused by the agitation of questions relating to Sunday-schools, Sunday mails, etc. It awakened considerable feeling throughout the county; and the people, especially in and about Heidelberg and Exeter, expressed a decided opposition.

Pursuant to public notice, a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens was held at the house of George Gernand, in Heidelberg township, Berks County, on Thursday, May 21, 1829, to deliberate and consult upon the causes and tendency of the religious excitement which then prevailed in the county. Joseph Hain was chosen president; Henry Bennetsch and John Gerhart, vice-presidents; John Sohl, Jr., and Daniel Wenrich, secretaries. A committee of five (John Shitz, Jacob Zeitzinger, Henry Shoner, Martin Texter and John Hain) was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. They reported an address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They apprehended that the existing religious excitement was not calculated to promote the interests of genuine rational piety, but tended eventually, if not arrested in its progress, to abridge the civil and religious liberties of the people. The excitement was caused by the extraordinary conduct of certain ecclesiastical professors, who appeared to have undertaken a crusade for spreading religious opinions and advancing church establishments. They alarmed the weak-minded and youthful part of the community with unusual and vehement denunciations of divine wrath, and thus obtained an influence over minds, not by rational conviction, which was destined to elevate the clergy to a degree of authority inconsistent with the people's welfare and with the spirit of free institutions. After condemning the clergy as ambitious, and the different societies as unnecessary, and the attempted prohibition of transporting mail on Sunday as fanaticism, and endeavors to procure legislation in religious matters as infringements on the rights of conscience, etc., resolutions were adopted regarding Sunday-school Unions, Bible Societies, etc., as unnecessary; religious zeal as false pretense and enthusiasm; Holy Scriptures as setting forth plainly the religious and moral duties, which consisted in visiting the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, honoring parents and showing charity for all, and that no amount of mortification or prayer could justify omission of any of them; Sabbath, as a day of worship and temporal repose, was not calculated to prohibit innocent recreations; the different societies, etc., as not worthy their support, being disposed to elevate clergy over the people; disseminators of such principles as hypocrites; beggars in broadcloth as impostors, too lazy to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; and expressing readiness to reward upright, unassuming ministers for their services; but, if no such could be found, to carry on simple service themselves. They also approved of the proceedings at Cocalico Meeting, in Lancaster County, March 19, 1829, and ordered their own proceedings to be published in all papers friendly to the cause of the people.[1]

These proceedings were severely criticised by a "Christian Freeman," in an article published in the magazine of the German Reformed Church.[2]

Exeter Meeting.—The following pro-

[1] *B. & S. Journal*, June, 1829.

[2] See Rupp's "Hist'y of Berks County," pp. 275 to 289.

ceedings are presented in this connection to show the feeling in Exeter township, and the sentiments of the community as expressed at a public meeting held shortly after the Heidelberg meeting. They are given in full as they were published in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, 11th of July, 1829, having been prepared expressly for publication. The subscribers include the prominent and influential citizens of Exeter and adjoining townships.

"MEETING OF FREEMEN IN EXETER TOWNSHIP.

"A large and respectable meeting of the Freemen of Exeter township, Berks County, was held on the 27th of June, 1829, pursuant to public notice, at the house of John Mellon, inn-keeper, at which John Guldin was chosen president; William Reiter and Abraham Brumbach, vice-presidents; and Daniel Esterly and Jacob Brumbach, secretaries.

"The following-named persons were chosen a committee to draft a suitable address and resolutions: William Reiter, Jacob Maurer, Daniel Ritter, C. F. Egelman and Daniel Guldin. The committee having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"'FELLOW CITIZENS: In the course of human events various vicissitudes will take place, some for the better, others for the worse. These changes are not unfrequently brought about by a part of our own citizens. Yes, by those who profess to promote the interest and happiness of their fellow-beings among whom they dwell, or over whom they preside as protectors. But how often are these resolutions or changes effected with any other view than that of self-aggrandizement? We are not without precedent on precedent, instance on instance. When was it that America groaned under the oppression of her mother-country? It was when Britain professed an anxious solicitude for our welfare. But our fathers were not even then insensible of the ponderous burthen, and the duration of that oppression; being inspired by a love of country and liberty, they looked forward with a pitying eye; their bowels moved with compassion towards us, and most wistfully desired that we should not inhale the air of bondage; they made every laudable, though mighty effort, to evade the impending thraldom; they sacrificed all, save conscience and honor, to secure and promote our native rights. And, fellow-citizens, why should we not perpetuate the same to our children and children's children? Shall we remain passive on the present occasion? Shall the inheritance bequeathed us by our fathers be neglected? Shall our children be denied the liberties we enjoy? Let us watch with a jealous care, be vigilant "in season and out of season," to shield our rights from encroachments. The present is a crisis unparalleled in the annals of America; such vigorous exertions were never made in the United States to connect church and State. What are some of those doing who assume to themselves the name "*Spiritual*," claiming the prerogative of dictating to others in religious matters, framing *tradictions*, and to inforce which, powerful attempts are made to gain the sanction of the civil and national power. As soon as the civil power interferes, more or less, so soon will church and state be united. How many are the attempts made, on several occasions, to incorporate Synods, Theological Seminaries, Sunday-school unions, &c.

"'At the close of the second century, no sooner had the number of the faithful increased, than the priests discovered that an advantage would result from forming a closer union of their interests and designs; they adopted provincial Synods; their deliberations were assisted by the advice of a few distinguished *presbyters*, and moderated by a listening multitude. Their decrees were styled sermons, confession of faith and church discipline, which regulated every important controversy of faith. These institutions were very well suited to the private ambition and public interest of the *clergy*. That in a very short time they were received in the whole Roman empire. A correspondence was established between these synods or councils, which mutually communicated and approved their respective proceedings, and the church immediately assumed the form, and acquired the strength of a great federative republic,—church and state were united! bloodshed and carnage maculated the hands of the *pious priests* and *priest-ridden!*

"'We are fearful, if we let the "*monster*," "*Union of Sabbath-schools*," &c., stalk our country, that our government will be placed into the hands of those who have been trained in these "disciplined armies." "In ten years," says one of the Board, "or certainly in twenty, the political power of our country would be in the hands of men whose characters have been formed under the influence of Sabbath-schools" (see second Report of the American Sunday-school Union, page 93). This is a candid confession of one who is an active member of the Board, a correspondent of the Sunday-school Union. These are not surmises, they are facts on record.

"'And did not even Dr. Ezra Styles Ely, the grand representative, as he calls himself, of the Presbyterian church, propose a new union, a Christian party in politics? Therefore,

"'1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly important that public disapprobation should be freely expressed as to the numerous societies now existing or about being originated under the pleasing pretext of Christian benevolence; but in reality [possessing no views other than private gain, personal ambition and the political ascendancy of the priesthood.

"'2. *Resolved*, That we view education as the first

principle of our liberty, and therefore approve of Sunday-schools disconnected with the union, as conducive to the best interests of mankind; but that we view in the Sunday-School Union an alarming evil about to desolate our land, by instilling into the youthful mind bigotry, superstition and fanaticism, and thus controlling the infant, they secure the man, to crouch and cower beneath the mitre and crosier of ecclesiastical tyranny.

"'3. *Resolved*, That we consider the distribution of the Bible as laudable and beneficial, but that we view the extensive establishment of the Bible Society, controlled as it is by priestcraft, as a dangerous and horrible machine, capable of being perverted to the accomplishment of the vilest purpose, the destruction of civil and religious liberty.

"'4. *Resolved*, That we admit that those romances called tracts may benefit when they contain gospel precepts and doctrines compatible with reason and common sense. But that the millions disseminated by the American Tract Society are so much fanaticism and bigotry to lead the thoughtless into the snares of priestcraft.

"'5. *Resolved*, That we view missionary societies as totally useless, connected as they are by auxiliaries and branches throughout the country, and that, whatever may be their avowed object, their real purpose is to collect funds to make sectarians and not Christians. Our Saviour and his disciples, when on earth, taught us to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and that all other things will be added, but these missionaries bow first to mammon, to the obvious neglect of all other more important objects.

"'6. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of Theological Seminaries as not within the spirit of Republican Institutions, inasmuch as they generate a progeny of idle metaphysicians, trained to the absurdities of their teachers, and ever prepared, by unity of action, to further the most extravagant designs.

"'7. *Resolved*, That we are determined not to countenance the above-named institutions, but rather aid in their decline; and that we will support no minister in connection with them. That we respect and have due deference for Christian teachers, and that we feel rejoiced to acknowledge that many of this class among us disapprove of the measures we have attempted to expose.

"'8. *Resolved*, That we condemn the measures of the German Reformed Synod, convened last year at Mifflinburg, Union county, as recorded in the publication of their proceedings, and particularly as to their supererogation in indicating what Almanac should be used, and their views as to enforcing a more strict observance of the Sabbath.

"'9. *Resolved*, That we approve of the proceedings of the meeting held May 21, 1829, at Gernaut's, in Heidelberg; that we join with them in supporting our religious rights and guarding our Civil Liberty.

"'10. *Resolved*, That we instruct our representatives in the National as well as in the State Legislature, to suppress, with their most earnest exertion, every measure calculated in the least to curtail the rights of conscience.

"'11. *Resolved*, That the following-named persons be a committee of correspondence, with power to call meetings whenever, in their opinion, the exigency of the case may require: Oley township, Peter Knabb, Jr., Jacob H. Reiff; Exeter, Isaac Ritter, John Esterly, Col. W. Reiter, Daniel Guldin; Robeson, George Focht, John Westly; Brecknock, Nicholas Lesher, John Ziemer, Esq.

"'*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the day, and published in such papers as have at heart the rights of conscience and, of course, the liberty of the people.

"'JOHN GULDIN, *President.*

"'ABRAHAM BRUMBACH, } *Vice-Presidents.*
"'WILLIAM REITER, }

"'DANIEL ESTERLY, } *Secretaries.*'
"'JACOB BRUMBACH, }

"Among the members present, the following subscribed their names to be published with the proceedings:

"Henry Huet, John Meyer, Jacob K. Hill, John Fiess, Jacob Kaup, John Kuehn, John Kaup, Henry Yorgy, Abraham Guldin, Jacob Maurer, Thomas Lincoln, Henry Davidsheiser, William Hoefer, Daniel Ritter, Adam Hutter, John Wien, Samuel Geiger, Joseph Klein, Jacob Marschall, Charles Kuehn, Adam Whitman, C. F. Egelman, Henry Liebig, Nicholas Lescher, Daniel Rhoads, William Rieser, Samuel Hechler, Henry Romer, Jacob Spies, Leonard Lebo, Godlieb Moyer, Samuel Hefficher, George Huetter, Abraham Dieter, George Weiler, John Trevis, David Guldin, Isaac Huett, Samuel Bechtel, Ludwig Meyer, George Huett, Daniel Kaup, George Boyer, Christian Hoffmaster, George Hoefer, John Guldin, Jr., Jacob Levan, Jr., Daniel Guldin, John Guthart, Daniel Knauer, Samuel Yorgy, John Hiester, Samuel Levan, John Babb, Thomas Smith, Philip Brown, William Morris, Daniel Focht, James Emes, Henry Emes, John W. Tyson, George Till, Abel Levering, Daniel Schaeffer, Martin Steiner, G. A. Sage, Peter Knabb, Jr., Peter Phillippi, William Green."

SUNDAY MAILS.—During the winter of 1829–30 similar excitement prevailed throughout the county respecting the transportation of mail on Sunday. Attempts had been made, by petitions of certain religious societies to the Congress of the previous year, to induce legislation on the subject, but the general remonstrance was so earnest that the committee of reference reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, intimating in their report that Con-

gress ought not, and could not legally, exercise the power of legislation on questions which involved religious observance and the rights of conscience; and these attempts were being renewed before the Congress then sitting. These caused the development of great feeling everywhere on the subject. A large meeting of the citizens of the county was held in the courthouse, at Reading, on the 23d of January, 1830, for the purpose of uttering a protest against interference on the one hand or legislation on the other. John Klopp, of Heidelberg, was president of the meeting; General William High, of Alsace, vice-president, and Dr. William Palm, of Cumru, and Samuel S. Jackson, of Reading, were secretaries. In pursuance of the object of the meeting, a committee, distinguished for men of great ability and influence, was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. It was composed of David F. Gordon, George M. Keim, George Fox, Isaac Ritter and Dr. William J. C. Baum. In the resolutions reported, the attempts to induce legislation prohibiting the transportation of mail on Sunday were disapproved, because it was believed that such attempts were incipient steps towards the attainment of an object fatal to religious freedom—the union of civil and ecclesiastical authority in the same individuals. The institution of Sunday as a day of civil repose and religious worship was recognized for its importance and utility too obvious to be questioned; but "while we acknowledge the obligation of the Christian world to employ it in worship and works of benevolence and charity, we regard all endeavors to fetter the conscience of men and to force them to worship God in a prescribed mode as impious, tyrannous and illegal." The laws restricting worldly employment on Sunday are the limit of human authority. And it was considered "the imperative duty of citizens, as often as attempts shall be made by ill-advised individuals to procure legislative enactments in restraint of the rights of conscience, to assemble together and publicly express their sentiments in reference thereto, so that their representatives may be instructed as to the views of their constituents and not mistake the outcry of zealots for the voice of the people." A committee of three was appointed from each district to procure "remonstrances to Congress against legislation relating to the carrying of mail on Sunday." Appropriate petitions were circulated and subscribed by many persons. These were forwarded to Congress. And this expression of public sentiment caused the religious movement to cease its agitation and finally pass away. The transportation of mail on Sunday was not prohibited, but continued as a work of necessity.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—A "Bible Society" having been in successful operation at Philadelphia, a similar society was deemed useful for the county of Berks. Accordingly, after having agitated the subject here, certain prominent citizens held a meeting in the "Public Building" on Wednesday, November 24, 1819, and organized a society for the county. Every person was allowed to become a member upon the payment of one dollar; a life member, ten dollars. The following officers were elected for the first year: President, Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg; Vice-Presidents, Rev. John F. Grier and Rev. William Pauli; Treasurer, John McKnight; Secretary, Samuel Baird, Jr.; Managers, Francis Swaine, George De B. Keim, William Bell, George Getz, John Birkinbine, Peter Stichter and Benjamin Davies.

It would seem that this organization was allowed to "slumber," for nothing was heard *of* it or *from* it for nearly ten years afterward.

In 1827 the Bible Society of New Jersey resolved to supply every destitute family with a copy of the Bible before January 1, 1828. This resolve was actually accomplished.

This example encouraged the Bible Society of Philadelphia to make a similar effort, and nearly all the counties in the State resolved to co-operate with the Philadelphia Society. The "Berks County Bible Society" was not backward. Committees were appointed in the different boroughs and townships, and through them it was learned that upward of two thousand families in the county were without the Bible.

Twenty-four years elapsed before the society began its operations again. On September 22,

1851, it organized with Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg as president; and on October 27, 1852, the first annual report was submitted. The labor of the society was mostly in the eastern and southern portions of the county.

Families visited in the county, 5474, estimated one-third of all. Of these, 1166 families were without a complete copy of the Bible, though most of them had a copy of the New Testament.

The society sold 1738 Bibles and 2581 Testaments, and donated to destitute families 65 Bibles and 75 Testaments; sold at depository, 40 Bibles and 82 Testaments; whole number distributed during first year of society's operation, 1582.

A "Female Bible Society of Reading" was also organized in the same year (1851). During the first year of its existence it sold and donated one hundred and seventy Bibles and Testaments. The population of Reading was then about sixteen thousand, and comprised about three thousand families. The supply was therefore very small. And this is an indication that the religious work in the city had been done quite effectively by the several religious denominations. The district of Reading does not appear in the following table, owing evidently to this society.

In December, 1853, the Berks County Society presented its second report. It showed the entire result of its labors from beginning to end, in the matter of exploring the whole county of Berks and supplying the people with Bibles. In the aggregate, one family in every five and a quarter families was found not to possess an entire copy of the Bible. Eight thousand nine hundred and one Bibles were added to the number previously in the county.

Families visited	10,969
Families destitute of whole Bible	2,087
English Bibles sold	1,036
German Bibles sold	2,529
English Testaments sold	2,543
German Testaments sold	1,360
English and German Testaments sold	948
No. of Bibles given to poor people	102
No. of Testaments given to poor children	133
Cash for Bibles and Testaments sold	$3,758
Donations	319
Bibles and Testaments sold at depository	154

The following table will show the labor of the society in the several districts of the county:

	Families visited.	Families destitute.
Caernarvon, Robeson, Union, Brecknock, Cumru (east part),	880	89
Alsace	301	60
Oley	331	40
Exeter	312	59
Amity	268	43
Earl	201	46
Douglass	223	40
Colebrookdale	247	44
Ruscomb-manor	229	71
Perry	256	58
Washington	278	108
Muhlenberg	260	58
Ontelaunee	181	37
Maiden-creek	212	54
Rockland	272	76
Pike	154	35
District	176	72
Richmond	388	88
Greenwich	352	84
Albany	240	50
Hereford	245	66
Longswamp	214	76
Maxatawny	300	49
Kutztown	115	18
Windsor	184	54
Hamburg	216	34
Bernville	61	5
Womelsdorf	181	17
Cumru (part)	115	17
Bethel	442	54
Heidelberg	171	23
Lower Heidelberg	407	63
North Heidelberg	167	11
Marion	299	32
Penn	173	27
Tulpehocken and Jefferson	447	99
Upper Tulpehocken	264	39
Spring	368	74
Bern	330	64
Centre	177	25
Upper Bern	334	63

(Washington and District appear to have been specially destitute. This was supposed by the society to have been owing to the Papist population.)

CHAPTER XV.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Early Encouragement—Charity Schools—Common-School Education—County Institute—Pay Schools—Comparative Table of Schools and Scholars.

EARLY ENCOURAGEMENT.—Our first settlers appreciated the great importance of education, and encouraged it as a means of promoting the general welfare. They were not slow in erecting churches wherever they had effected a considerable settlement, and in them they caused their children to be taught the common branches of knowledge, such as spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, so as to enable them to conduct their daily affairs with success. This teaching was influenced to a great degree by the religious spirit that prevailed amongst them; indeed, religious principles were considered a vital part of their education. By this, it is apparent that the school was regarded as of equal importance with the church. The two were therefore conducted together, the one for the younger folks, the other for the older,—the one for secular knowledge, the other for spiritual.

In the first settlements, and, indeed, till the passage of the common-school law of 1834, the education that prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the county was almost entirely German, the Friends having had several schools in different parts of the county, in which they encouraged and carried on English education. The prevalence of German education was a natural consequence from the great predominance of German settlers over all other nationalities. In Exeter, Maiden-creek and Robeson districts the Friends were rather numerous, and they established English schools at an early period, and continued them for many years. Both the Germans and Friends had the spirit of education; they knew its advantage; they felt its necessity; they, therefore, encouraged it from the beginning. And they had the energy and good sense to give it proper direction.

The first German settlers brought along their teachers and ministers. These were so recognized before emigration. If there were no minister, the teacher officiated in both capacities. Some teachers even practiced their trades, such as tailoring or shoemaking, whilst teaching. A notion has obtained that education was not carried on to any considerable extent in the county at an early day, and till the adoption of the common-school system. This is a mistaken notion. A good idea can be obtained from the following extract of a letter, dated Reading, April 9, 1763, addressed by Rev. Alexander Murray to the secretary of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stationed in England:

"The county for miles around this town is thick peopled, but what few else than Germans and Quakers, the former being computed twelve to one of all other nations together, and seem to be abundantly well provided in teachers of one denomination or another, and as long as they are so blindly attached to their native tongue, as they are at present, an English minister can be of no great service to them. For this they might be at no loss for English school-masters, yet they choose to send their children rather to German schools, which *they have everywhere in great plenty.*"

This was the condition in 1763, eleven years after the county had been erected. But it will not be presumed that this condition did not prevail—in proportion to the number of the inhabitants—for many years before. Schools and school-teachers were not only in the lower and central sections of the county before its erection in 1752, but they were also in the upper, miles to the northwest, near the Blue Mountain.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—A charitable society was established early for the relief and instruction of poor Germans and their descendants in Pennsylvania. Previous to 1751 certain Reformed ministers who had settled among the German emigrants in Pennsylvania found them in distress. They entreated the churches of Holland to commiserate their unhappy fellow-Christians, and contributions were, therefore, sent to these remote parts. In 1751 Holland and West Friesland granted two thousand guilders per annum for five years towards instructing the Germans and their children in Pennsylvania. Great encouragement was given to this scheme by persons of the first rank in Great Britain. King George III. contributed one thousand pounds towards this object, and the Princess Dowager of Wales one hundred pounds; and

the proprietaries engaged to give a considerable sum every year to promote the undertaking. The society then adopted certain resolutions for the management of the scheme, and proposed a plan for establishing schools. The Governor of the province recognized the utility of the scheme[1] and appointed a board of trustees for its proper direction. Conrad Weiser was one of the members of this board, and Rev. Michael Schlatter was appointed general supervisor. Petitions from Reading and Tulpehocken were addressed to the board in the early part of 1755 for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of these contributions in establishing some of these schools here, and Schlatter accordingly organized a school at each of the places named.

The charity schools proved an utter failure. Schlatter was personally the chief sufferer. His official position as superintendent of these schools rendered him the main object of popular hatred. For a time the Lutheran and Reformed ministers sustained him. But the people (especially Germans) lost confidence in this enterprise through the denunciation of Christopher Saur, who, in his German newspaper, represented that these schools were intended to prepare the way for the establishment of the Church of England. And in this way Schlatter's influence was entirely destroyed.[2]

The force of German energy and devotion manifested itself thoroughly wherever it found a resting-place. Samuel Wharton, in 1755, imputed the wrong bias of the German settlers against the proprietary government to their stubborn genius and ignorance, which, he proposed, should be softened by education, so as to give them right views of public interests. He suggested that faithful Protestant ministers and schoolmasters should be supported amongst them; that their children should be taught the English tongue; and in order to incline them to become English in education and feeling quicker, the English language was to be used in all bonds and legal instruments; and no newspaper or almanac was to be circulated amongst them unless accompanied by an English translation. Even such rigid measures could not hinder the exercise of this peculiar force. It grew, nevertheless. It caused schools to be erected and German education to be carried on successfully. And legislation could not direct it into a different channel.

Common-School Education.—Various and repeated legislative attempts were made, in pursuance of the constitutional provision, towards general education throughout the State. The reformers apparently labored hard to develop a satisfactory system, and, fortunately for the people, their earnest purpose prevailed against arguments, obstacles and prejudices of all kinds. We must admire their persistence, for they continued their exertions through a period of sixty years. A generous, noble spirit accompanied them. This aided them in their progressive course. It gave them true, moral courage, when courage was necessary; it developed a public sentiment gradually in their behalf; and, finally, it established the compulsory system provided by the act of 1849, improved by the act of 1854.

A great weakness in the early history of this good cause was the incompetency of teachers. Educated, experienced men and women could not be obtained; duty to their families and themselves obliged them to labor in vocations which afforded a fair remuneration for their services. Pronounced opposition discouraged those who may have felt inclined to teach. A general tax for the purpose was considered burdensome and unjust. The less paid then the better. The levy of an appreciable amount would certainly have caused a loud, perhaps a costly, demonstration. The seed had to be sown, and the plant therefrom had to grow, however slowly the growth. A little was better than nothing. We cannot, at this day, understand the feeling that prevailed previous to 1834. The change in fifty years has been truly wonderful.

But a greater weakness than incompetent teachers existed. This was the distinctive feature of the schools and the children attending them. They were called "pauper schools"

[1] See Rupp's "History of Berks County," pp. 99–109, for a long statement of the scheme prepared by Wm. Smith, secretary of the society at Philadelphia in 1755.

[2] Dubbs' "Historic Manual of Reformed Church," pp. 203, 204.

and "pauper scholars." This was odious to the poor; therefore the poor shunned them. The system, as a creature of legislation, was erroneous. It developed a separation of the people, and thereby the very object of a generous Legislature was naturally frustrated. Hence, it was a failure. In 1833, when the State contained about eight hundred thousand children, less than twenty-five thousand attended the common schools,—just one in thirty-one, or about three per cent.,—notwithstanding the offer of education at the public expense. In 1883 the State contained about two million children; the number attending common schools was 957,680—nearly one-half or forty-eight per cent. This shows an increase of sixteen-fold in fifty years.

The general system of education "free to all," provided by the act of 1834, is attributable to a society which was organized at Philadelphia in 1827. The express object of this society was general education throughout the State, and its efforts, after laboring in this behalf for seven years, culminated in the passage of the act mentioned.

In 1835 a great effort was made to repeal this act, but it failed. The credit of preserving the system at that time is generally given to Governor George Wolf and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The subject of education was discussed as a public question of importance immediately after the "Declaration of Independence," and for nearly eighty years afterward, till the adoption of a compulsory scheme which came to be regarded as generally satisfactory and worthy of enforcement. It was, in fact, discussed from the beginning of the provincial government. William Penn recognized its importance and encouraged it. He declared that "that which makes a good constitution must keep it, viz.: men of wisdom and virtue, qualities that, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth." In his "Frame of Government" he provided that the Governor and Provincial Council *should erect and order all public schools.*

In 1682 the Assembly made the following provision:

"And to the end that Poor as well as Rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth, Be it enacted that all persons in this Province and the territories thereof, having children, and all the Guardians or Trustees of Orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures, and to write by that time they attain to twelve years of age; and that then they be taught some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want; of which every County Court shall take care."

The Constitution of 1776 provided that "a school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices;" and that of 1790: "The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." This provision continued in the fundamental law of the State unchanged till the new Constitution of 1873, when it was modified as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose."

Professor John S. Ermentrout, in his historical sketch of Kutztown and Maxatawny, expressed himself in reference to the early encouragement of education in the county, and to the opposition of the people to the common school law as follows:

"EARLY INTEREST IN EDUCATION.—How earnestly both Reformed and Lutheran preachers, during the earliest periods, labored to elevate the standard of education; how by letter they importuned their friends in the Fatherland to send on money and works; and how by crossing the ocean, they in person pleaded the cause of their poor brethren in the colonies; how they interested not only influential Germans on the Continent, but Englishmen also of the highest distinction, to establish Societies for the diffusion of knowledge in the New World; how Rev. Mr. Schlatter collected funds in Europe which now form a part of the endowment of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster—all this, and much more, we must pass

by, and turn our attention to what more directly concerns our own community.

"The original founders of the Reformed and Lutheran denominations held that the true idea of education required that the young should be taught not only how to read and write and cipher, but also how to pray, and how to exercise themselves in habits of personal piety. They vehemently protested against the separation of a religious from a secular education, and if the alternative had been presented, would cheerfully have sacrificed the latter on the altar of the former. From Luther has come down to us the maxim. 'Bene orasse est bene studuisse.' This adage, in all its applications, may be taken as an epitome of the educational view which controlled the actions of the first German settlers. At home, in the Fatherland, every congregation was regarded as an ecclesiastical corporation, whose duty it was to provide for the training of the young. The pastors, accordingly, established parochial schools, and set over them teachers, who, in addition to the needed secular branches, taught also Christian doctrine, and played the organ during Divine service. Such teachers received not only a stated salary, but also house accommodations for their families and schools. The rich were required to pay a certain sum for the education of their children, while the children of the poor were taught free of charge.

"In the earliest efforts for the elevation of the German colonists, these educational views were treated with high regard. In 1751, through the exertions of Mr. Schlatter for the diffusion of knowledge among the Germans, was formed a society in England. To this, His Majesty himself subscribed one thousand pounds. Among its rules we find, that 'the children, English and German, shall be instructed in catechism of sound doctrine approved of by their own parents and ministers, and that the several catechisms now taught among the Calvinists, Lutherans and other Protestant denominations will be printed in English and German.' Of those schools the Rev. Michael Schlatter, a Reformed preacher, was appointed visitor or supervisor.

"Opposition to Common-School Law.—This tendency to withdraw education from the supreme control of the clergy was not confined to Kutztown and Maxatawny, but cropped out in every section of our country. It bloomed into ripe fruit in the passage, by the Legislature of Penna., April 1, 1834, of the Common-School Law. Now began a fierce conflict between the advocates of the educational theory our forefathers brought over from the Fatherland and the advocates of a purely secular theory.

"That the child 'belongs first of all to God, as its Creator; secondly, to the parents, as being second causes of the child; and thirdly, to the State, as guardian and protector of the temporal interests of the family and society, but to the State only in the way of subordination to parental and divine rights;' that to every religious society belonged the right of prescribing what education should be given to its baptized children; and that parents could not be forced against their consciences to send their children to any school that did not meet with their approval,—this in general was the educational theory that prevailed among our original German settlers. The State now stepped forward and declared that, whilst it pretended not to interfere with the religious freedom of the people, it desired that in every county there should be supported by taxation a system of schools, in which a solid elementary instruction in the secular branches might be imparted to every child in its broad domain.

"In the conflict which ensued, the State gained the victory. Under the circumstances, a different result was not to be expected. The descendants of our forefathers were not true to their own principles. They allowed their theory of education to become a dead letter, whilst their religious leaders failed to discern the intellectual wants of the times, and made no provision for the overgrowing desire of the young for a more liberal education than that which mere 'Writing, Reading and Ciphering,' implied. If both people and preachers had co-operated in the establishment of such schools as would have fairly represented the progress of culture, and met the needs of the hour, there is every reason to believe that the State would have encouraged their efforts, and allowed them full scope for the working out of their educational plans. The time for such broad action had passed by. Already defeated within their own fortress, through their own supineness and want of discernment, and by reason of their failure to carry out their own system when things were wholly in their own hands, preachers and people went into the battle only to be utterly routed and driven off the field.

"Now came to pass a complete divorce of secular from religious education, and the religious societies no longer held the reins of power over their own children. For some years the battle against the Common-School Law raged furiously in Berks County. Only the most inveterate prejudice will continue to assert that the people of this county are or ever were opposed to education as such. The passage of the school law suddenly woke them out of their lethargy; and they opened their eyes to see at one full view, as they supposed, that the educational views and practices of their fathers, that the ecclesiastical traditions of their past history, that their natural and parental rights, that their view of the Church as a society divinely established for the education of their children, were now seriously threatened. For these reasons they rose up in opposition against the scheme prepared by the State. Justly did the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, in a letter to the workingmen of Philadelphia, dated January 26, 1836, say: 'The Germans of our State are not opposed to education as such, but only to any system that to them seems to trench on their parental and

natural rights.' Animated with these feelings, it is not to be wondered at that the people of Kutztown and Maxatawny waged stout war against the School law. At a meeting held in the Court-House, in Reading, to consider the School Act, at which twenty-five townships were represented by delegates, but one, Elias Moore, of Caernarvon, voted to accept it. At an election for School Directors, March 18, 1836, in Kutztown, were chosen Daniel Bieber, Daniel Graff, Daniel B. Kutz and John S. Grim. These all, as also those selected in adjacent townships, were known to be against the accepting of the School law. At a convention of School Directors in Reading, May 2, 1836, it appeared that of the fifty districts in the county, Reading, Womelsdorf, Caernarvon, Robeson, Ruscomb-manor and Union had accepted the law."

Teachers' Institute.—An institute, composed of many of the school-teachers of the county, was held March, 1851, in the court-house at Reading, for the purpose of encouraging the general work of education by a discussion of improved methods of teaching, an organization having been effected in January preceding. The meeting was largely attended, and it was very successful. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. George Printz. Institutes were held for several years in succession and then discontinued.

In 1867 the State Legislature passed an Act of Assembly requiring the county superintendent of common schools "to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools and other institutions of learning in his county to assemble together and organize themselves into a teachers' institute, to be devoted to the improvement of teachers in the science and art of education, and to continue in session for at least five days." In conformity with the provisions of this law, the county superintendent, Prof. John S. Ermentrout, held a county institute, in 1868, at Reading. It was largely attended by teachers from all sections of the county, and great interest was manifested throughout the whole of its proceedings. Since that time annual institutes have been held with increasing attendance and success. New and improved systems of teaching are thoroughly explained and illustrated and interesting lectures are delivered. These have been valuable aids in simplifying the art of teaching and in developing its standard as one of the great professions. The wisdom of the law in this behalf has become apparent in various ways, especially in respect to the creation of a stronger interest in teaching as a respectable and responsible occupation. The last county institute was attended by all the teachers in the county excepting four.

In 1869, when Prof. D. B. Brunner became county superintendent, he inaugurated the system of local institutes, and during that year he held eight institutes in different sections of the county which proved very successful. This enabled the teachers in remote districts to attend an institute and become familiar with its proceedings, and also to take a part in its discussions, an opportunity being afforded and an inclination to do so being encouraged. This latter feature was particularly appreciable, for in a local institute the teachers were thoroughly acquainted with one another, and, not being so numerous, they were enabled to participate practically in its exercises. Each succeeding year till now has shown an ever-increasing interest in them.

Pay Schools.—Various pay schools have been conducted in the county, out of the limits of Reading. They are particularly mentioned and described in the several districts in which they were or are still carried on. The Keystone Normal School and the Oley Academy are worthy of special mention.

William A. Good was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1810. In early infancy he was brought into the covenant by baptism and, subsequently, whilst a youth, was confirmed as a member of the Reformed Church. Feeling himself called to the ministry, he pursued his classical studies in the Reading Academy, under the direction of Rev. J. F. Grier, D.D., and studied theology under the supervision of Lewis Mayer, D.D., in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, located at York, Pa. On completing his studies he was regularly ordained into the ministry and licensed by the Classis at Lebanon, Pa., in 1833. Soon afterward he accepted a call from the Reformed Church at Hagerstown, Md., where he officiated as pastor with great success

for several years. From that congregation he was called to Mercersburg, Pa., to serve as rector of the Preparatory Department of Marshall College. He continued in this responsible position for six years. He then returned to Hagerstown, became principal of the Hagerstown Academy, and for five years directed and supervised the education of pupils in that institution. He was then called to the pastorate of the Reformed Church at York, Pa., and, accepting it, he removed thither and labored earnestly in that field for a period of six years.

He next removed to Reading and assumed charge of a select school for young ladies. At the expiration of the fifth year he became principal of the Reading Institute and Normal School, and remained thus occupied for three years. He was in the mean time elected superintendent of the common schools in Berks County, being the first to fill that office. The people of the county were chiefly members of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches and averse to the new order of things. It was feared that in the rural districts the superintendent would encounter much opposition. Mr. Good understood the peculiarities of the people, having been reared among them. Besides, he was a thorough and practical educator, having made the subject of teaching a specialty, both theoretically and practically, for many years. He organized the system throughout the county, and, instead of raising a storm of opposition, won the confidence and support of the people. He was re-elected for a second term, thus holding this important office for a period of six years. Whilst successfully and earnestly engaged in organizing and conducting the school affairs of the county he also officiated as pastor of the Bernville, North Heidelberg and Pricetown congregations, having served these churches altogether for a period of eight years. Subsequently, for a time, he supplied the Reformed congregations at Tremont and Donaldson, in Schuylkill County, Pa.



REV. WILLIAM A. GOOD.

Reverend Good was one of the most zealous Sunday-school workers in Berks County. While

superintendent of the common schools he endeavored, in his private intercourse with the people, to interest them in the cause of Sunday-schools. This he regarded as a step in the right direction, and a measure of great practical wisdom and importance. The parochial or church schools were then being carried on in the several sections of the county, and if they were stopped, some other provision had to be made for the religious education of the children. He thus became instrumental in founding many of the Sunday-schools of the county, and these still exist and are accomplishing a vast amount of good in the direction of moral education.

During the last eight years of his life, Reverend Good frequently held service in the Reformed Churches in the city of Reading. He was one of the founders of St. John's Reformed Mission Sunday-school, and this he conducted, with the aid of his wife (a woman highly esteemed for her devotion to religious and charitable work), for nearly six years. This school eventually became a self-supporting and flourishing congregation, with a fine, large brick church at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, under the care of a pastor. Without any compensation, he performed as much labor as many a regular pastor. The Teachers' Association of the Reformed Churches of Reading indicated their appreciation of his earnest and disinterested labors in behalf of the cause of Sunday-schools, and their high regard for his Christian character, by attending his funeral in a body.

Mr. Good was recognized as a fine scholar. He had a thoroughly disciplined mind. He was a close student and an acute observer. Reading and study afforded him much pleasure. For a number of years he took Professor Ullmann's *Studien und Kritiken* at a time when there were not twenty subscribers to this foreign scientific and theological periodical in this country. Besides devoting much time to the science of teaching, he was greatly interested in the study of philology. He frequently imported rare works on favorite subjects, when not procurable in America. Though not latterly engaged in teaching, his earnest investigations were not discontinued, but rather increased. He was a genuine German, who sought and loved the truth for its own sake. He was particularly fond of fruit and of the planting of trees for the production of choice varieties—this diversion giving him great delight.

One of Mr. Good's distinguishing characteristics was great kindness of heart. He was known to address a friendly word to every one who met him, and having had a natural friendliness with children, and understanding their natures, he was well fitted for the educational and Christian work in which he was for years successfully engaged.

Reverend Good was married to Susan B., daughter of Peter and Susan Eckert, of Womelsdorf, Berks County, in 1840. He died on February 9, 1873, in the sixty-third year of his age. He left two surviving children—William Eckert Good, manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's shops at Reading, and James Isaac Good, pastor of Heidelberg Reformed Church, Philadelphia.

John Silvis Ermentrout, eldest son of William and Justina Silvis Ermentrout, was born at Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa., September 27, 1827. At the age of two years his parents removed to Reading, and there he was reared, successively attending the select schools taught by Mr. Middlemiss, Rev. Mr. Goodman and Mr. John Kelley. Developing a great aptitude for study, he was sent to Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1845, the first-honor man of his class, though not yet eighteen years of age. He remained in the college as a tutor, teaching the languages and lecturing on history. At the same time he was a student of the Theological Seminary connected with the institution. From this seminary he was graduated in 1848 and then ordained a minister of the Reformed Church.

For a time he was editor of the *Reformed Messenger*, the organ of the church, at Chambersburg; and he also had charge of a congregation in the neighborhood. On December 26, 1852, he was installed pastor of the Reformed Church at Norristown, Pa., where, after serving most acceptably for six years, his resignation, after repeated tenders, was regretfully accepted and he retired from the ministry. His thought-



John L. Edmondson

ful, studious mind brought him to the conviction that there was but one church and that he was not in it; and feeling that he could no longer conscientiously serve as the pastor of a Protestant congregation, he tendered his resignation. The final step into the Roman Catholic Church was taken twelve years later.

In the mean time he returned to Reading and in the beginning of 1859 opened a select school. One year afterward, he was elected superintendent of the common schools of his native county, and he was twice re-elected, serving from 1860 to 1869. In 1865 he founded the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Berks County, became its first principal and so continued until 1871, when he resigned, preparatory to making a public profession of his faith in the Roman Catholic Church, thus ending a mental conflict which had endured for more than twenty years. He at once removed to Baltimore and there edited a Catholic journal. Subsequently, he taught in the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, at Overbrook, near Philadelphia.

In 1873, by the unanimous action of the board of trustees of the Keystone State Normal School, he was recalled to that institution, but he was unwilling to accept its presidency. Agreeing to take the chair of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature, he was cordially welcomed back to the scene of his most effective labors, where he continued until his death.

He died, unmarried, after a short illness, July 21, 1881, at the residence of his widowed mother in Reading, and was buried in Charles Evans' cemetery, friends and representative bodies from all parts of the county and State attending his funeral.

Mr. Ermentrout was a man of strong mental powers, a profound thinker, an able theologian and a fine logician and scholar. As a speaker he was polished and forcible, and as a writer of pure, terse English a model. He made innumerable addresses before the County Institutes, and he was a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Among other things, he was the author of an able pamphlet against compulsory education, and also of the Centennial Memorial of Kutztown and Maxatawny Township—the latter an extremely interesting history of that region from its earliest settlement. As an educator and moulder of intellect he stood in the foremost rank in Pennsylvania.

He was a representative Pennsylvania German and labored assiduously to increase in that element of our population a proper sense of their own worth, dignity, ability and responsibility. His life was spent among them and his efforts accomplished most marked results, particularly in the growing youth of both sexes in Berks County. The vast influence he exerted in educational matters can hardly be overestimated, and the flourishing institute he founded at Kutztown will always constitute an enduring monument to this exemplary Christian scholar.

In manner, Mr. Ermentrout was modest, quiet and unassuming and was possessed of such great tact that, notwithstanding his strong convictions and his fearlessness in expressing and following them, he seldom, if ever, made an enemy. He was perfectly honest, temperate in all things, social in disposition and pleasing in conversation. His life was pure and spotless and his example and speech of a standard worthy of imitation. These qualities, combined with his ability and learning, greatly endeared him to the people of his native county, and caused his death, at the age of fifty-four years, to be universally regretted.

DAVID B. BRUNNER was born March 7, 1835, in the upper section of Amity township. His father was John Brunner, a carpenter in that township, and a descendant of Peter Brunner, a Palatine, who emigrated to this country previous to 1736, and settled in Douglass township, Berks County, about 1765. In 1805 his son William moved into the vicinity of Pottstown, and in 1819, to the western part of Amity township, where he had purchased a farm. In 1827, William's only son, George, bought a farm in the same neighborhood and lived there until he died, in 1855. George had four children—Mary, John, Samuel and David. John had seven children—Mary Ann, David, John, Frederick (who died in Pennsylvania College in 1862, while a senior), William, Amos and George.

David B. Brunner, one of the sons last named, and the subject of this sketch, during his boyhood, attended the common schools in the township till the age of twelve years, when he learned the trade of carpenter under his father. At this occupation he continued until the age of nineteen years, attending school during the winter. This township was favored with teachers well qualified, who taught advanced mathematics—such as algebra, mensuration and surveying—besides the common branches of education and practical teaching, he located at Reading in 1862, having purchased the Reading Classical Academy, an institution which had been founded by the Rev. William A. Good in 1854. He was liberally encouraged from the beginning, and conducted this institution, with increasing success year after year, till 1869, when he was elected to the office of county superintendent of common schools of Berks County. The number of schools then was five hundred and one, taught by four hun-



D. B. Brunner

tion. He studied these higher branches for a time, and then taught public school for three years, from 1852 to 1855. During that time he prepared himself specially for college at the Freeland Seminary. In 1856 he entered Dickinson College and took a complete classical course, graduating in 1860.

Upon his graduation he returned home, opened a private school at Amityville, and conducted it successfully for two years, 1860 and 1861. With this preparation by collegiate dred and ninety-eight teachers, and the scholars numbered twenty-six thousand. His faithful and successful performance of the duties of this important office won for him the respect and confidence of both school directors and teachers, and at the end of his first term of three years he was re-elected without opposition. At that time his salary was also increased. These circumstances indicate the deep and favorable impression which he had made upon the people in this department of public service. Upon

his first election he continued the classical academy with the aid of assistants; but, upon his re-election, finding that the institution required his personal supervision, which he could not give, he closed it, so as to be able to devote his entire attention to the schools of the county, in whose welfare he became thoroughly interested and with which he was prominently identified. At the end of his second term as county superintendent he re-opened the institution under the name of Reading Scientific Academy. This change was made to signify that the study of the sciences was an important part of the course of education under him. Besides the daily study of scientific branches, frequent lectures were delivered by him to the scholars, illustrating his subjects by philosophical experiments, etc., with the aid of instruments manufactured by himself.

In 1875 and 1876, he conducted a business college at Reading, with the assistance of Chester N. Farr, Esq., and in 1880 and 1881 he acted as city superintendent of the common schools in Reading.

For a number of years Prof. Brunner manifested a thorough interest in the history of the Indians of Berks County, having visited numerous localities of the county in this behalf. He collected many relics and valuable facts, and then narrated the results of his investigations for the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. His essays were first published in the *Spirit of Berks*, and then, in 1881, reproduced in book-form. In the course of his labors he made many wood-cuts to show the size, form and appearance of Indian relics, such as arrow and spear-heads, axes, knives, hammers, plates, pottery, beads, shells, pestles, mortars, ornaments, etc. In this work he displayed zeal on the one hand and genius on the other.

Prof. Brunner is a thorough mineralogist. He has investigated our entire county also in respect to its minerals with great success. He prepared a catalogue of the names of the minerals found in the county specially for this history, which is included in the chapter on Physical Geography. And the birds of our county have also received his earnest attention, he having collected and stuffed a number of fine specimens. His collection now includes one hundred of the rarest specimens. He has also given much attention to microscopy, using in his researches a fine, large microscope, with lenses magnifying from ten diameters to twelve hundred diameters. His intervals from school-teaching are largely devoted to the production of scientific apparatus and the addition of natural curiosities. With the aid of a lapidary's mill, he has polished a large variety of our best and most beautiful minerals, which he has mounted upon glass slides for microscopic examinations. His extensive cabinet includes about a thousand mounted specimens, consisting of minerals, animal and vegetable tissues, insects, etc. These enable him to carry on the study of this branch of knowledge with the most satisfactory results. They exhibit the wonderful operations of nature not perceptible to the naked eye.

Two degrees—Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts—have been conferred upon him by Dickinson College, the former at the time of his graduation, and the latter in 1863.

In 1877, he published a small but superior elementary work on English grammar, of which, in 1882, he issued a second and revised edition. Many thousand copies of it have been sold, being used throughout this county and also in adjoining counties.

In religious belief Prof. Brunner is a Lutheran, having been for many years and being still a consistent and devoted member of Trinity Lutheran Church, at Reading. In politics he is a Democrat.

Prof. Brunner was married, in 1861, to Amanda L. Rhoads, a daughter of Abraham Rhoads, of Amity township, and a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the county. They have five children—Daniel Edwin, Elizabeth, Edgar Alfred, Mary, and Henry Philemon.

Samuel A. Baer was born November 28, 1846, in Greenwich township, near the place known as Schafer's Mill. His father was John Baer, whose father moved from Weisenberg, Lehigh County, to Maxatawny in 1812. He was only ten years old when his father died,

and he was thrown upon his own resources. For four years he worked upon a farm in Albany township for board and clothes, after which he was apprenticed to learn the tailoring trade. He was determined, however, to obtain an education, and through the aid of friends he was enabled to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. He received his first certificate from Professor John S. Ermentrout, in 1864, and taught his first term in Maxatawny township, in what is known as Hinterleiter's school-house. The term was four months, and the salary twenty-six dollars per month.

He continued teaching during winter, and in the spring and fall attended the Maxatawny Seminary, under Professor H. R. Hicks, and later, the Keystone State Normal School (into which the former school had merged) until he was prepared for the junior class of Franklin and Marshall College. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1869. Immediately after his graduation he was elected professor of Latin, Greek and history at the Keystone State Normal School. This position he held until the summer of 1872, when he married, and removed to Lehighton, Carbon County, where he became principal of the Lehighton Academy, and borough superintendent of public schools. In 1874 he took charge of the Oley Academy, and in May, 1875, was elected superintendent of public schools of Berks County.

As county superintendent he served for six years, with credit to himself and benefit to the schools. He was known as a faithful worker. He paid particular attention to the subject of the English language, without disparaging the mother-tongue. He prepared for the use of the teachers "A Course of Study for Ungraded Schools," to which were appended "Suggestions on Teaching German Children the English Language." These were distributed throughout the entire county, and aided the teachers in instructing the German-speaking children in a rational and intelligent manner.

Whilst county superintendent, he also won considerable reputation as an educator outside of his county. In August, 1877, he read a paper before the Pennsylvanian State Teachers' Association, on the "Educational Problem among the German Element," which was extensively published, especially by the German press of Pennsylvania and other States. In recognition of its merits he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was appointed by State Superintendent, Wickersham, in 1876, a member of a special educational committee to prepare the State exhibit of public schools at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Among the special features of his work in this connection may be mentioned his "Centennial Map," which shows the location and character of every school-house outside of the city of Reading. It was the only map of the kind on exhibition, and was a credit to Berks County as a work of art, as well as showing an excellent educational status throughout the different districts. In 1877 he prepared an interesting "Educational History" of the county, which was published in the State report of that year; it was also published in pamphlet form and extensively distributed throughout the county.

In May, 1881, he was elected city superintendent of the public schools of Reading, and held this position for three years. His work in this position is mainly characterized by his efforts to get the teachers out of old ruts. With this in view, he held weekly meetings of teachers, instructing them in mental philosophy, methods of teaching and school management. It can safely be said that the schools made satisfactory progress during his administration.

In February, 1884, through his influence a lecture was delivered in the Grand Opera-House, and the sum of two hundred dollars was cleared. With this amount the nucleus of a "Teachers' Library" was formed. Over a hundred books were purchased, most of them on "pedagogics," and placed along with the old High School library for the use of the teachers.

In the fall of 1884 he was appointed by Governor R. E. Pattison assistant State librarian, which position he resigned, on account of failing health, in October, 1885, and accepted the position of superintendent of schools of Florence, S. C. Of his work in that place, the *Florence Times* of January 21, 1886, speaks as follows:

"It gives us pleasure to announce to the public

that the Florence graded schools are a success. Ever since the opening in November, they have been growing in number of pupils and in popularity. Dr. Samuel A. Baer, the superintendent, has proven himself the man for the position. We predict that ere long Florence will be noted for her good schools as she now is for her healthful climate and genial society."

He has been at all times loyal to the Pennsylvania German element, following in this respect the course of Professor John S. Ermentrout, whose friend and frequent companion he was. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, held at Washington, Pa., he delivered the memorial address in honor of his friend. In January, 1882, he delivered an address at the request of the State superintendent before a meeting of city and county superintendents, held at Reading, on—"How can the academic teaching of our High Schools and State Normal Schools be made to harmonize more fully with the advanced academic work of our colleges and Universities." This was published and distributed by the State superintendent.

He served several times as member of the executive committee, and once as chairman of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. At the meeting held at Williamsport, 1883, he was elected its president. In July, 1884, Ursinus College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D.

DAVID S. KECK was born in Lehigh County October 6, 1852, and there acquired his early education in the public schools. When ten years old he left home to make his way by his own exertions, working for a time in the iron-ore mines of Lehigh County. Ambitious to extend his education, he attended the Keystone State Normal School for a time, from which he was graduated in the teachers' course in 1874. He taught public schools, in Lehigh, Berks and Luzerne Counties, officiated as principal of the High School at Hamburg from 1874 to 1877, and as superintendent of the Model Department in the Keystone Normal School from 1877 to 1881. By that time he had obtained a high reputation as an educator, and in the year last mentioned the school directors of the county elected him superintendent of the common schools. He was re-elected to this position in 1884 for a second term of three years. He is now filling this important office with great credit to himself. In June, 1883, the Ursinus College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.—I have arranged the following table to show the number of schools and scholars in the county by districts at four different periods; also when the common-school system was accepted by the several districts. The total attendance of scholars for 1884 was less than in 1876. The average attendance, however, was for 1876, 18,706 scholars, and in 1884, 19,522 scholars.

	1854.		1864.		1876.		1884.		When schools were first opened.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Reading	21	2,000	81	5,622	131	6,345	148	9,918	1834
Albany	11	518	14	552	11	465	11	47	1855
Alsace	7	88	9	357	9	344	9	354	1849
Amity	9	445	10	435	10	418	10	396	1850
Bern	10	629	12	670	15	588	14	553	1850
Bern, Upper	9	370	11	581	12	589	12	562	1851
Bergville	5	123	5	142	5	147	5	121	1851
Bethel	11	488	12	638	15	612	15	550	1854
Baldbert						325	8	443	1873
Beverstown						209	4	148	1880
Brookmock	5	226	5	218	5	237	5	233	1850
Caernarvon	4	246	4	242	5	182	5	330	1854
Centre	8	420	8	411	8	475	9	400	1851
Colebrookdale	5	299	8	363	7	278	8	285	1838
Cumru	10	543	11	544	13	646	14	578	1850
District					4	160	4	201	1867
Douglass	6	374	8	285	8	250	8	266	1850
East	6	308	6	304	6	298	6	287	1851
Exeter	11	614	12	616	12	574	12	573	1849
Fleetwood					3	177	4	218	1874
Greenwich	11	595	11	525	11	562	12	522	1851
Hamburg	5	260	7	190	10	319	8	400	1838
Heidelberg	5	235	5	288	7	270	7	291	1849
Heidelberg, Lower	12	679	12	624	15	589	15	646	1850
Heidelberg, North	5	250	5	258	5	283	5	186	1850
Hereford	8	420	8	385	8	312	8	351	1845
Jefferson	5	276	7	242	7	299	7	230	1855
Kutztown	3	143	3	141	4	157	5	206	1838
Longswamp	10	585	12	720	14	828	*18	*886	1851
Maiden-creek	7	371	8	422	10	483	10	365	1849
Marion	8	443	9	432	9	297	9	277	1839
Manatawny	12	474	12	593	15	671	16	663	1852
Muhlenberg	7	344	7	434	7	458	8	451	1851
Oley	12	592	12	569	12	539	†12	†474	1850
Ontelaunee	7	354	7	388	8	361	9	366	1853
Penn	7	388	9	466	9	399	9	401	1851
Perry	8	417	9	480	10	499	11	474	1851
Pike	6	283	6	252	6	280	6	210	1851
Richmond	11	634	13	767	12	642	14	588	1854
Robeson	16	886	16	647	17	562	17	557	1850
Rockland	7	350	7	366	8	383	8	301	1850
Ruscombmanor	7	395	8	417	8	380	8	396	1857
Spring	14	635	14	647	14	586	15	517	1850
Tulpehocken	11	569	13	587	13	430	13	546	1850
Tulpehocken, Upper			7	357	8	298	8	301	1855
Union	7	391	12	599	9	455	9	444	1836
Washington	8	371	8	400	9	441	11	485	1850
Windsor	6	370	7	400	6	298	6	194	1856
Womelsdorf	3	333	6	280	4	204	5	218	1836
Total	362	10,116	471	25,057	558	25,789	‡	26,848	

Topton three additional schools and one handful and thirty-three scholars. Erected into a district when it was created Lehigh, in 1877.

† Pleasantville included.

‡ Schultzville included.

CHAPTER XVI.

LANGUAGE, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

THE great majority of the early settlers of Berks County were Germans, and through them their language, manners and customs became predominant. Most of them remained here, and, to a great degree, where the several families first settled and prospered. Their number influenced the early erection of the county in 1752. Their industry, perseverance and economy built up and enriched its valleys and hills with substantial improvements. Over one hundred and thirty years have elapsed since, but the general features of the whole community bear their impression. Their manners and customs have been handed down from generation to generation, with little, if any, change; and their language is still in general use in every section. This permanence exhibits inherent strength. The introduction of a strange people, with a different language, almost entirely English, have not weakened their hold upon the people.

LANGUAGE.—Their language is composed of words principally from German dialects, such as the Allemannisch, the Pfälzisch and the Schwäbisch, and some from the German proper. Its preservation to such a marked degree is due mostly to their German Bible. Martin Luther performed a great service to one of the strongest and most prolific nations of the earth in translating the Latin Bible into the German, for through it he made the use of the German here persistent and continuous. Their German hymn-books and prayer-books, and Arndt's *Wahren Christenthum* (True Christianity) assisted greatly in this behalf. The use of the English language in courts of justice, and in legal documents of all kinds, did not, and apparently could not, interfere with its preservation. And even English teaching, through a general system of school education, has not disturbed it very much, though fifty years have elapsed since its introduction. This system has caused the introduction of numerous English, mixed and contracted words, and doubtless induced the language to be called "Pennsylvania German"—or "Pennsylvania Dutch." These remarks are particularly applicable to the country districts. The teachers are mostly young people, who, in many instances, are not qualified to use the English language accurately. Through them many peculiar and incorrect expressions have been engrafted upon the language of our immediate locality; and the German people themselves have occasioned the introduction of a considerable number, through an earnest desire to succeed in their business relations with the citizens of Reading. The sounds, expressions and intonations cannot be communicated in a published narrative.

The Pennsylvania German language is presented admirably in a number of poems which Mr. Thomas C. Zimmerman, editor of the *Reading Times*, translated from the English, he having selected a variety of styles of composition, in order to show its capabilities for metrical expression. This variety comprehends subjects both grave and gay; also humorous and pathetic. His first translation was the Christmas poem by Clement C. Moore, entitled, "'Twas the Night before Christmas." It is presented herewith, following the English version, in order to afford an opportunity for comparison:

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And mamma in 'kerchief and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new fallen snow,
Gave a lustre of midday to objects below;
When, what to my wond'ring eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer.
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name,—
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen!

On Comet! on Cupid! on Donder and Blitzen!
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall,
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the housetop the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas, too.
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke, it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face and a little round belly
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf;
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work.
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And, laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night."

"DIE NACHT FOR DE CHRISCHDAAG.

[*Translated for the Reading Times.*]

'S waar die Nacht for de Chrischdaag und dorch es gans Haus
Verreegt sich ke' Thierli, net emol en Maus;
Die Schtrümp waare schnock im Schornschte gehanke,
In der Hoffning der "Nick" dheet graad runner dschumpe;
Die Kinner so schnock waare all schö im Bett,
Von Zuckerschleck draame un was mer, doch, wött;
Die Mamme im Schnupduch un ich in der Kapp,
Hen uns juscht hi geleegt for'n lang Winter's Nap—
Dan draus in 'm Hoof waar so 'n dunnerse Jacht,
Dass ich ufg'schprunge bin zu sehne wär's macht.
An's Fenschter graad schpring ich so schnell wie'n Flasch,
Die Läde ufg'risse, ufg'schmisse die Sasch!
Der Moond uf der Bruscht dem neug'fallne Schnee
Macht Helling wie Mitdaag, üwwer alles, so schö,
Im e' Aageblick kummt, jetz, un rund wie e' Kersch
E' Fuhrmann im Schlidde un acht kleene Hersch—
E' Männli in Pelze, so freundlich un frei—
'Hab graadeweck g'wüsst's muss der Pelznickel sei!
Wie Aadler, so schnell, sin die Herschlin zusamme,
Un er peift un'r ruuft, un'r nennt sie mit Naame:
"Jetz Dascher! jetz Danzer! jetz Pranzer! jetz Vixen!
Un Komet! un Kupid! un Dunder! un Blitzen!"
An der *Porch* isch er nuff, um die Mauer gefalle—
"Jetz schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck! schpringt aweck alle!"
Wie laab for'm e Windschtorm—der wildscht das mer seht,
Wann ebbes im Weeg isch un's himmelwerts geht,
Zum Hausgiwwel nuf sin die Herschlin wie g'floge,
Mit'm Schlidli foll Sach un der "Nick" mit gezoge;
Im e' Aageblick hörscht uf'm Dach—owwedrowe—
En Gescheer un Gedanz wie mit höl'zene Glowwe.
Mei Kop zieg ich nei, guk um mich im Haus—
Un im Schornschte, do kummt'r wahrhafting schun raus!
Mit Peltze ferwickelt fon Kop biz zum Fuus,
Un alles ferschnuttelt mit Aesche un Ruus!
Uf'm Buckel en Bundel foll allerhand G'schpiel—
'S hat geguckt wie 'm Kremer sei Kramm—artlig fiel.
Sei Maul, wie 'n Kersch, un sei Dimple die lache—
Sei Aage, die blinzle, und wie Rosa sei Backe.
Gans rund war sei Mäuli un roth wie der Klee,
Un 's Schnurbärdli weiss wie woll, oder Schnee:
En schtumpiges Peifli, fescht zwische de Zeh,
Un der schmook schteigt in Ringlin so schö in die Höh.
Sei G'sichtli so breed, un sei Bäuchli e' bissel
Üverm Lache hot g'shittelt wie Dschelly in der Schüssel.
So dick un so rund war des luschtige Elfge,
Muss lache, graad aus un kan's gaar net helfe.
Sei Köpli waar eifrig un schwätzig mit Nücken—
Sei Aage, gaar freundlich mit Blinzele un Blicken;
Die Schtrümp hot 'r g'fill't, un mit frölichem Braus,
Da schpringt inschtandig, den Schornschte hinaus;
Er schpringt uf sei Schlidde, zu der Fuhr peift en Piffel.
Dann fliege sie fort wie Duun fon der Dischtel:
Doch eb' er gans fort waar, sei Gruss hat er g'macht—
"En herrliche Chrischdaag! un zu alle, Guut Nacht!"

Reading, Pa., Dec. 22, 1880. T. C. Z.

The following are extracts from additional translations by Mr. Zimmerman:

DIE YUNG WITFRAU.

Blöd is sie un' doch net bashful,
Free und easy, doch net bold;

Wie en Appel, reif und murb;
Net zu jung un' net zu alt.
Halb einladich, halb repulsich,
Now z'ruck un' now'n Schritt fohr—
Es hat Schade in ihr Dimple,
In ihr Auge is G'fohr.

B'kannt is sie mit menschlich Wege;
G'lernt in all ihr Künst und Scherz;
G'numme hat sie ihr Diploma
Als die Mischtern von all Herz.
Sie kann sage, wann zu seufzen—
Wann zu lacha—für die Leit;
Angenehm's deelmohls en Mädel;
Av'r'n Witfrau all die Zeit.

Seid ihr traurich? Guck, wie ernschtlich
Scheint ihr G'sicht 'raus wie en Blum
Seid ihr zernlich? Sie's armselich,
Ledich, einsam, thränfoll, schtumm!
Seid ihr luschtich? Hör! ihr Lachter
Sound wie Silver—ringt wie en Bell!
Sie kann locke, fong' und schpiele
Wie der Fischer thut Forell'.

Ihr alt Bach'lors Johre ferzig,
Wu so bold und g'scheit euch trag',
Jung American' von zwanzig,
Mit 'm Lieblicht in euer'm Aug',
Ihr mag' practic' all die Lessons
Cupid 'raus gebt since der Foll;
Kenn ich doch en glene Witfrau:
Sie g'winnt und fooled euch all.

ALT ROBIN GREY.

Wann die Küh sin' daheem, un' im Fald all die Schof,
Wann all die müde Weld leit dief schon im Schlof,
Der Schmerz von meim Herz fallt in Schauers von meim Aug',
Weil mei guder Mann sound bei mir laug.
* * * * * * * *
Er war net 'n Woch' aweck 'xcept juscht 'n paar,
Bis mei Vater 'brecht sei Arm, un' die Kuh g'schtole war;
Mei Mutter, sie wert grank, un' mei Tschimmy's uf 'm See,
Und mich zu karessire kummt der alt Robin Grey.

SING, MÄDEL, SING.

(From "Barty Cornwall's" "Sing, Maiden, Sing.")

Sing, Mädel, sing!
Mäuler wär g'macht für Singe;
Horch—G'song hörscht du
Dorch die weit Welt ringe;
G'song von all die Vögel,
G'song von Schauers und Wind,
G'song von See und Schtrom—
Ach, die süsse Blume singt.

Hörscht du den Rege,
Wie er saftlich fallt?
Hörscht du den Vogel,
Der vom Busch 'raus ruft?
Hörscht die Imme, du,
Üver die Sunnblum' ringe?
Sagt uns, Mädel, *now*—
Set'scht du net 'mohl singe?

Hörscht du net des schtilles Wind
Seufze um die Rose dort?
Und die gleene süsse Rose,
Die wu Lieb' zu Lieb' antwort?
So set'scht *du* als Antwort mache
Dem G'bed', wu mir dir bringe;
Dass der Rose-Knopf, dei Maul,
Ufschpringe thät mit Singe!

"THE BONNIE GEORGE CAMPBELL."

Hoch uf die Hochländer,
Und dief in em Dag,
Der gude Georg' Campbell
Reit frei wie er mag.
All g'sattelt, all 'zaumt,
Schöne Gläder tragt er:
Heem is sei guder Gaul,
Doch er nimmermehr.

'Raus kummt sei Mutter—
Sie weint so herzlich:
'Raus kummt sei schöne Frau—
Sie weint avver schmerzlich.
All g'sattelt, all 'zaumt,
'N schtark Schild tragt er,
Heem kummt der Sattel,
Doch er nimmermehr.

Mei Wiss, sie leit grü,
'S Welshkorn 's net g'ernt,
Mei Kornhaus is leer,
Ung'bore mei Kind.
All g'sattelt, all 'zaumt,
Scharfe Waffe tragt er,
Heem kummt der Sattel,
Doch er nimmermehr.

The last poem appeared originally, as its title would indicate, in the Scotch dialect. It was partly compiled and partly written by William Motherwell, who published it in 1827. Subsequently it was translated into German by O. L. B. Wolff, from whose version Henry W. Longfellow translated it into English; and it is Longfellow's interpretation that Mr. Zimmerman selected for conversion into Pennsylvania German.

Harbaugh's "Harfe," also Fischer's "Pennsylvanisch Deutsche Gedichte" and "Kurzweil

und Zeitvertreib," are publications in the Pennsylvania German which are worthy of especial mention. They contain numerous interesting poems in this dialect, and introduce, in a superior style, the notions, manners and customs of our German people.

The English language, both written and spoken, has been in use from the time of the earliest settlements by the English in the county, and it is natural to suppose that, in all these years, through judicial proceedings, business transactions and general education, it should have made considerable progress, especially during the last twenty years; but frequent visits to churches and schools, stores and families in this time enable me to say that the German language is still predominant. Another generation—indeed, several generations—will have to pass away before the English language can take its place. The circulation of English newspapers is increasing gradually; but their total circulation is still small compared with our population. They are a strong agency in effecting a change from the German to the English; in reality, they are a stronger agency in this respect than the common schools. This is particularly apparent in Reading. Before the daily English newspaper was established here, the German language was commonly used by the major part of its inhabitants in their daily affairs; but now the English has its place, and principally through the more and more general introduction of the newspaper. The convenience of distribution facilitates its growth. But the situation is not much improved in our boroughs and towns and townships, especially in the latter, notwithstanding the use and encouragement of common schools. In those, the newspapers are not generally read as they are in Reading. They are not so conveniently distributed. But in them, as in Reading, the English language will become more generally used according to the more general introduction of English newspapers. The national government is contributing much aid by extending and increasing the postal facilities and the delivery of mail matter throughout the county. If the distribution of newspapers from the several post-offices could be effected in those districts as in Reading, without compelling the people to walk after them, a great step would be accomplished towards increasing their circulation, and, with it, the use of the English language.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—The buildings and improvements throughout the county are mostly the result of German thrift and energy. Profits from labor have been almost entirely appropriated towards increasing the value of land rather than towards enlightenment. Fine barns, dwellings and fields are prominent in every locality. They are superior to those which existed in the previous century. Practical affairs show a decided advancement beyond their condition fifty years ago. This is apparent in live stock, in the cultivation of fruit, in the possession of improved implements and machinery, besides a better class of dwellings and barns. A higher order of taste in the adornment of persons and places has made its way through increasing liberality. These are signs to indicate the development of the people out of their previous condition.

Domestic habits, in respect to home-made articles, have changed. Spinning and weaving have been abandoned. The loom and the factory supply all the materials required. A change began to be made about 1840. Before that time, spinning was common everywhere in the county. It was one of the necessary accomplishments of mothers and daughters. Till then reels and spinning-wheels were sold at different stores in Reading. Sales then declined gradually, and within twenty years afterward there was no demand at all for these articles.

Gardening is still carried on successfully. Besides supplying vegetables for family use, it is a source of profit to mothers, who dispose of a considerable proportion of garden products at market.

The almanac is a common guide to indicate by the changes of the moon the proper time for planting. The practice of consulting the moon's phases is regarded by many persons as a superstitious notion; but it still prevails. So fences are erected when the points of the moon are up, shingle roofs are nailed in position when the points are down, and woods are cleared when the

moon is full. But the custom is not so general as it was, especially in towns and cities, where building operations are conducted through all seasons; and walls, fences and roofs are placed in position regardless of the point of the moon.

A funeral in the country districts is always largely attended, especially the funeral of a citizen of some prominence. The services are generally conducted in the German language in the church of which the deceased was a member. Afterward the guests return to the house of mourning and participate in a large dinner. This custom has continued time out of mind. Great sociability is exhibited upon such an occasion. Friends travel miles to attend a funeral in order to show respect for the deceased. And the entire neighborhood is very often represented.

The burials are generally made in the burying-ground adjoining a church. The first settlers made burials in private grounds set apart on farms for this purpose. It was instituted as a matter of convenience; and then the funeral service was held at the house. The change of farm ownership caused this custom to be gradually abandoned. Thirty years ago private grounds were still numerous. Church cemeteries began to be more encouraged then and burials in them increased. Occasionally a burial in one of these private grounds is still made.

The country store was a great institution years ago. But its influence, trade and popularity are much reduced. This change was effected through the introduction of the railway and competing stage-lines. Variety of goods and cheapness are considerations which induce the people to visit the towns and the county-seat for their purchases. It is noticeable that the railway is drawing the patronage of Reading to Philadelphia more and more; so that as our townships come to patronize Reading, Reading goes to patronize Philadelphia. This is apparent elsewhere—the cities attracting the trade of towns, and the towns that of the country districts. The country inn was also a popular place for many years. Frolics and dances were common everywhere years ago; and they were carried on successfully at the inn. The "fiddler"[1] was an important person upon such occasions. And "Battalion Day" brought much profit to the inn that was near by the place where the military exercise was conducted.

Military affairs were active throughout the county from the close of the Revolution till the beginning of the Civil War, a period covering nearly eighty years. Companies of men were formed in every section, and battalions of them were drilled annually at the prominent towns, mostly at Reading, Kutztown, Hamburg, Rehrersburg and Womelsdorf. These exercises occasioned the day to be called "Battalion Day." They afforded the men much pleasure and a great change in their daily employment in field, barn and work-shop. Many sons of early families became quite prominent as military men. The most popular military men, by reason of long-continued service, were Generals George De B. Keim, George M. Keim, Henry Schaeffer, and William High, and later for several decades till the Civil War, General William H. Keim.

The old "Conestoga wagon" is no longer seen passing over our highways. Fifty years ago it was in prominent use everywhere. Many of them were seen moving together in conveying great loads of wheat and other products, such as manufactured articles, whiskey, etc., to distant markets, especially to Philadelphia. Each one was drawn by four horses, sometimes by five and six; it attracted much attention, with jingling sweet-toned bells on the lead-horse of the team to indicate its movement on the way. Its capacity was from two thousand to three thousand pounds. It was covered with a strong canvas top. In returning, store goods of various kinds were brought along. Upon the opening of the railroad in 1838, this business of hauling in Conestoga wagons ceased. Since then, the only considerable hauling by farmers is in conveying their grain, hay, etc., to the market at Reading; and this is done almost entirely in one wagon at a time.

In a "moving" by a farmer about April 1st

[1] One of them informed me that he once earned fifteen hundred dollars in a year.

many teams are used to convey the whole stock, furniture, etc., in a day. The long train affords to a certain degree an idea how the Conestoga teams appeared.

The life of the farmer is comparatively little beyond hard, earnest labor and rigid economy throughout each succeeding year. His daily reflection is upon his stock and crops. All the improved implements and labor-saving machinery are devised and introduced by others for his benefit. He would continue in the same manner of conducting his farming operations which had been practiced last century and even this century till 1850, if inventive genius had not created them for him. The farmer of our own county has not produced anything to improve his situation in respect to labor. He adopts what is brought to him. This singular inactivity keeps him back of the advancing times. Through it, the products of his labor are permitted to be drained to populous places. One of the chief consequences is little remuneration. The men of thought and energy in cities absorb the greater proportion of the profits. If his daily habits were not simple and his expenses small, he could not keep what he has, much less accumulate more. His net income from actual labor is limited. Compared with the income of business men, agents, officers, and clerks in cities, it is insignificant. His manners are the same in this respect as in others. If we examine them closely and compare them with the condition of things one hundred years ago, we find little progress. His household furniture, bedding, clothing, table-ware, social habits and general customs are generally the same. His walls are not decorated with costly paintings, his floors are not covered with fine, soft carpets, his beds are not composed of easy springs and hair or wire mattresses, his table does not glisten with polished silver or sparkle with cut glass, his dwelling is not after the modern style, with arrangements for health and convenience, and he himself is not a patron of art, literature or amusements. But in towns and cities we find all these things, not only in the dwellings of bankers, lawyers and merchants, but also of industrious mechanics, agents and clerks; and art, literature and various amusements are largely patronized and encouraged. This great difference is caused by the spirit of progress, which obtains more in populous places, where the people are led in numerous ways to intermingle daily with one another. Association creates the laudable ambition to develop improvement in the various departments of domestic and social life; and it relieves the monotony of daily labor by amusements, literary, musical and dramatic. In carrying on its amusements successfully, it is converting night more and more into day and devising new methods for social pleasure and excitement. Improved light facilitates and encourages it in the night-time. And traveling is a great agency in stimulating it. Indeed, in certain respects, it is like steam on the one hand and electricity on the other,—active and energetic in moving about from place to place, and brilliant and powerful in providing the necessary light to accommodate its conceptions. Horse-power, and locomotion afforded by it means may suffice for the people in the country districts; but steam and railroads afford locomotion which is not too rapid for the people in the towns and cities. Indeed, the genius that thrives in the very midst of the most populous places and of the pleasures and excitements which they produce is struggling with the mysteries of the world for a motive-power stronger and quicker than steam and hopes of realizing victory are highly entertained. Restless energy is introducing wonderful changes in the manners and customs of the people. In the mountainous and farming districts, where distance separates the inhabitants and where means for rapid intermingling are impracticable, if not impossible, the changes are imperceptible. Their situation does not warrant changes, especially such as are constantly going on in the cities, for it could not support them. The profits of labor and the investments in them are too slow and too small. Hence their manners and customs, their dwellings and churches, their roads and movements, their speech and actions, their dress and associations, are the same or nearly the same as they were a hundred years ago. Their energy is inseparable from the plow and the hoe and muscular exertion. But the cities produce and support these

changes, and in them energy partakes more of the mind than of the body. And these changes and this mental energy are more active amongst their inhabitants. In comparing the situation of the people of Albany and Caernarvon townships—districts located at the extreme northern and southern ends of our county, thirty miles apart also of Hereford and Bethel townships,—districts located at the extreme eastern and western ends, forty miles apart, with the situation of the people of Reading, the county-seat, the difference is apparent at a glance. One hundred years ago they were alike or nearly so. But just as Reading is in advance of the districts mentioned, so is New York, the great metropolis of our vast country, in advance of Reading. By contrasting the two extremes, our mountainous districts with the great metropolis, the difference in the manners and customs of the respective inhabitants is wonderful. And yet the forefathers of each, as immigrants, started alike. In the one, oil and tallow are still used and even the open fire-place for the production of light in a simple and inexpensive way; in the other, these have long passed away, especially for public purposes, and the people have light from electricity. In the one, thousands of inhabitants are scattered over miles of territory; in the other, thousands are concentrated upon a few acres. In the one, a few hundred dollars suffice to make the inhabitants contented and happy; in the other, millions of dollars are invested and expended to carry on successfully the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and such changes as ambition and competition produce. Contentment would seem to be the co-partner of slowness, if not of stillness; but discontentment of energy and activity. In the one, the expense of a few extra dollars in travel or in entertainment is looked upon as luxury, if not extravagance; in the other, thousands of dollars are expended as a matter of necessity for the same purpose.

These strong contrasts enable us to see our own manners and customs in the county of Berks as they are or were, or as they will be, especially in our more populous places, the nearer steam and electricity come to be connected with us in our material progress.

CHAPTER XVII.

NEWSPAPERS.

During the early history of Reading, there was no newspaper published in the town. News was communicated by persons to one another mostly at inns, of which the number was large in proportion to the population. It will not be supposed that the inhabitants encouraged these resorts only for the liquid spirits which they afforded. It is true, men there drank whiskey, cream-beer, mead, etc.; and they played at cards, dominoes, checkers, etc., for sport, if not for stakes. And the young people frequently indulged in dancing in the bar-room and dining-room of these places. But there was a prominent feature of the daily life at inns which surpassed all the things mentioned. This was talk and gossip and story-telling. Each man was an unappointed, implied committee of one—a reporter, as it were—to collect and report anything new. The "bulletin board" was not in existence. The latest accident, death, transaction or crookedness of any kind was communicated from one to the other, or to small groups of persons by the living voice. And so it was carried from building to building and from place to place. What interesting persons these reporters must have been—not reporters with pencil and paper gathering news for the press, but communicators reporting what they knew or heard for the general information of the public! What versatility—what attention—what memories—what imagination they must have possessed! And what story-tellers, indeed, enlivened frequently, if not generally, under the influence of "apple-jack" and "old rye!" Not in the English language, for English was rarely spoken then by those who assembled at inns; but in the German language, which was used almost entirely throughout the town in the daily affairs of life, both secular and religious. The inn of the past can be, in this sense, likened to the newspaper of the present. People assembled there for information; and the places could have been appropriately named—"Messenger," "Observer," "Courier," "Reporter," etc., instead of "King George," "Gen'l.

Washington," "Red Lion," "Black Horse," etc. Now reporters go there daily, not to communicate, but to collect news for newspapers, by which it is circulated throughout the community.

During that early period of Reading, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published at Philadelphia, had a limited circulation here. It was an interesting messenger to the people; and its weekly arrival must have been an event of more than ordinary importance. A copy was doubtless busy in passing amongst persons who could read English—not for the personal matters which it contained, but for foreign affairs, market reports, letters published at Philadelphia, etc. Christopher Sauer's *Journal*, a newspaper printed in German, and published at Germantown, had a more extended circulation in this vicinity, and it exercised a large influence over the residents.

Over forty years in the history of Reading elapsed before the newspaper became a local institution. The entire period of its local life as a town, with all its interesting and many important events, passed away without having it introduced. This would seem to be a long while for such a factor to obtain a foothold in a community otherwise energetic and progressive. But this delay is capable of explanation. The people were interested in home rather than in foreign affairs, and strove to give them successful, if not profitable, development. Local matters required no printed publication, for, the town being small and the population limited, they were easily communicated. But as the town grew into a borough, and especially as the borough grew into a city, with its territory enlarged, the inhabitants more widely scattered and the population largely increased, the natural way became more and more incapable of satisfying the inquisitiveness of the people and an artificial way had to be introduced, and this was supplied by the newspaper. After the lapse of nearly a hundred years since its introduction, general progress has come to be so wonderful, the people so numerous and scattered and their relations so intermingled, that, just as the natural way had to yield to the artificial, so did the old and slow process of printing on a hand-press, with its limited capacity, have to make way for the new and spirited process by a steam-press, with its unlimited capacity. In the beginning the newspaper was weak in every respect—small in size, limited in circulation, uncertain in financial support and wanting in mental vigor and originality; but now it is strong, rich, bold and energetic.

The newspapers of the county comprise two classes—weekly and daily. The weekly began in 1796, and continued to be the sole public agency for the transmission of news and the advertisement of merchandise, notices, etc., for sixty years. Its publication in the English language and in the German began at nearly the same time—the former having anteceded the latter by six months. The following narrative comprises the newspapers which were instituted in the county:

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Reading.—Weekly Advertiser, Reading Herald, Readinger Adler, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Chronicle of the Times, Readinger Post-Bote, Jackson Democrat, Readinger Democrat, Berks County Press, Liberale Beobachter, Reading Gazette and Democrat, Alt Berks, Sonne Von Alt Berks, People's Advocate, Berks County Democrat, School Album, Weekly Leader, Reformirter Hausfreund, Banner von Berks, Die Biene, Die Deutsche Eiche, Republikaner von Berks, Spirit of Berks, Reading Weekly Eagle, Reading Weekly Herald, Reading Weekly News.

Kutztown.—Neutralist, Geist der Zeit, Der Hirt, Kutztown Journal, National Educator, American Patriot.

Hamburg.—Hamburg Schnellpost, Hamburg Advertiser, Rural Press, Hamburg Weekly Item.

Boyertown.—Boyertown Bauer, Boyertown Democrat.

Birdsboro' Pioneer.

Womelsdorf.— Womelsdorf Gazette, Womelsdorf Herald, Womelsdorf News.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Reading Herald, Reading Gazette, Reading Times, Evening Dispatch, Reading Daily Reporter, Reading Daily Eagle, Die Reading Post, Daily Spirit of Berks, Reading Morning Herald, Reading Daily News.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER was the first newspaper publication at Reading. It was an English weekly, instituted by Gottlob Jungman (Youngman.) The first issue appeared on Saturday, May 7, 1796; and the subsequent issues appeared regularly every Saturday for twenty

years, excepting probably an interim for some time previous to 1811. The subscription price at the beginning and for fifteen years thereafter was one dollar, and the publication was during that period in foli oform upon a sheet ten by sixteen inches, with two columns on each page; then, on August 3, 1811, it was enlarged to sixteen by twenty inches, with three columns on each page, and the price increased to two dollars. By the issue No. 196, February 1, 1800, it appears that Youngman had taken in a partner, named Carl A. Bruckman; but it is not known how long they continued together in the publication. Upon the enlargement of the paper, on August 3, 1811, the new issue was begun with No. 1. It is probable that the publication had suspended for some time previously; otherwise the consecutive numbering would have been retained. The new issue was published by Gottlob Jungman & Co. The name of the additional person in the company was not given. On December 31, 1814, the firm became G. & J. E. Jungman —the father having introduced his son John, who was a musician and then conducted a "Musical Academy" at Reading. The size of the sheet continued the same; but the columns were increased from three to four on each page. A book and stationery store was carried on by them in connection with the publication. They also issued a German newspaper called the *Standhafte Patriot*. The beginning of this publication could not be ascertained. In October, 1815, they advertised a notice that they had determined to close out their store and to continue the publication of the English and German newspapers till May 1, 1816, when they would leave Reading permanently for the West, and they invited in the mean time proposals of purchase. The store and publications were continued till the time named; but Gottlob Jungman, not finding a purchaser, was forced to make an assignment of his property for the payment of his debts. The assignee sold the estate, and it is believed that George Getz purchased the newspaper and printing material, for about that time he began the publication of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*.

For the purpose of affording an idea how the first newspaper of Reading was conducted, the contents of No. 1, issued May 7, 1796, are presented—

Page 1—Announcement of Publisher to the Public in reference to publication.

Pages 2, 3 and part of 4, part of charge of Hon. Jacob Rush, president judge of Berks County, addressed to grand jury at Reading on April 4, 1796 (conclusion appeared in No. 2).

Remainder of page 4 was taken up with—

1. Vote of Congress on the question whether the Treaty with Great Britain should be executed.

2. Notice of the sheriff of Berks County that a Court of *Nisi Prius* would be held at Reading on May 24, 1796.

3. Advertisement of Jesse Pearson, a silver-smith and whip-maker.

4. Advertisement of notice by George Kemp that he had found a saddle-bag, with contents, on the road between Kutztown and Klein's Tavern.

Gottlob Jungman was the first postmaster of Reading. He held the office from the time of its establishment on March 20, 1793, till October 1, 1801.

The Impartial Reading Herald was an English weekly newspaper. It was begun on June 22, 1796. The first publishers were J. Schneider & Co. On the 14th of October following the firm comprised Jacob Schneider and George Gerrish. The size of the sheet was sixteen by twenty inches, with four columns to the page, and the price was two dollars per annum. It is not known how long the firm or the publication continued; but it is probable that the firm discontinued the *Herald* upon having begun *Der Readinger Adler*, a German weekly, in the month of November following.

It has been stated that the *first* publication at Reading was a German weekly newspaper bearing this name, the German title having been *Die Neue Unparteiische Readinger Zeitung*. The first number is supposed to have appeared in 1789;[1] but this statement is founded upon supposition alone, there being no copy of the paper in existence from which to obtain any facts that relate to it. Another statement appeared in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, in 1855, representing that this German newspaper was instituted by John Gruber, of Germantown,

[1] Rupp's "History of Berks and Lebanon Counties," p. 470. Issued by Messrs. Johnston, Barton & Johnston, 18th February, 1789.

and Gottlob Jungman, of Reading, in 1793, and that within a year afterward Gruber returned to Germantown, leaving Jungman as the sole publisher. Gruber died at Hagerstown, in Maryland, on January 5, 1855, aged ninety years. It is possible that this latter statement is correct, which would lead to the belief that the *Herald* was begun three years afterward as an English weekly and published by a different party. If this be so, the *Readinger Zeitung* was the first newspaper which was published at Reading.

Der Readinger Adler.—The *Readinger Adler* was instituted Nov. 29, 1796, by Jacob Schneider and George Gerrish. It was the first newspaper printed in the German language at Reading. The title at first was *Der Unpartheyische Reading Adler*, with the cut of an eagle between the last two words carrying a scroll with the motto, "Freedom." It was a folio sheet, sixteen by twenty-four inches, with three columns to each page. The second number was issued on Tuesday, January 10, 1797; and each successive number of the paper has been issued regularly every week, on the same day, without a single omission, till now,—a period covering eighty-nine years. It is now the oldest German newspaper published in America. In the third number, issued on January 17, 1797, the word "Reading" was changed to "Readinger;" and, on January 6, 1801, the word "Unpartheyische" (impartial) was omitted.

The parties named continued to issue this paper till June 29, 1802. John Ritter, a nephew of the senior member and a practical printer, was substituted in the place of Gerrish, with the next number, issued July 6, 1802, and the firm-name became Schneider & Ritter. The business was conducted by them till 1804. Then Schneider withdrew, and Carl A. Kessler (a Saxon) was introduced, he having married Ritter's sister. The firm-name thence, till 1857 (excepting from 1824 to 1827), was John Ritter & Co.[1] Kessler died in October, 1823. The surviving partner alone conducted the publication for several years, then admitted Mrs. Kessler, the widow, as a partner. During that period it was conducted with great success. In December, 1840, the *Berks and Schulkill Journal* (a cotemporary newspaper at Reading) gave the *Adler* the following friendly editorial notice, and, coming from the independent and vigorous young editor, John S. Richards, Esq., it was certainly complimentary:

"The *Adler*, at its commencement and for some time after, advocated the principles of Democracy, but within the last twelve or fifteen years has sadly fallen off from Democracy, as we understand, having given a cordial support to Jackson and Van Buren. The paper merits commendation for the gentlemanly tone which usually characterizes its articles; and the editor, Mr. Ritter, is universally esteemed in his private relations. Although we differ *considerably* in politics, we are willing to award him the credit of being honest and sincere in his views, which is a good deal more than we can say of some of his political friends and rivals."

From 1843 to 1847 the senior member of the firm, John Ritter, was the representative of



Adler Building.

this county in Congress. He died on November 24, 1851, aged nearly seventy-three years. His straightforward, truthful and honorable course in the publication of the *Adler* had won for him the highest regard of his fellow-citizens, and for his paper the title of "Berks County Bible." The confidence of his patrons in its reliability had become so entire that they were willing to "swear by" all its reports and opinions. They knew that he was a most conscientious man in respect to truthfulness on the one hand and to carefulness on the other.

In December, 1852, steam-power was introduced for printing the issue every week. This was the first practical application of steam for this purpose in the county. Formerly the printing was done by means of a hand-press.[1] The labor of running off an edition

[1] Ritter & Co. published an English weekly, entitled *Berks and Schuylkill County Messenger*, in February, 1816. When it was begun, or how long it was continued, I could not ascertain.

[1] The power-press was introduced about that time.

of five thousand four hundred copies by this slow and tedious process can be readily imagined. The introduction of steam for the *Adler* was therefore a great step forward in this branch of industry. It saved much labor and shortened the time of producing the issue for readers at home and abroad. This same power was used for some time in printing the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* and the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*.

Charles Kessler became the exclusive owner of the *Adler* on August 1, 1857, he having previously obtained his mother's interest, and on that day the Ritter interest. The Ritter family had a continuous interest in the publication from 1802 for fifty-five years. Kessler conducted it successfully till April 1, 1864, when he transferred it to William S. Ritter and Jesse G. Hawley. He had been connected with it for forty-four years, having begun as an apprentice in the office in 1820, and advanced through a journeyman printer to editor, part owner and eventually sole proprietor. His long connection with this great and well-established newspaper embraced a very important period in the history of the country. He was a stanch Democrat. At the outbreak of the Rebellion and during its progress he advocated the principles of the Democratic party with zeal and courage.

Shortly after retiring from the *Adler* he was nominated for the office of associate judge of the county and elected, filling the term from 1866 to 1871. He was recognized as a man of undoubted integrity and impartiality in the performance of his official duties.

Ritter and Hawley resumed the old firm-name of "Ritter & Co." which had been identified with the *Adler* for over half a century. On January 28, 1868, they instituted a daily English newspaper, called the *Daily Eagle*, and shortly afterward purchased the well-known and established *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, an English weekly. They carried on these three publications and also a large general book and stationery store with great success till November 13, 1874, when they dissolved partnership. In the dissolution, Ritter took the German *Adler* and Hawley the two English newspapers and the store. A prominent publication by the proprietors of the *Adler* since 1806 was an annual almanac in the German language, entitled "Der Reading Kalender." In the dissolution Mr. Hawley, strange to say, retained this German almanac, for the newspapers taken by him were English. He has published it since.

During the year 1876 Mr. Ritter erected the first imposing, substantial four-story brick printing establishment in Reading, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Court Streets, in which to accommodate the publication of the old and well-supported *Adler*, and he took possession on January 1, 1877. He conducted this German publication alone for nearly six years; then, on May 1, 1880, he instituted a daily English newspaper, called the *Reading Daily News*, and on August 27, 1881, also a weekly English newspaper, called the *Reading Weekly News*. These three newspapers have been published by him successfully since, with increasing patronage and area of circulation from year to year. In 1878 he began the publication of a German almanac, entitled "Der Neue Readinger Adler Kalendar." A large book and stationery store is conducted by him in the same building. His father was a brother of John Ritter. The present size of the *Adler* sheet is twenty-nine by forty-two inches, with eight columns to each page.

John Ritter was the son of Francis and Barbara Ritter. He was born in Exeter township, near Schwartzwald Church, February 6, 1779. He had very restricted advantages of education, even in the German; and instruction in the English language for three months was the sum of his privileges in that line. He continued to labor on his father's farm till his eighteenth year. Then his father bought a half-interest in *Der Readinger Adler* (a German weekly newspaper, published at Reading), and placed him in the office to learn printing. In 1802 this interest was transferred to him. In 1804 Charles Kessler purchased the other half-interest, and the firm-name became John Ritter & Co. Under this firm-name the publication was continued till his death, and for some years afterward. He died November 24, 1851. Mr. Ritter's private life was exemplary in every respect. He enjoyed the uniform respect and

confidence of his fellow-citizens through a long life. He was a conscientious editor, and conducted the *Adler* with success. His integrity and exactitude in the publication of local news and of election returns were recognized by the whole community. He represented Berks County as one of the five delegates to the State Constitutional Convention in 1837, and he was a member of Congress for this district for two terms, from 1843 to 1847.

In connection with the newspaper he began and published the *Neue Readinger Calender*, a German almanac, from 1802 till his death. This almanac is still continued, though issued from the office of a different newspaper publication.

In 1803 he married Catharine Frailey, a daughter of Peter Frailey. Three sons survived him, viz.: Joel, Louis and Aaron.

He was an earnest and active member of the Universalist denomination. He assisted this society in the erection of their church in 1830, and contributed liberally towards the support of its public worship.

WILLIAM S. RITTER.—The Ritter family is of German origin. Its progenitor was one of the early settlers of Oley (now Exeter) township. His descendants have been in the same locality till now, a period covering over one hundred and fifty years. Francis Ritter, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, pursued farming successfully till his decease, and



Wm. S. Ritter

left to survive him seven children,—four sons (Daniel, John, Jacob and Samuel) and three daughters (Mrs. Charles Kessler, Mrs. Nicholas Seidel and Mrs. Samuel Christian).

Daniel, the oldest son, was born in Exeter township in the year 1776. He was married to Susanna Snyder, a daughter of Benjamin Snyder, who resided and was brought up in the vicinity, and lived to reach the ripe old age of eighty-four years, she having died in the year 1876. He also pursued the vocation of farming on the old homestead successfully. He

died in 1853, aged seventy-seven years. He had nine children,—two died in infancy, and seven survived him, namely: Benjamin, Esther, Daniel, Louisa, Ferdinand, William S. and Franklin.

William Snyder Ritter was born in Exeter township on September 13, 1828. He remained at home with his father till the age of seventeen years, assisting in the farming operations and attending the schools of the township, when he was apprenticed to his uncle, John Ritter, in the *Readinger Adler* office, to learn the art of printing. He finished his trade, and continued in the establishment till 1856, at first as a journeyman printer and then for several years as foreman of the office. Subsequently, for eight years, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Reading, the greater part of the time in partnership with David Keiser.

In 1864, Mr. Ritter and Jesse G. Hawley purchased from Charles Kessler the old and well-established *Readinger Adler*, and under the former name of Ritter & Co., conducted it successfully for ten years. In 1868 this firm started the publication of a daily evening English paper at Reading, which they entitled *Reading Daily Eagle*, and in the same year they purchased from J. Lawrence Getz the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*. In 1874 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Hawley, and became the sole proprietor of the *Adler*. In 1876 he erected the first substantial and extensive printing establishment in Reading, into which he then moved. Shortly afterward he began the publication of a daily evening English newspaper, entitled *Reading Daily News*, and an English weekly, entitled *Reading Weekly News*, and a German almanac, entitled, *Der Neue Readinger Adler Calendar*. He has conducted all of these publications since with success. In politics his newspaper publications are exponents of Democratic principles, he himself being a thorough Democrat. In 1875 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Erie, and nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor.

Mr. Ritter represented his ward in Common Council three terms—1861–62, 1864–65 and 1874–76. He was president of this branch during his second term, and took an active part in the proceedings of Councils which resulted in the purchase of the Reading Water-Works. And he served two terms as a prison inspector, from 1877 to 1882, filling the office of president during the entire time. In these positions he won the high esteem of his colleagues by a quiet, straightforward and impartial course in the discharge of his official duties. In matters of public interest and general improvement he ever displayed a spirit of progress; and these have his constant recognition in his several publications, as a means of developing and enriching our community.

The Agricultural Society of the county has received his earnest encouragement for many years. He is the treasurer of the society, having filled this office very acceptably for the last twelve years. He has now been in active public service, of one kind or another, for upward of twenty years, without compensation. His selection, in this time, for official positions attests for him strongly the unusual degree of confidence and popularity which he enjoys in this community.

He was married, in 1853, to Julianna Shearer, daughter of Jonathan Shearer. He has seven children,—two daughters and five sons, all of the latter being practically engaged in the printing business with him. They are named Milford Newton, Jonathan Shearer, William Clinton, Francis Daniel, Henry Snyder, Laura (intermarried with William F. Shaneman), and Annie.

Berks and Schuylkill Journal.—This newspaper was founded by George Getz.[1] The first number was issued on June 8, 1816, in folio form, twenty by twenty-four inches, with four columns to each page. It was then the only English newspaper in the county. In 1818 a column was added to each page. Getz continued to publish it for over seventeen years. His last number was No. 29 of Vol. 17, issued on December 1, 1832. He then transferred it in a flourishing condition to David F. Gordon, a lawyer who had settled in Reading at 1824.

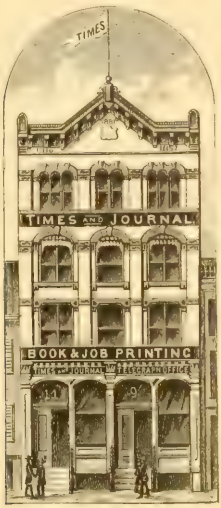
Gordon was a Whig. In announcing his

[1] He announced his determination to begin the publication of a weekly newspaper by a notice in the *Weekly Advertiser* on March 30, 1816.

principles, upon assuming control of the paper, he said, among other things,—

"This paper is *steadfastly* devoted to the interests of our Republican Institutions; and *decidedly* opposed to any measure having the remotest tendency to violate the *constitution*, to infringe upon the rights of *conscience* or to lessen the sovereign authority of the people."

And he paid a high compliment to Mr. Getz by saying publicly that "his predecessor had conducted the paper with a sedulous attention



TIMES AND JOURNAL BUILDING.

to the admission of such matters only as might be circulated without injury to the public morals or offense to the interests of religion and virtue, for which he was given liberal and extensive encouragement." It continued under his management for six years, with increasing patronage. During that time he advocated the political principles of the Whig party.

On January 6, 1838, Henry Rhoads and John S. Richards, young attorneys of the Berks County bar, obtained control and increased its size to twenty-four by thirty-four inches, with six columns to each page.

They were introduced to the public as "staunch Whigs, who will keep unchanged the political principles advocated by the paper." They together published it for one year, when Rhoads withdrew to resume his law practice. Richards issued the publication till December 28, 1844. It was under his direction a strong advocate of the principles of the Whig party, and it espoused the cause of the common-school system of education in a manner as remarkable for its boldness, surrounded, as it was, by obstructionists and a large majority against the system, as for its sound perception and good sense. The policy of "protection to home industry" found a devoted friend in the *Journal*. In this respect it pursued a course directly opposite from that of the *Adler*.

Jacob Knabb then assumed the editorial management of the newspaper and issued the first number of a new year on January 4, 1845. He had entered the printing establishment of George Getz in 1829 as an apprentice, and, after having completed his term of service, followed his chosen occupation here and elsewhere during the succeeding sixteen years. In that time he founded and published, with J. Lawrence Getz, the *Reading Gazette*, and conducted the *Clay Bugle*, a campaign newspaper, in 1844 at Harrisburg. He entered this new arena with large experience as a practical printer and journalist, and this experience enabled him to take hold of the *Journal* and direct its publication in the same channel which had been so ably and thoroughly prepared for it by his predecessors. Forty-one years have since elapsed; but notwithstanding the numerous changes in the community in this long period of time, the *Journal* continues in the same successful channel. In 1866, Mr. Knabb admitted as partners with him in its ownership and editorship Jacob K. Sterrett and Thomas C. Zimmerman, the former having learned the art of printing under him, and been connected with his establishment for some years previously, and the latter having come from Lebanon a practical printer. In December, 1878, William Sterrett took the interest of his father. The present size of the sheet is thirty by forty-six inches, with nine columns to each page.

The *Journal* was founded just as the internal improvements of the town began in earnest.

The three turnpikes (with their termini concentrating at Reading) and the Harrisburg Bridge had been completed shortly before. Then the canals followed, and the railways. Common-school education was instituted. The borough was advanced into a city, with its streets laid out, extended and regulated, its buildings and industries increased and its population multiplied from four thousand to fifty thousand, and that of the county from forty-five thousand to one hundred and thirty thousand. The Mexican War was fought and the annexation of Texas successfully accomplished, and the terrible convulsions of civil strife were endured and overcome. The dominant political party in the county maintained its power with increasing strength, aided by almost continuous success in State and national affairs, till 1860. Newspapers began, flourished for a time and fell. Panics came and went, but the *Journal* survived them all—panics and wars, even the weakness of its own local political parties, which were without prestige, patronage or power. And yet in the midst of all these things it advocated common schools and protection to home industry with remarkable courage and persistence, notwithstanding the great majority of the people round about were opposed to these two great policies. The former of these policies is now settled, and has been for thirty years; but the latter is still debated as the one great issue which divides the principal parties here and elsewhere in the country. The *Adler* and the *Journal* have now circulated together for seventy years. Both have been successfully conducted from the beginning till now, though in different political channels entirely adverse to each other.

George Getz was born at Lancaster, Pa., on July 18, 1789. He learned the printing business in the *Lancaster Journal* office. At an early age he entered the service of the United States, as a midshipman in the navy. He took part in the memorable naval engagement between the British ship "Peacock" and the United States ship-of-war "Hornet," under Captain James Lawrence, and he also performed active service in several minor naval exploits. Towards the close of 1813 he resigned his post in the navy, and accepted the appointment of lieutenant in the army from President Madison. He served with credit till the close of the war. In 1816 he moved to Reading, and instituted a weekly English newspaper, entitled *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*. He conducted this newspaper with boldness and success for a period of sixteen years, when he sold it to David F. Gordon, Esq. At the time of founding this newspaper, it was the only English publication in the county—the *Weekly Advertiser* having suspended shortly before. It has been continued with increasing success till now—for the last forty years by Jacob Knabb.

Mr. Getz took an active interest in elevating the standard of the volunteer militia at Reading. In 1821 he organized a company under the name of the "Reading Guards," and held the office of captain for a number of years. Subsequently, in 1827, he was elected major of the First Battalion of Reading Volunteers, which was composed of the "Reading Artillerists" (commanded by Captain Daniel de B. Keim), Lafayette Guards (commanded by Captain Solomon Foster) and the Reading Guards (commanded by Mr. Getz).

In addition to his editorial duties, he edited and published several books of general utility. One of these was a volume of forms in conveyancing, which passed through several editions, and became popular and widely known in Pennsylvania as "Getz's Forms." The last enlarged edition was published in 1845, and reprinted by a Philadelphia firm in 1850. It is still in use by many of the older conveyancers of this State.

After retiring from the publication of the *Journal*, Mr. Getz traveled for a time in the Western States, and then opened and carried on at Reading a general book and stationery store, in which he continued for some years.

In 1849 he was elected to the office of mayor of Reading—the third official elected since the incorporation of the city in 1847, and he was re-elected three successive times. This re-election was a high compliment to him as a citizen, and as an official of a rapidly-growing city. He died on February 10, 1853, in his sixty-fourth year, whilst holding this office; and both branches of Councils assembled in joint conven-

tion on the following day, and passed resolutions highly complimentary to him. His body was buried in the Episcopal burying-ground, and subsequently removed to Charles Evans' Cemetery.

Jacob Knabb.—Michael Knabb was born at Pfeldersheim, in Pfalz, a Rhenish province of Bavaria (which formerly belonged to France, and was restored to Bavaria in 1813), on the 17th day of April, 1717. He emigrated to this country, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1737, in company with his two brothers, John and Peter, and settled in Oley township, on the farm now occupied by Samuel B. Knabb, near the line of Exeter township. The old house was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1816–17, and the present house erected in the summer of the same year. A family grave-yard near the dwelling contains the remains of the three brothers and a number of their descendants. These are the only persons of this name who are known to have at any time emigrated from Europe to America. John died single, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Peter died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and his descendants are now very numerous, most of them residing in Berks County.

Michael Knabb was married to Eve Magdalena Seltzer, only child of Jacob and Elizabeth Seltzer, of Heidelberg township, on the 11th day of March, 1755. He died June 17, 1778, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the family grave-yard in Oley township. Eight children survived him,—Nicholas, Peter, Jacob, Daniel, Susan, Sarah, Catharine and Mary.

Jacob Knabb, the third son of Michael Knabb, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Oley township in 1771. In 1800 he was married to Hannah Yoder, a daughter of Daniel Yoder, who was a son of John Yoder, of Oley township. The Yoder family in this county descended from John (Hansel) Yoder, a Huguenot, who emigrated with his brother, Yost Yoder, from Switzerland in the early part of the eighteenth century on account of religious persecution, proceeding first to England and thence to Pennsylvania, where they were amongst the early settlers of Oley township. John settled on a tract adjoining Pleasantville about 1720, and their descendants in the direct line have continued till now, a period covering one hundred and sixty years. He had married in Switzerland and brought his wife with him. They had six children, amongst them John Yoder, who was the grandfather of Hannah Yoder. John Yoder was married to a daughter of Martin Schenkel, and had two sons, Daniel and Jacob. Jacob migrated from Oley to Ohio at an early period and was the first person who went down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in a flat-boat. Daniel remained in Oley and was married to Margaret Oyster and had eight children,—Hannah, Daniel, Martin, Catharine, Mary, John, Margaret and David. Catharine, married to William Willman, lived to reach the surprising age of ninety-nine years.

Jacob Knabb, soon after his marriage with Hannah Yoder, moved to Union township and there carried on farming successfully. He died in February, 1825, leaving to survive him six children,—Daniel, George, Jacob, Margaret, Catharine and Hannah. His wife died previously, in August, 1824.

Jacob Knabb, the youngest of the sons named and the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Union township on August 21, 1817. His parents died when he was only seven years old, and until his eleventh year he was sent to the pay schools which the township afforded, having lived during this time with an elder sister. He then apprenticed himself to the business of printing under George Getz, in the office of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, and continued there till Mr. Getz transferred the newspaper and printing establishment to David F. Gordon, Esq., which terminated his apprenticeship. Being desirous of extending his education, he then took a course of study for a year at the Lititz School, and subsequently another year at Lafayette College, and afterwards till 1840 he was engaged at printing, part of the time at Reading and the remainder at Harrisburg. Whilst at the latter place he was in the office of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, at which the printing for the State was then done. The Colonial Records were being printed at this

establishment and he held the position of foreman for a time.

In 1840 Mr. Knabb, with J. Lawrence Getz as co-partner, began the publication of an English weekly newspaper at Reading which they entitled *Reading Gazette.* He was interested in the publication of this paper till 1843, when he sold his share in the enterprise and removed to Harrisburg, where, in 1844, he began a campaign paper entitled the *Clay Bugle,* and published it during the Clay and Polk Presidential campaign, giving it a popularity and success equal to any other Whig paper issued in the State.

In January, 1845, Mr. Knabb became the editor of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal,* a well-established Whig paper at Reading, and some years after its proprietor. He has continued its regular and successful publication from that time till now, a period covering forty-one years. In 1866 he associated two co-partners with himself and conducted the newspaper under the firm-name of J. Knabb & Co. In 1869 his firm purchased the *Reading Daily Times* and several years afterward the *Evening Dispatch,* consolidating the two under the title *Reading Times and Dispatch.* They have published these two papers—daily and weekly—till now, with increasing success. In 1881 he erected the fine, commodious and substantial four-story brick building which the firm is occupying in conducting their business of publication and printing. He has occupied this locality without change for over thirty years.



Jacob Knabb

Mr. Knabb, upon attaining his majority, became a Whig in politics. From that time till now he has been prominently identified with the Whig and the Republican parties, acting for some years as chairman of the County Republican Committee. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, from the Berks District, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for

president. In the matters of protection to home industry, of general education through the common-school system and of local and internal improvements he has been a firm believer, giving them through the *Journal* and the *Times* unqualified recognition and encouragement. The "Reading Library" has received his active assistance for many years, being now, and having been for some time, one of its managers. Its collection of books was in his old printing establishment, No. 11 N. Sixth Street, from the time when they were removed from the "Reading Academy" building till they were placed in its present building—Library Hall. He was a fearless advocate for upholding the government in its great efforts to sustain the Union during the terrible convulsions of civil strife. In this period, under the administration of President Lincoln, he held the office of postmaster of Reading; and in 1876 he was the Presidential elector from this Congressional district to the college which cast its ballot for Hayes, President, and Wheeler, Vice-President. His prominence in local politics won for him the recognition of the national and State administrations in the distribution of political patronage during the twenty-five years that the Republican party was in power. The leaders of the party were his associates, including such prominent men as John S. Richards, Levi B. Smith, William M. Baird, Jacob Hoffman, Dr. Diller Luther, Dr. Edward Wallace, G. A. Nicolls, Isaac Eckert, Edward Brooke, A. F. Boas, Alexander P. Tutton and Henry S. Kupp. These were men distinguished for large intelligence, experience and influence. Such were, indeed, necessary in an agitated condition of the community during the Civil War; but they were equal to the occasion of preserving its equanimity and of directing its thoughts and feelings towards subserving the public welfare.

In 1878 Mr. Knabb, with Mr. William H. Levan, of Schuylkill Haven, as a traveling companion, made an extended tour through Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, visiting all the places of importance in these several old and historic countries. In the course of his travels he forwarded numerous interesting letters, which were published in the *Times* and *Journal*. They were highly appreciated by the community for their clear and sententious style and their valuable information, and the general interest in them grew to such an extent that he was invited to issue them in book-form, but he modestly declined to gratify this desire of many friends.

In 1856 he published the first "Directory of Reading." This volume is rare and valuable, after the lapse of thirty years. It affords abundant evidence of his enterprise in behalf of serving the public. It contains a large collection of valuable information relating to Reading of that period, including a complete list of the taxable inhabitants of the several wards of the borough for the year 1806.

Mr. Knabb was married in 1846 to Ellen C., daughter of Machiavel Andrews, a lady highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities, a devoted member of Christ Episcopal Church and to the poor people of Reading a great friend, who was ever solicitous for their relief and welfare. During the Civil War she was particularly active in kindly assistance to the sick soldiers in our local hospital, and in matters pertaining to the Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia, having had charge of one of the departments. She died in 1875, leaving a devoted husband and many sincere friends to mourn her departure. In 1879 he was married to Ellen M., a daughter of Mr. James Jameson, a very successful merchant and now the oldest surviving business man in Reading.

In religious belief, Mr. Knabb is an Episcopalian. He became a member of this church at Reading in 1848, being now one of the oldest surviving members. He is at present, and has been for some years, a vestryman of the church. In character, manner and deportment he is unassuming and straightforward; and in his business and social relations he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Jacob K. Sterrett was born in Union township, Berks County, May 1, 1827. His father, David Sterrett, was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died in Berks County, in 1833, having previously to his location here traveled extensively throughout

the United States, and compiled a dictionary of the Chippewa language.

When thirteen years of age he entered the printing-office of Knabb & Getz, (who then published the *Reading Gazette*) as an apprentice, to learn the trade of a printer, and continued in this office till 1845, when he entered the office of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*. After being in this office twenty years he became one of the proprietors of the *Journal*. He continued his business connection with the firm of J. Knabb and Co., publishers of the *Journal* and *Times*, till December, 1881, when, on account of ill health, he transferred his interest to his son William. He died November 2, 1884. He was a superior printer and an enterprising journalist. During his connection with the *Journal* and *Times* he contributed occasionally articles of rare interest. He was particularly fond of local reminiscences, and by the aid of a strong memory and a facile pen, he published a series of historical sketches, which related to the early times of Reading. He was a great reader and became familiar with the standard literature of his time. He was partial to the works of Moore, Poe, Irving and Cooper. His nature was of a most genial kind, which won him many friends. Though positive in his actions, he created no enmities.

In the early history of the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church he was one of its vestrymen; and when the Reading Musical Society was in its active existence, previous to 1860, he was a prominent member.

He always resided here in Berks County. For several months about the beginning of the year 1853 he was in South Carolina, engaged as a journeyman printer on the legislative proceedings of that state.

Mr. Sterrett was an active Republican and took an earnest part in the management of the Republican party in Berks County. He frequently represented his district in local conventions, and his party here in State and national conventions—having been a delegate to the National Republican Convention which assembled at Cincinnati and nominated Hayes. He acted as a jury commissioner of the county for the years 1881 and 1882. During the Civil War he enlisted twice,—first in Captain Bickley's company, which served in the emergency of 1862, and then, in 1863, in Captain Rhoads' company, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. Before the Civil War he took an active part in the military affairs of the county for some years, having been a member of the Ringgold Light Artillery, commanded by Captain James McKnight.

Mr. Sterrett was married to Anna M. Arnold, (a daughter of John Arnold, of Reading) in 1855, and had three surviving children,—William, Henry and Ellen.

Thomas C. Zimmerman, publisher, editor and translator, was born at Lebanon, Pa., on the 23d of January, 1838, and was educated in the common schools of that place. At thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the *Lebanon Courier*. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he was employed for a short time in the office of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, but soon thereafter, January 8, 1856, removed to Reading, where he entered the office of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* as a journeyman printer. He remained here until the fall of 1859, when he went to Columbia, S. C., where he worked on the State laws in the printing establishment of Dr. Robert Gibbs, who subsequently became surgeon-general of the Confederate army. On his way thither, while passing through Virginia, Mr. Zimmerman witnessed the great excitement incident to the John Brown insurrection. While on his way to Richmond he was grossly insulted by a number of Southern soldiers who were on the train, their indignation having been excited by seeing a copy of the New York *Tribune* in his hands, and which he had been quietly reading. During his stay in Columbia, for having expressed sympathy for a poor fellow who had been tarred and feathered for mere opinion sake he, too, was threatened with a like indignity. It was at this time, it should be remembered, that the preliminary legislation looking towards disunion was being formulated. Secession was discussed at all hours of the day and night. Rumors of slave insurrections were rife, proclamations summoning the citizens to arms were

issued and the people were terrified as never before. Northern men were eyed with suspicion, and their movements were closely watched. Postal communication with the North was temporarily suspended. The Confederate gray cloth, which was afterwards worn so extensively during the war, was being manufactured for the first time in that city. Peace commissioners were appointed to represent the Southern States at Washington in the interest of general harmony, and for the uninterrupted preservation of slavery. Soldiers were drilling almost nightly throughout the city. John Brown was burnt in effigy on the streets of Columbia in the presence of the multitude. The excitement was intense, and foreshadowed the approaching storm. Even the condemnation of a great wrong like the tarring and feathering of a poor wretch, whose only offense consisted in a justification, among his fellow-workmen, of the John Brown raid, was construed into an evidence of avowed hostility to the interests of the South, and indignities of one kind or another were swiftly visited upon such offenders. A single example will illustrate this: One day, while Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Thomas Scott (the latter long a resident of Columbia, and foreman of the State printing-office) were on their way to dinner together, Mr. Scott, addressing Mr. Zimmerman, was overheard, while passing the guard-house, in a mild denunciation of the tarring and feathering outrage which had just been committed. A half-hour had scarce elapsed ere a notice was served by the mayor on Mr. Scott to "leave the town within forty-eight hours, or take the consequences." It is needless to add that he left, Mr. Zimmerman remaining, however, for a short time, but under the added suspicion which such association and presumed sympathy with so grave an offender carried with it towards him in the eyes of Southern people.

In March, 1860, Mr. Zimmerman returned to Reading, and re-entered the office of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*. In May of that year Mr. Jacob Knabb, proprietor of the *Journal*, was appointed postmaster of Reading. Upon taking possession of the office Mr. Zimmerman became his chief clerk, continuing in this position until the close of Postmaster Knabb's term, July, 1865. He again returned to the *Journal* office, and in January following he was admitted as a partner and became associate editor. From that time till now he has been identified with the publishing firm of J. Knabb & Co. In 1869 the firm became the proprietors of the *Reading Daily Times*, and in 1871 of the *Evening Dispatch*, when these two papers were consolidated into the *Times and Dispatch*. He has been the editor of this daily newspaper ever since.

During the Civil War in 1863, he enlisted in Captain D. G. Rhoads's company, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

In the course of his journalistic experience he has visited numerous points of public interest throughout the country. His published letters descriptive of these visits in the *Times* and *Journal* were widely copied. One of these—his description of the Luray Caverns in Virginia—was published in pamphlet form, illustrated, by the proprietors of the Hotel and Cave Company, who printed upwards of sixty thousand copies for general circulation. A representative of the Smithonian Institution prepared about the same time a scientific report of his investigations of this great natural and geological curiosity—the two having been distributed simultaneously by the proprietors of the caverns. Mr. Zimmerman's letter having been reproduced in some of the Richmond papers and other Southern journals, he shortly afterwards received an invitation to write up the undeveloped resources of Alabama.

Mr. Zimmerman's Pennsylvania German extraction naturally interested him in the capabilities of the vernacular, and so, several years ago, he began the translation of poems from the English classics into that dialect. His first attempt, Moore's "'Twas the Night before Christmas," was received with marked favor by the press of the State. Congratulatory letters from prominent men came in from all sides, among them from the late Professor Haldeman (the eminent philologist of the University of Pennsylvania), Hon. Simon Cameron, Governor Hartranft, P. F. Rothermel (painter of the "Battle of Gettysburg"), Professor Porter (Lafayette College), Professor

Horne (of Muhlenberg College), and H. L. Fisher, Esq., of York. Other translations from "Barry Cornwall," Tom Hood, Oliver Goldsmith, Heine, the Greek Anthology, etc., followed. Some of these have been selected and are introduced in this history in the chapter on "Language, Manners and Customs."

During the past year Mr. Zimmerman has made translations from the German classics into the English. These have been received with even greater favor than the translations into the Pennsylvania German. Among the commendations received by him were letters from B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and Dr. Frank Cowan. In all these translations, whether from the English into the Pennsylvania German, from the Scottish into the same dialect, or from the German into the English, Mr. Zimmerman has shown remarkable aptitude and skill. He not only invariably preserves the exact measure of the original poems, but the rhythmical beat of each syllable with remarkable fidelity. Rarely, indeed, does he resort to the transposition of the author's lines as an easier method of translation, as may be seen in his published efforts in the files of the *Times* and *Journal*, where they appear every Saturday in parallel columns. The range of his selections is extended, and comprehends many of the best lyric productions of the most noted authors. His library of German poetical works, among them twenty-seven volumes from an admirer, resident in Berlin, Germany, is the gift of friends in attestation of the appreciation of the excellence of his efforts at translation.

Mr. Zimmerman has had many tempting offers to relinquish his journalistic work, but in all cases these were declined. A brother editor's opinion of him will serve to show the estimate in which his extraordinary journalistic abilities are held:

"Mr. Zimmerman is a writer of force and ability. His writings are pure, easy and graceful in diction. He is witty and humorous when occasion demands. In controversy he is gentlemanly at all times, and in argument he is fair and generous to his opponents. He has a genuine taste for literature, poetry and the fine arts, as many of his articles attest. He is one of the ablest writers in the old commonwealth. Many of his articles show alike the eye of the artist and the hand of the *litterateur*." One of Reading's foremost pulpit orators once said, in a published article concerning Mr. Zimmerman's management of the *Times:* "In his 'History of American Literature,' Professor Nichols says of Edgar A. Poe's poems, 'in their pureness, simplicity and sweetness they stand forth from the confusion of their author's life like white nuns in a corrupt and contentious city.' So the editorial conduct of the Reading *Times* stands forth in this city," etc.

Mr. Zimmerman was married to Tamsie T. Kauffman, of Reading, on June 11, 1867.

Mr. Zimmerman is an ardent lover of nature, and evidently believes, with a distinguished writer and fellow-pedestrian, that "the shining angels second and accompany the man who goes afoot, while all the dark spirits are ever looking out for a chance to ride."

Chronicle of the Times.—This newspaper was instituted by Samuel Myers and Douglass W. Hyde with the title—*Chronicle of the Times and Berks and Schuylkill Advertiser*. It was an English weekly paper, on a sheet twenty-one by twenty-eight inches, with six columns on each page. The first number was issued on May 9, 1822. In 1823 the latter half of the title was dropped; with the beginning of its tenth year the title was changed to *The Reading Chronicle*. Robert Johnston had become the proprietor several years previously,—possibly as early as 1826,—there being no file for reference, and therefore I cannot state the time with exactness. On September 27, 1831, Jesse James became the proprietor and editor, issuing his first number of the paper on the 4th of October following. In politics it had been previously devoted to the principles of the Democratic party; but with the ownership and direction in Mr. James it became Democratic-Republican. It was conducted in a spirited and successful manner by Mr. James till March 5, 1833, when it was purchased by one of its founders, Douglass W. Hyde, who restored the original title. In November, 1835, Lloyd Wharton, Esq., an attorney at Reading,

became the owner. Mr. Wharton not being able to conduct its publication in connection with his law practice, placed it under the editorial management of William F. Eiseley, a practical printer of Reading. It was issued successfully till the close of the Presidential campaign of 1836, when Mr. Wharton suspended its publication and sold the printing establishment, with all its material, to Samuel Myers, who was then publishing the *Berks County Press* at Reading.

Der Readinger Post-Bote (*The Reading Courier*) was a German weekly. It was begun by Charles A. Bruckman on August 3, 1816, in opposition to the *Readinger Adler*. He continued its publication for ten years with ability and success.

Charles A. Bruckman was the son of Carl A. Bruckman, a Saxon, and was born in Amsterdam, in the year 1792, whilst his father was on the way emigrating to this country. He learned the trade of printer under his father at Reading. In 1816 he started a Federal German newspaper, and conducted its publication for ten years. He was an earnest advocate for the election of Hon. Joseph Hiester for Governor. Subsequently he was a supporter of General Jackson for President. He died in 1828.

Jackson Democrat.—About the time the *Post-Bote* was discontinued, Charles J. Jack instituted an English weekly, called the *Jackson Democrat*. This was during the fall of 1826. But it had a short existence—surviving only several months.

Readinger Democrat (*The Reading Democrat*) was a German weekly, instituted by Jeremiah Schneider (a son of Jacob Schneider, who assisted in founding the *Adler*) and Samuel Myers, on October 4, 1826. It was published by them for several years, when Daniel Rhoads became the owner. Rhoads conducted it till July, 1833, and then transferred it to Mr. Myers. It was carried on by Mr. Myers, under a new name, *Der Democrat*, till February, 1835, and then discontinued. For some time before its discontinuance, Charles F. Egelman was associated with Mr. Myers in its publication. The size of these newspapers was eighteen by twenty-four inches, with four columns on each page.

Charles Frederick Egelman was born at Osnabrück, in Hanover, on May 12, 1782, and emigrated to this country in 1802, landing at Baltimore. He learned the trade of coach-making and remained there for a time, when he removed to Berks County. His last piece of work executed there was the body of a coach for Jerome Bonaparte. He was then engaged at teaching for a number of years, officiating in this time also as organist for several German Churches in country districts. About 1830 he settled at Reading and assisted in the publication of a German newspaper, entitled *Der*



CHARLES FREDERICK EGELMAN.

Readinger Democrat. He was recognized as a man of great scientific attainments, having been particularly accomplished in astronomy. His ability in this branch of learning was utilized for the period of forty-three years in furnishing astronomical calculations for the principal almanacs published in the United States. The study of perpetual motion received his earnest attention for a number of years, he having devised and constructed various machines in his efforts towards accomplishing this object, regarded as impossible. In the matter of copper-plate engraving he was a skillful artist, and executed a number of superior designs. He died at Reading, November 30, 1860, aged nearly seventy-nine years. His residence was at the northwest corner of Ninth and Penn Streets. He left to survive him seven children, —Ferdinand; Edward; Charlotte, married to

Daniel Hafer; Julia, married to Henry Hafer; Wilhelmina, married to Solomon Seidel; Catharine, married to John Brissel; and Amelia, married to Dr. H. W. Bergner,—and two children (Solomon and Lydia) of a deceased daughter, Henrietta, who had been married to Solomon Seidel.

Berks County Press.—Upon the suspension of *Der Democrat*, Samuel Myers began an English weekly paper, in size, twenty by thirty-two inches, six columns on each page, with the title *Berks County Press*. The first number was issued March 10, 1835. About 1840 he introduced his son, John C. Myers, a practical printer, as a joint owner and editor. About 1854 he retired, transferring his interest to his son, Henry R. Myers, also a practical printer. Franklin L. Myers was the last publisher, who sold it to Rauch, Lacier & Co., proprietors of the *Evening Record*. It was published till November, 1865, when it was suspended. In 1854 the size was increased to twenty-four by thirty-six inches, with seven columns on each page. It was a radical advocate of Democratic principles, and conducted for nearly thirty years. Its able management by Mr. Myers and his sons won for it a strong patronage. During its publication John C. Myers was in the Assembly for three years, 1847 to 1849.

Samuel Myers was born near Morgantown, in Chester County, in 1800. When twelve years of age he removed to Reading. Some years afterward he entered the printing-office of George Getz and learned the art of printing. In 1821 he was married to Mary, daughter of John Christine, of Reading. He was connected with the publications of newspapers at Reading from 1822 for a period upward of thirty years, principally the *Chronicle of the Times*, *Readinger Democrat* and *Berks County Press*. His name is mostly associated with the latter. He died in 1870, leaving to survive him a widow and four sons, John C., Henry C., Franklin L. and Albert, all of whom had learned and followed printing under him.

Liberale Beobachter.—The German newspapers published at Reading during the course of its history as a borough for over forty years were altogether Democratic in political faith.[1] A German Catholic Whig then appeared upon the field of journalism and broke the monotony in this respect by instituting a German weekly newspaper whose mission was to advocate and disseminate Whig principles. This was Arnold Puwelle, a man recognized for his unpretentious, straightforward demeanor. He entitled his paper *Liberale Beobachter* (Liberal Observer). The first number was issued in September, 1839. In 1858 it was said by a contemporary to be, in the cause of Whig and afterward Republican principles, "consistent, never swerving from its allegiance to the good old cause." It had a large circulation. Puwelle continued its publication successfully till May 10, 1864. Then a new character, humorous, if not erratic, appeared upon the stage. This was Edward H. Rauch. He purchased the *Beobachter*. Not regarding the title as definite in respect to locality, he substituted the name of the county, calling the paper the *Berks County Zeitung*. The first number was issued on May 5, 1864. It was devoted to the measures for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the "War for the Union;" but its earnest endeavors in this behalf were soon exhausted, not for the want of energy and ability and courage, but for the want of sufficient patronage from the German people of the community which it was named to represent, they, apparently, having still clung too devotedly to its aged and well-established contemporary—the *Adler*.

Arnold Puwelle was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1809. He emigrated to Pennsylvania when twenty-five years old and settled at Skippackville, Montgomery County. He there carried on the occupation of a stone-mason for a time and then the publication of a German weekly newspaper, entitled *Freiheits Wächter*. In 1839 he removed to Reading and shortly afterwards started a German weekly called *Der Liberale Beobachter*, which he continued to publish successfully till May, 1864, when he sold

[1] It would seem from a local notice in the *Journal* that Charles F. Egelman had started a Whig weekly paper, in the German language, on May 6, 1834, bearing the title, *The Berks County Adler*, but I have not been able to ascertain any particulars respecting the continuance of its publication.

the printing-office and the newspaper to E. H. Rauch, who merged it with the *Berks County Zeitung*. A complete file of the *Beobachter* is amongst the valuable collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia. It was Republican in politics. He took an active part in the conventions and work of the Republican party in this county. Upon withdrawing from the business of newspaper publication, he continued to carry on a book and stationery-store till his decease, on September 14, 1879. In 1860 he acted as a deputy-marshal in enumerating the census of this district. During the Civil War, when small denominations of money were scarce, he was the first business man to issue personal scrip. It circulated freely upon his good credit and was entirely redeemed. He was a Roman Catholic, highly esteemed for his quiet, unpretentious manners.

Reading Gazette and Democrat.—On the 9th of May, 1840, Jacob Knabb and J. Lawrence Getz began the publication of a neutral family newspaper, called the *Reading Gazette*, with three hundred subscribers. Mr. Getz became the sole owner in November, 1846. Mr. Knabb sold his interest in 1844. William H. Boyer owned the interest of Mr. Getz for several years, the publication having been carried on by the firm of Knabb & Boyer. The size of the sheet was twenty-four by thirty-six inches.

The *Jefferson Democrat* was instituted about the beginning of the year 1838, by Robert W. Albright. In June, 1841, it was sold to A. S. Whitman, who conducted it for a short time; and afterward, till 1848, it was owned and issued by Joel Ritter, Henry Longenecker and Reinhart (John M.) & Snyder (Geo. B.) It was then purchased by Mr. Getz, who consolidated the two papers, under the name of *Reading Gazette and Democrat*. Under this title the paper was conducted very successfully by Mr. Getz till he was elected to Congress from the district comprising Berks County. During the Civil War he displayed a high order of ability in its publication, first as a Democrat in advocating the principles of the Democratic party, but then as a patriot in standing by the Constitution, in advocating the preservation of the Union and in encouraging voluntary enlistment for carrying on the war successfully for that purpose. His official duties obliged him to sever his connection with this strong and influential publication, and in 1868 he transferred it to William S. Ritter and Jesse G. Hawley. Its size had increased to twenty-eight by forty-two inches. It was then conducted by the firm of Ritter & Co., in connection with the *Readinger Adler*, a German weekly, and the *Daily Eagle*, an English daily, till they dissolved partnership, in November, 1874, when Mr. Ritter retired with the German weekly, and Mr. Hawley continued the publication of the English newspapers.

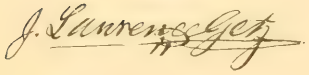
On September 28, 1878, Mr. Hawley substituted *Reading Weekly Eagle* in place of the familiar title *Gazette and Democrat;* and thus ended the career of a superior newspaper which occupied a high position in the journalism of Reading for nearly forty years. Since 1848 it was an able, earnest and successful advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. The *Adler* was begun in 1796, twenty years afterward the *Journal*, and twenty-three years more the *Gazette*. These three publications traveled side by side as companions through the most progressive periods of the county and county-seat,—a progress which arose to a great degree from their own introduction and growth, as well as from the introduction and growth of internal improvements and manufacturing industries; and the names of Ritter, Knabb and Getz became prominent in the field of journalism, just as others in banking, manufactures and politics.

J. Lawrence Getz was born at Reading, September 14, 1821. His father was George Getz, an officer of the United States navy, and founder of the *Berks* and *Schuylkill Journal* and its publisher for a number of years. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was a soldier in the Revolution. He received an academic education, read law in the office of Hon. William Strong and was admitted to the bar August 6, 1846; but he never engaged in active practice.

In 1840 he founded and began the publication of the *Reading Gazette*, an English weekly newspaper at Reading, with Jacob Knabb as a co-partner. Some years afterward he purchased the *Jefferson Democrat*, and then, as sole pro-

prietor, merged the two into one, and issued the paper under the name of the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*. He conducted its publication very successfully till 1868. In politics it was a strong advocate of Democratic principles. During the Civil War he was a firm Union man, advocating the preservation of the union of the States and the enforcement of the Constitution. With the national administration in the hands





of the Republican party, whose principles were opposed to his own, the course which he pursued in publishing a Democratic newspaper was commendable. His patriotic sentiments contributed much towards creating a proper spirit of submission in the adherents of the Democratic party. As an editor he displayed a high degree of ability and energy.

In 1856 he was elected as one of the representatives of the county to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1857. During the latter term he was made Speaker of the House by the unanimous nomination of his Democratic colleagues, an evidence of his popularity and ability. In 1866 he was elected to represent this district in the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and re-elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, serving three successive terms from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873. After his retirement from public life he edited for a time the *Spirit of Berks*, and he has since been an occasional contributor to the press of Reading and other cities.

Alt Berks.—*Alt Berks—Der Stern im Osten* (Old Berks—The Star in the East) was a German weekly, instituted by William B. Schöner, on January 28, 1840. It was a Democratic organ, and started out with Martin Van Buren as a Presidential candidate for re-election. It was continued five years by the same publisher and editor, who advocated with earnestness and ability the principles of Democracy. The sheet was twenty-eight by forty-four inches, with five columns to each page. Mr. Schöner sold the paper and printing material to Charles W. Guenther.

Sonne von Alt Berks.—When Charles W. Guenther purchased *Alt Berks*, he continued its publication under a new title,—*Sonne von Alt Berks* (Son of Old Berks). Its politics remained the same under his management. It was conducted by him successfully at Reading for three years, when it was sold and transferred to Pottsville, where its title was changed to *Pottsville Adler*. At the time of its discontinuance here the list of subscribers numbered twelve hundred.

Evening Herald was an English semi-weekly newspaper instituted by Abraham S. Whitman in June, 1846. The size of the sheet was eighteen by twenty-four inches, with five columns to each page. The price was one cent a copy, or one dollar a year. It was continued by him for a year, with increasing patronage. Feeling encouraged in this departure from the weekly issue, he took another step forward, and in June, 1847, he began the publication of the—

Morning Herald, as a tri-weekly. In August following he enlarged its size, improved its general appearance and conducted its editorial department, in respect to politics, in a neutral manner, in order to elicit a favorable spirit in the community towards the publication; and he fixed the subscription price at one dollar and twenty-five cents *per annum*. It was issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. He stated that the circulation was larger than that of any English newspaper in Reading, and "rapidly increasing." But it was not large enough for the expense, and a short experience

compelled him to change the tri-weekly to a weekly, and substitute for its title the—

READING HERALD.—This weekly English paper was issued by Mr. Whitman on Thursdays; size of sheet, twenty-two by twenty-eight inches, with six columns on each page. The price was three cents a copy, or one dollar a year. On July 7, 1849, he began a new volume, price two cents a copy, and dimensions reduced to sixteen by twenty-four inches, and changed the day of issue to Saturday. It was continued till June, 1850, when it was merged in the *People's Advocate*.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE AND CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES was an English weekly neutral newspaper, instituted by A. S. Whitman and Joseph E. Berret on June 20, 1850; size of sheet, twenty by thirty-two inches, six columns on each page, and the price was one dollar a year. In December following, its appearance in a new dress called forth from a cotemporary paper the following complimentary notice: "It has a neat, tasty look, is conducted with much spirit, and deserves to be well patronized." But this patronage, however well deserved, was not realized. Its publication was suspended in July, 1852, the editor (Mr. Whitman) announcing, as a reason, that he gave "too much labor for too little compensation." The subscription list (comprising several hundred subscribers) was transferred to the *Gazette and Democrat*.

BERKS COUNTY DEMOCRAT was an English weekly newspaper, instituted on September 16, 1858, by Samuel L. Young and Andrew M. Sallade, two young attorneys of the county bar, for the special purpose of advocating the election of John Swartz as the representative to Congress from this district, and of opposing, in connection with many prominent men, that branch of the Democratic party which was known as the "Jones Faction." It was successful in the cause which it espoused. They continued its publication till December, 1858, when they sold it to J. Robley Dunglison, by whom it was issued for some time and then suspended.

THE SCHOOL ALBUM was a school journal instituted September 25, 1858, by two scholars of the "Reading High School," James Millholland and Albert R. Durham. It was issued semi-monthly. The price was one dollar per annum. Its publication was continued with energy and success till February 5, 1859, when it was suspended on account of the sickness of the junior editor. At first these enterprising young men had circulated amongst the scholars a written journal entitled *The Album*. The principal of the school, appreciating their earnest labors in this behalf, encouraged its publication in a printed form.

THE WEEKLY LEADER was an English weekly newspaper, begun on the 10th of May, 1860, by J. Robley Dunglison, Esq. He conducted it as a weekly till the 23d of August following, when he suspended its publication for several weeks, whilst preparing to change it into a daily morning paper. He issued the first number of the *Daily Leader* on the 12th of September, and continued it as a morning paper till March, 1861, when he changed it into an afternoon paper. But as an afternoon daily it had a short life, having suspended with issue No. 159, on the 18th of March.

REFORMIRTEN HAUSFREUND.—This is a German weekly religious newspaper, edited by Rev. Benjamin Bausman D.D., pastor of the St. Paul's Reformed congregation of Reading, and published by Daniel Miller, in the *Republikaner* building. It was begun in 1867. Its size is thirty-six by forty-eight inches. It is conducted with spirit and success, and devoted mainly to religious topics. Its circulation numbers nearly three thousand, and extends throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, principally, if not altogether, amongst the Pennsylvania Germans.

BANNER VON BERKS.—The *Adler* continued to be the representative German weekly newspaper of our people for nearly seventy years. It passed through trying periods, but it had nothing to fear, supported as it was by the people in all parts of the county, with comparatively little opposition. In December, 1864, William Rosenthal, a practical printer and editor, and a German scholar, who had resided at Reading for four years, acting as editor-in-chief of the *Adler*, conceived that this territory would afford sufficient patronage to support another German newspaper, not so much in opposition

to or competition with the *Adler*, as to occupy a new field, and represent the immigrant portion of the German population, just as the *Adler* represented the sentiments of the German families who had settled here many years before. He therefore began the publication of a German newspaper, and entitled it *Banner von Berks*. It was an eight-page paper in the beginning, thirty-two by forty-four inches, the printing having been done at Philadelphia, on account of not having a press large enough, and continued to be done there till September, 1867, when the size was reduced and a Sunday paper was established by him, entitled *Die Biene*, to supply literary matter excluded by the reduction. The size then became twenty-eight by forty-three, four page, with nine columns on each page. It has been issued regularly till now, with increasing patronage. In politics, it is devoted to Democratic principles; but it is not so much inclined to serve party politics as to elevate the notions of the German people, especially those who come as strangers into our community, to a proper conception of their duties, responsibilities and privileges under a free representative government. Its circulation is general throughout the city and extends also into surrounding districts.

Die Biene is the only German Sunday newspaper published in the county. It was established in September, 1867, by William Rosenthal, as a literary supplement to the *Banner von Berks* when that sheet was reduced in size and a new press was introduced to accommodate his increasing business. It is a folio printed on a sheet twenty by twenty-six inches. Its circulation is mostly in Reading.

Die Deutsche Eiche is a German weekly newspaper issued on Wednesdays. It was established by William Rosenthal on October 19, 1869. It is an eight-page paper, printed neatly on a sheet twenty-six by thirty-six inches. It is the recognized organ of publication for the Order of Harugari in the United States, and has a wide circulation, being addressed weekly to two hundred and seventy-six post-offices. This order was first instituted in the country on March 9, 1847, and afterward (August, 1848) a lodge was begun at Reading named "Hermann," No. 16. Three others were subsequently instituted here. The total membership of the order in the whole country is about twenty-five thousand.

Wilhelm Rosenthal was born November 20, 1823, at Nordhausen, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, in Prussia, and educated in the gymnasium of that place, in which he pursued a collegiate course and graduated in 1840. He then entered the large publication-house of Dr. Philip Phœbus and continued there employed for nearly five years. After conducting a publication-house himself for a short time he, in December, 1846, emigrated to America, on a sailing-vessel named "Biene." He landed at New York in May, 1847, and was engaged for several months at practical printing in Ludwig's large establishment. In September following, he removed to Philadelphia and established and carried on a general book-store. Whilst in this business, the Revolution of 1848 in Germany developed a considerable excitement among the German citizens of Philadelphia, and he, with other earnest Germans, organized a "German Workingmen's Association," the object of which was to awaken proper sympathy for the movement in behalf of representative government and for the interests of the working people. He was elected as the first president of the association, and re-elected annually for five years. The members numbered one thousand. During that time the association erected a large three-story structure, sand-stone front, on Third Street below Green, and he superintended the building operations. This building is still standing and known as "Mechanics' Hall."

Mr. Rosenthal began his career as an editor in this country in 1848. In May of that year he was employed by F. W. Thomas to assume the editorship of a new daily paper at Philadelphia, entitled *Free Press*, and its issue was successfully edited by him till 1855. In politics it was Democratic. Then he established and published a German weekly, entitled *Wochenblatt*, continuing its publication for three years, when it was purchased by Hoffman & Morwitz and merged into their paper, known as the *New World*. This latter paper he then edited till July, 1860, and also acted in that time as assistant editor of the *Philadelphia*

Democrat, which was published by the same firm. Whilst thus employed he received a call to edit the *Readinger Adler*, and accepting it he removed to Reading.

When Mr. Rosenthal assumed the editorship of the *Adler* for its proprietor, Mr. Charles Kessler, the country was in a state of political agitation owing to the Presidential campaign of 1860. He was an earnest Democrat, and the *Adler* was a pronounced advocate of principles





similar to his own, so he was in his natural element in directing the publication of this influential paper. The election of Breckenridge was encouraged with all the power that he could command, and he and Major J. Lawrence Getz, of the *Gazette and Democrat*, held the party together admirably.

The Republican party took the government in hand and the Civil War followed. Mr. Rosenthal, in editing the *Adler*, advocated the preservation of the Union, but denounced many of the extreme measures brought into effect by the Republican administration in carrying on the war. He was prominent in the Union meetings held at Reading, and exerted himself with success in encouraging voluntary enlistment, especially after the rebels had invaded our State. He continued in this position till Mr. Kessler sold the *Adler* to Ritter & Hawley, in 1864, and for a short time afterward. In the month of August of that year he was a delegate from Berks County to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, when General George B. McClellan was nominated for President. This selection was a high compliment to him as a comparative stranger in the county, and indicated that his course as a Democratic editor had been satisfactory to the party in the county.

In that time Mr. Rosenthal had formed a large and favorable acquaintance with the people of our county, and upon retiring from the *Adler* he established a German weekly, which he named *Banner von Berks*. It found imme-

diate favor. He has published it since with an increasing success and enlarging circulation. In 1867 he began the publication of a Sunday edition of this paper, under the title of *Die Biene* (The Bee), naming it after the sailing-vessel which carried him from Hamburg across the Atlantic Ocean to New York, twenty years before. And this was the first Sunday newspaper published in this county, and even in this section of the State. In 1868 he instituted a German daily paper, called the *Reading Daily Post*, an enterprise in this community, (rapidly growing more and more into English speaking and reading,) which required more than ordinary energy and ability for its successful establishment. He has also published this daily now for seventeen years; and his prominent connection with the Order of Harugari led him to issue a fourth German paper in 1869, entitled *Die Deutsche Eiche*. This is the official organ of this secret society throughout the United States, and it has a large and wide circulation. These publications by him alone in one printing establishment indicate a man of unusual character, ability and business sagacity.

Mr. Rosenthal has been connected with the building and savings associations of Reading since 1866, either as a director or officer. And besides assisting through them in building up and developing the city of Reading, he, in 1884, erected a row of fine cottages on Mineral Spring Avenue; and he has taken an active part in the musical and literary societies of Reading. In the twenty-five years that he has lived here, Mr. Rosenthal has become thoroughly identified with the progress and welfare of our community.

Republikaner von Berks.—During the Presidential campaign of 1868 a "German Republican Club" was organized at Reading, and, as a means of assisting them in carrying on more successfully their political work in behalf of the Republican party, they instituted a German weekly newspaper, under the title of *Republikaner von Berks*, and conducted it successfully, with Arnold Puwelle and Charles W. Guenther as editors, for a period of fourteen weeks, till the close of the campaign. The great work of electing General Grant to the Presidency was accomplished, and the newspaper was then suspended. But its suspension was permitted for only a little while. Daniel Miller, a practical printer of Lebanon, and foreman for a time of the *Pennsylvanier* (a German weekly published there), came to Reading on the 1st of January, 1869, and, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded for a German Republican weekly newspaper in the field, which had been developed, but not retained, instituted a publication—*Republikaner von Berks*. He issued the first number on Jan. 6, 1869. The size was twenty-four by thirty-six inches in folio, with seven columns to each page. Two years afterward he enlarged the size to twenty-six by forty-one inches, with eight columns to each page. This enlargement of a German newspaper with Republican principles in a county largely Democratic indicates admirable management, especially when we consider that the older German residents were passing away, and the gradual development of English education was inclining the people generally towards the English language. He has retained his hold upon the field since with increasing influence. The circulation extends throughout the county and into the borders of the adjoining counties.

Daniel Miller was born in Lebanon County, Pa., on September 19, 1843. He was raised on a farm, and attended the county common schools till his sixteenth year, when he entered the printing-office of the *Pennsylvanier* at Lebanon, and learned the art of printing. Upon finishing his apprenticeship he was made foreman of the office, and continued in that position for ten years. On January 1, 1869, he removed to Reading and began the publication of the *Republikaner von Berks*, a German weekly newspaper. He has continued its publication regularly till now with increasing success. Besides conducting this newspaper, he has carried on a job printing business, having published a number of books which have had an extensive sale. Prominent among his publications are "Life of Conrad Weiser," Travels of Rev. Dr. B. Bausman in Europe, "Sinai and Zion," "Wayside Gleanings," "Life of Ulric Zwingle."

He was married in 1865 to Sarah Keller, of

Lebanon County, Pa., and they have issue four children—Henry K., Franklin C., George (now deceased) and Mary E.

Spirit of Berks was an English weekly newspaper begun on May 6, 1876, by Daniel S. Francis, Isaac Mengel and George M. Mengel. It was a firm advocate of Democratic principles. These publishers conducted its publication successfully till April 13, 1878, when the Mengel brothers withdrew and Mr. Francis became the sole proprietor. The editor of the paper for a time was Garrett B. Stevens, Esq., who was succeeded by J. Lawrence Getz, Esq. Mr. Francis continued to publish the newspaper, with the assistance of Mr. Getz as editor, till November 14, 1881, when he sold it (and the *Daily Spirit of Berks*, which had been established by him several months before), including the printing materials, to John B. Dampman, who had for a short time filled the position of editor of the two papers. The name was then changed to *Weekly Herald*.

The Reading Weekly News was instituted by William S. Ritter on August 27, 1881. At this time there were being published at Reading nine weekly newspapers—six German and three English, of both political parties, Democratic and Republican. But Mr. Ritter found a place for the *Weekly News*, just as he had found a place for the *Daily News* in 1880, and he has maintained its place since with increasing popularity. It is the representative organ of the Democratic party, and has a general circulation in the city and county. Jacob Weidel, Esq., is editor of the paper.

Reading Weekly Eagle is the title of a large and successful newspaper issued by Jesse G. Hawley, Esq., which was substituted by him on September 28, 1878, in the place of the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, a weekly newspaper which had been previously published for nearly forty years. He became a joint owner of this well-established newspaper in 1868, and sole owner in 1874. It has a wide circulation, and contains in each issue a large collection of news from all sections and of interesting articles on various subjects. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. John D. Missimer.

Reading Weekly Herald is the name of a newspaper which was substituted in the place of the *Spirit of Berks* upon a change of proprietors, in November, 1881. John B. Dampman, Esq., an attorney of the Berks County bar, then purchased the *Spirit of Berks*, and, after conducting it several weeks, formed a co-partnership with A. C. Buckwalter, a practical and successful newspaper publisher and manager at Reading for a number of years. They changed the name, and under the firm-name of Buckwalter & Dampman they have conducted it since with marked ability and success—the former being manager and the latter editor.

A. C. Buckwalter was born at Phœnixville, Pa., December 4, 1843. He came to Reading in 1850. After attending the common schools for eight years he entered the printing establishment of B. F. Owen, and served an apprenticeship with him. He then worked at the case in the office of the *Gazette and Democrat* for some time, and afterwards in the office of the *Miners' Journal*, at Pottsville. During the Civil War, while on his way westward, he enlisted at Cincinnati, entering the navy service on the flag-ship "Louisville" in the Mississippi Squadron, and serving till near the close of the war. Upon his return to Reading he purchased a half-interest in the *Evening Dispatch*, and assisted in the publication of this daily newspaper for two years. His energy and ability made this enterprise a success. After an extended trip through the Southern States he bought a half-interest in the *Daily Times*, and conducted its issue successfully till 1869, when it was sold to J. Knabb & Co. He then started and published for a time the *Evening Star*, a penny paper. Afterward he became the manager of the Eagle printing establishment and continued actively engaged in its successful management for nearly ten years. In 1881 he became interested in the *Spirit of Berks* publication with John B. Dampman, Esq. They formed a co-partnership, under the name of Buckwalter & Dampman, and changed the name of the newspapers to *Reading Daily Herald* and *Reading Weekly Herald*. He has since that time continued his connection with these papers. His energy and courage are creating for these publications an increasing

circulation and influence here and in the surrounding counties.

John P. Dampman was born July 29, 1851, in West Nantmeal township, Chester County, Pa., and obtaining an education, attended the Chester Valley Seminary, at Coatesville, Pa., Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J. After graduating from the latter he spent a year at Princeton College. He then returned home and taught school for several years in Chester and Berks Counties. In 1873 he removed to Reading, read law for two years with George F. Baer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Nov. 8, 1875. He practiced the legal profession for six years, and then directed his attention to the publication of a newspaper, having purchased the *Spirit of Berks*, an English weekly at Reading. Shortly afterward he became associated with A. C. Buckwalter, and they together began the publication of the *Daily Herald* and *Weekly Herald*, which they have published successfully since.

Other weekly newspapers were started and continued for a short time at Reading, prominent among them being, *erks County Legion*, *Father Abraham*, *Sunday Dispatch*, *Saturday Review* and *Sunday Review*.

NEWSPAPERS AT KUTZTOWN.

Neutralist.—The first newspaper published at Kutztown was the *Neutralist*. It was a German weekly, instituted by William Harmony. The first number was issued on the 12th of June, 1833. Its editors were Henry Hawrecht (a native of Berlin, Prussia, and formerly, for a time, editor of the *Readinger Adler*) and Charles Wink (a practical printer, who served an apprenticeship in the *Adler* printing-office), and its motto was "*Jedem das Seine*" (Give to each one his due). These editors conducted the paper successfully till the spring of 1841, when they migrated to Ohio, and its publication was suspended.

Geist der Zeit.—This paper (*Spirit of the Times*) was begun by Hawrecht & Wink on the 1st of June, 1841, upon their return to Kutztown from their Western trip. Hawrecht dying in 1859, its publication was continued till 1863 by his widow, when Mr. William Rosenthal, of Reading, purchased it together with the printing-office and all its material. It was printed in German and issued weekly.

Der Hirt.—This newspaper (*The Shepherd*) was instituted and edited by Rev. J. S. Herman. The first number was issued on the 30th of June, 1854, and its publication was continued two years. Its list of subscribers numbered twenty-two hundred. It was published weekly in the German language.

Kutztown Journal was begun on the 3d of February, 1870, by Isaac F. Christ, and edited, successively, by Charles Kolbe (of Doylestown), —— Geiz (of Allentown), F. Konietzks (of Reading), Conrad Gehring (of Reading) and Emil Meister. After publishing the newspaper successfully till March, 1875, he sold it to his (then) editor, Mr. Gehring, and A. B. Urick, of Lebanon, who continued its publication under the name of Urick & Gehring. In September, 1875, they introduced steam-power for running their printing-press. The size at first was twenty-four by thirty-six inches. In 1876 it was enlarged to twenty-eight by forty-two, and then it had sixteen hundred subscribers. It is printed in the German language and issued weekly. In 1877 Urick became the sole proprietor, and he has published it regularly since.

National Educator.—This newspaper was also begun by Mr. Christ, in the spring of 1872. It was edited for a time by Professor A. R. Horne, advocating principally the interest and advancement of the common-school system of education. It was issued, at first, monthly, and in size it was sixteen by twenty-four inches. Subsequently it was changed to a weekly. In 1876 the circulation was nine hundred.

American Patriot.—In May, 1874, Isaac F. Christ began the publication of another newspaper, which he entitled *American Patriot*. It was partly German and partly English. Its size was twenty-four by thirty-six inches. Its publication was placed under the management of Conrad Gehring. In March, 1875, Mr. Christ sold it to Urich & Gehring. In 1876 the circulation was five hundred.

NEWSPAPERS AT HAMBURG.

Hamburger Schnellpost is a German weekly newspaper, published at Hamburg. It

was begun by a firm named John Scheifly and William Shubert, in May, 1841, and published by them till April 12, 1842. Then Shubert sold out his interest to M. A. Sellers, a practical printer of Montgomery County, and the paper was issued by Scheifly & Sellers till December 12, 1843, when Mr. Sellers obtained sole control of it.

It was published successfully by Mr. Sellers till March 25, 1845. He then transferred the newspaper and the printing establishment to Charles Bensaman, a young man who had learned the art of printing under him. Bensaman carried it on till 1855, when he died, when it was sold to Moritz P. Doering, who has issued it successfully till now. The old hand-press is still used in printing its weekly editions. In politics it has always been Democratic. Its circulation is mostly at and in the vicinity of Hamburg.

The Hamburg Advertiser was the first English paper of general circulation printed at Hamburg. The first number appeared on July 5, 1865. It was a six-column folio sheet, Republican in politics, started by M. H. Shollenberger, who was editor and publisher. In September, 1865, he sold the paper to O. A. Richards, who published it about a year and then disposed of it to David Q. Guiger, who changed the name to *The Hamburg Herald*, and as such issued it for two years, when he removed it to Pottstown. Its publication was there continued as the *Pottstown Advertiser*.

The Rural Press was the next venture in English journalism at Hamburg. It was first issued in the summer of 1872 by J. K. & J. G. Smith. Its publication ceased here in May, 1875, when the office was removed to Saline, Ohio, where the paper is now issued by them under the name of *Advance*. A portion of the paper was devoted to the cause of education and general literature, under the editorship of Professor H. G. Hunter, who was then the principal of the Hamburg High School. The price was two dollars. The weekly issue numbered five hundred, which circulated at Hamburg and in the surrounding country.

Der Hamburger Berichter was established in 1872 by William F. Tyson. It was a folio German paper with seven columns to a page. After two years of publication it was discontinued and the material removed to Reading.

Hamburg Weekly Item was instituted by Samuel A. Focht on April 17, 1875, in the form of a folio sheet, three columns to a page. The place of publication was in the country, three miles from Hamburg, where Mr. Focht engaged in this enterprise as a novice. He had never learned the art of printing, and had scarcely seen the inside of an office before he opened his own. Yet he succeeded in laying before the public a neat and readable sheet. The issue was weekly at fifty cents per annum. It was printed on a Cottage press. In March, 1876, the office was removed to Hamburg and the size changed to a five-column folio, the sheet being eighteen by twenty-six inches. On April 15, 1882, the size was again increased to twenty-four by thirty-six inches, with seven columns to a page. The subscription price was advanced to one dollar per annum. In this form the *Item* is now issued by the original proprietor, from a well-equipped office on Main Street, with a growing patronage.

NEWSPAPERS AT BOYERTOWN.

The Boyertown Bauer (Farmer) was a German newspaper, instituted at Boyertown by O. P. Zink in 1858. It was a folio, in size twenty by twenty-eight inches. He continued its publication for two years and then sold it to Samuel Leaver, and Mr. Leaver published it till 1868, when he sold it to George Sassaman. Its title was then changed to *Boyertown Democrat*.

The Boyertown Democrat was published as a German newspaper for a period of ten years from 1858 under the name of *Boyertown Bauer*. It then passed into the ownership of George Sassaman, who substituted the name of *Boyertown Democrat* and enlarged the size to twenty-four by thirty-six inches. Its start and continuance under the new name were not very successful, for in one year afterward it was sold by the sheriff and purchased by William B. Albright, ex-sheriff of Reading. Mr. Albright carried on its publication for only a year and then sold it to Charles Spatz. Mr. Spatz taking hold of it with energy in 1871, he soon awakened

new life in its feeble publication and won favor and patronage from the public. In 1876, finding a demand for English reading matter, he introduced the English language, making the newspaper half English and half German. He conducted its publication successfully till his death, in 1884, and left it to his estate with a circulation numbering thirteen hundred subscribers. It has been carried on since by his estate, with his son, Charles Spatz, as editor and manager. From the beginning till now it has been a stanch advocate of Democratic principles and the Democratic party.

NEWSPAPERS AT WOMELSDORF.

WOMELSDORF GAZETTE.—In April, 1847, Samuel Mowry began the publication of an English-German weekly entitled *Womelsdorf Gazette*, and continued it for nine months, when he sold it to Fasnocht Brothers. It was published by them for a year and then removed to Myerstown. Its news department was entirely local.

WOMELSDORF HERALD was instituted by Michael K. Boyer, an enterprising young printer from Reading, in September, 1879. It was an English non-partisan weekly paper. He continued its publication till May, 1880, when Joel Weidman became the proprietor. Several months afterward Mr. Weidman was compelled to suspend its publication for want of patronage.

WOMELSDORF NEWS.—In March, 1882, Joel Weidman encouraged himself to start again in the newspaper enterprise at this place, and then issued the first number of a small weekly entitled *Womelsdorf News*, with its subscription price at fifty cents per annum. In 1884 he took a partner, enlarged the paper, increased the price to seventy-five cents per annum, and under the name of Weidman & Engle, continued its weekly publication till April, 1885, when it was suspended.

NEWSPAPERS AT BIRDSBORO'.

BIRDSBORO' PIONEER was an English weekly begun by B. F. Fries on April 24, 1873, at Birdsboro', and continued till January, 1876. It was a folio, size of sheet twenty-four by thirty-six inches. Its subscription list included five hundred subscribers. Upon its discontinuance at Birdsboro' it was transferred to Reading by Mr. Fries, where its title was changed to *The Industrial Pioneer*, and became the recognized advocate of the interests of the working people. Several months afterward a company was organized at Reading, called the "Industrial Publishing Company," by which this newspaper was then purchased and published as a daily under the management of John Tomlinson, but it was discontinued after a struggling existence for four months.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Weekly newspaper publications were carried on in Reading for fifty years before a daily was thought of—at least before a public proposition to this end was made. Many weeklies had been instituted in that time; but they all suspended excepting two, and these two are worthy of especial mention for their energy, success and longevity—the *Adler* and the *Journal*—the former a German publication founded in 1796, and the latter an English publication founded in 1816. The population was certainly here to support a daily newspaper. The rapid increase of the people would seem to have warranted—if it did not inspire—such an enterprise in that period of time. Education was quite general, though stimulated with marked public energy after 1834; and the English language was growing gradually into favor. The railroad was constructed, various shops and factories—especially for the manufacture of iron goods—were erected; even English churches were founded. The borough was promoted into a city. All these things came to pass, and yet the daily newspaper had not yet arrived. The second period of Reading was unusually prolific in producing great things for the common progress of its citizens. In 1840 the population was eight thousand four hundred and ten, and in 1847 it was about twelve thousand; and in the respective years named the entire county had about sixty-five thousand and seventy thousand. The railroad extended through the entire Schuylkill Valley to the north and to the south, but nowhere else from Reading. The stages, however, ran daily in every direction. These means facilitated the distribution of newspapers, and, indeed, encour-

aged the spirit of publication. And yet there was no daily newspaper. The third period—the city—came. Then there were seven weekly newspapers carried on successfully,—*Adler, Journal, Berks County Press, Liberale Beobachter, Alt Berks, Jefferson Democrat* and *Reading Gazette*. They were issued upon different days in the week, but mostly on Saturday. Naturally, this number was sufficient to discourage the thought of a daily publication. But the spirit of enterprise was working its way wonderfully through the people in different channels. Buildings were multiplying, trade was growing, population was increasing and many strangers were coming and locating here permanently. The daily events necessarily grew with the general growth, and the disposition to know them at once was preparing the way for a step beyond the weekly publication; just as the stage-coach and canal-boat, through the energy of trading, were found to be slow and had to make way for the steam-car, so the weekly newspaper was coming to be late in communicating news, the feeling against the delay was growing stronger and stronger, and public eagerness was clamoring for an improvement, for a step beyond the days of decades before. Of course, this had to be satisfied—this feeling, this eagerness, ay, this curiosity. And in time it was.

Reading Herald.—Reading was incorporated as a city in March, 1847. Three months afterward Abraham S. Whitman, a practical young printer of Reading, took the first step beyond a weekly publication by instituting and carrying on a tri-weekly newspaper, which he entitled *The Reading Herald*. His energy was strong and his spirit young. These gave him boldness to encourage the project. Within two months he enlarged its size and improved its appearance. What a conception this was to awaken enthusiasm in the master—public patronage! But he soon found that he had stepped—if not run—beyond his time, beyond the public; and, realizing that discretion would be to him the better part of valor, he stepped back to the plane of his cotemporaries and issued *The Reading Herald* as a weekly newspaper.

Reading Gazette.—About the same time J. Lawrence Getz, publisher of the *Reading Gazette* (weekly), made the editorial announcement that he was encouraged to undertake the publication of a daily newspaper, and on the 10th of July, 1847, he stated that he would issue the first number on the following Monday (the 12th of July), his proposals having met with favor during the previous month in a canvass of the city for subscribers. But he took the precaution to say (26th June) that if support could be obtained for the publication "well and good, we shall go ahead forthwith; if not, well and good again, we'll wait a little longer." He issued the daily; but "it lived exactly nine days, and then went quietly out of existence." The price was two cents a copy or ten cents a week.

These first efforts were in 1847. Ten years elapsed. In that time two new railroads were extended from this natural centre for enterprise and population in amongst the hills of South Mountain, one to the west through Lebanon Valley, the other to the northeast through East Penn Valley. From twelve thousand the population in the city increased to twenty thousand, and from seventy thousand the population of the county increased to ninety thousand. The post-offices round-about in the county multiplied from forty-one to seventy—truly a wonderful increase in this valuable department of the public service. The added wealth to the community from all sources was estimated not by the thousands of dollars, but by the millions, and the hand press—that laborious time-server in running off the issues of newspaper publications—was supplanted by the steam-press. Surely, under these inviting circumstances, the time would appear to have come for a certain step in advance of the days of 1796, of 1816, of 1847.

Mr. Getz doubtless reasoned in this manner in 1857; and, satisfying himself that the prospects were favorable, he started in this enterprise a second time. In the first issue (15th of June, 1857) he expressed himself in an editorial thus,—

"Again we venture upon the experiment of a daily issue of the *Reading Gazette*. Ten years ago we tried it and it failed, or, more properly speaking, we abandoned it just in time to prevent its failure. It lived ex-

actly nine days, and then quietly went out of existence. Some of our friends, disposed to joke about the affair, although it was a very serious thing to us, called it 'a nine days' wonder.' It was so only in this particular —that it was very soon entirely forgotten. But, in other respects, nobody made *the paper* a subject of wonder. The only wonder expressed was at *our folly* in undertaking so hazardous an enterprise. Few took any interest in our short-lived daily, and none thought it was needed. But ten years work many and great changes in men and things. Reading is larger and more busy than it was then, and we are older and wiser, if experience be counted wisdom. The want of a daily paper in our city is now felt, and the desire appears to be general that the want should be supplied. To show our willingness to meet it, here *the paper* is."

And he presented before the public a fine morning newspaper. It was a folio in size, twenty-two by thirty-two inches, with six columns on each page. Its contents comprised nine columns of reading matter and fifteen columns of advertisements. The price was two cents a copy and ten cents a week. He continued the publication of it successfully, though under discouraging patronage, till the 3d of February, 1858, when he changed the time of its issue to the evening, and reduced the price to six cents a week. This change was made as an experiment. The morning issue not having been a profitable enterprise, he desired to ascertain whether or not public sentiment would favor an evening issue at a reduced rate. But the experiment was carried on for three weeks only, and, finding patronage too weak for the expense, he suspended its publication on the 27th of the same month. The last issue was No. 177. A local weekly[1] complimented the spirit and enterprise with which it had been conducted, but, in addition, expressed the opinion that its suspension was by no means creditable either to the intelligence or to the public spirit of a city with twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Its list of patrons embraced four hundred and fifty regular subscribers, but only sixteen out of two hundred and forty business men of Reading took sufficient interest in its success to give it advertising patronage. And thus ended the second attempt. It would seem that the daily newspaper, like all great things in the progress of mankind, could not be created in the first effort, but that several efforts in its behalf also had to be made before it became an established institution in our community.

[1] *Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

We may well ask why this daily was not supported. It was certainly conducted with ability, for Mr. Getz was a practical printer and editor of acknowledged experience and competency. The secret of its failure may have been hidden beneath its political bias. It was an exponent of Democratic principles. About this time the political sentiment of the city was against the Democratic party, and it would seem to have been growing in favor of the Republican party. Just before, in 1856, the city gave Buchanan (Democratic candidate for President) nearly one thousand majority, and, in 1857, it gave A. Jordan Schwartz (Democratic candidate for mayor) 368 majority; but, in 1858, it gave Benneville Keim (candidate for mayor on the American ticket) 444 majority, and, in 1859, for same office, 944 majority over the Democratic candidate; and, in 1860, it gave Lincoln (Republican candidate for President), a plurality of 338, though the sentiment against the Democratic party was stronger, the majority having been 580 in a total vote of 3700. A file of the issues of the daily is not in existence. Hence we cannot express a positive opinion. The political sentiment was against the editor, and the price may have been too high, the people not having been taught as yet to appreciate such a factor in their midst by paying for it at the rate of one cent a day or six cents a week.

Reading Times.—Immediately after the suspension of the *Herald* a stronger feeling for a daily newspaper manifested itself in the city. So a third attempt was made. A sentiment in its behalf had apparently been created at Mr. Getz's expense. This was by a stranger to the city. In many things, it is said, a prophet is not without honor, save in his own land. And it would seem that this was applicable here, with respect to the daily newspaper. J. Robley Dunglison, an accomplished young man from Philadelphia, settled in Reading about that time, and, finding an opening in the field of journalism, decided to take up the daily news-

paper for his vocation. On the 19th of July, 1858, he issued the first number of his paper, which he entitled the *Reading Daily Times*. It was a folio, printed in the English language, in size sixteen by twenty-four inches, with five columns on each page, and issued in the morning. In his salutatory, he said,—

"Upon the cessation of the issue of the *Daily Gazette*, we were solicited by numerous friends to commence a new daily newspaper, whose columns should not only be perfectly neutral in politics, but be correct and complete records of all matters of social interest in which the people of Reading and vicinity might be interested. Encouraged by their solicitation, a thorough canvass of the city was made, and finding support guaranteed sufficient to warrant the commencement of the enterprise, we determined to risk the experiment."

Its contents consisted of nine columns of reading matter, and eleven columns of advertisements. Its price was one cent a copy, and six cents a week. The printing-office in which it was published, was situated on the northwest corner of Fourth and Penn Streets.

Mr. Dunglison continued its publication till December 9, 1859. It was then sold to Henry Lantz and conducted by him successfully till he enlisted in the Civil War, in September, 1861, when he transferred it to A. S. Whitman and C. F. Haas. He is given the credit of establishing firmly the first successful daily paper at Reading. The firm of Whitman & Haas increased the price to eighteen cents a week, and issued it during the progress of the war with great ability and success, displaying firm patriotism in advocating its vigorous prosecution and in encouraging all measures for the preservation of the Union. Its columns contained full reports of the movements of the army, of the battles fought, etc., besides local and general news and interesting literary matter. The publishers displayed much enterprise in its publication. It was the only daily paper then issued at Reading. Daily papers from Philadelphia and New York—especially the *Press* from the former place, and the *Tribune* from the latter—were patronized by our community for extended correspondence pertaining to the war in the several sections of the Southern States, and for vigorous editorials in sustaining the national government. In that thrilling period of our history the *Times* occupied a position here similar to the position of the other papers named in their respective cities.

In March, 1865, F. B. Shalters, Jr., became one of the firm, and in September following Mr. Haas retired, on account of official duties as clerk of the city. Mr. Haas had learned the art of printing under Mr. Whitman, and continued with him for a number of years, advancing from a compositor to foreman, and thence to co-proprietor of a newspaper. He was a man of ability and energy. In October, 1865, the price was reduced to twelve cents a week.

In October, 1868, Mr. Whitman withdrew from the firm. Mr. Shalters then became sole proprietor and editor, and conducted it till April 3, 1869, when he sold it to A. C. Buckwalter and Charles B. Rhoads. A stronger feeling for newspapers was being created in the community. At that time there were two competitors contending for a share of influence and patronage. These were the *Dispatch* and the *Eagle*, published daily in the evening. The parties named published the *Times* successfully till June 19th following. Messrs. J. Knabb & Co., the proprietors of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, then purchased it, and conducted it in connection with their weekly newspaper. In the previous eleven years, it had passed under the management of five different parties. But a new era began in its history under the direction of an established firm, its prospects soon brightening and its circulation extending. Within a year afterward (April 4, 1870) the firm purchased the *Evening Dispatch*, and united it with the *Times*, entitling the newspaper *Reading Times and Dispatch*. From that time onward it has been successfully published by the same firm. The latter part of the title was dropped in December, 1881. In politics it has been a consistent advocate of Republican principles. In general and local news it has always exhibited energy on the one hand in collecting the daily occurrences both here and in distant places, and care on the other in reporting them correctly; and the

department of general literature for the family has been conducted with discrimination. In general reading matter, all the newspapers of Reading display a praiseworthy energy towards creating increasing interest in daily publications. Compared with publications ten years ago, they show considerable progress. In the line of general advancement they are at the head of the column, advocating measures for the convenience and improvement of the community.

Evening Dispatch was a daily newspaper, begun on February 10, 1866, by J. D. Lacier, C. D. Eliot, H. Schultz and J. L. Mast, who traded under the name of Lacier & Co. It was published every week-day afternoon, at fifteen cents a week, and seven dollars a year. Its size was twenty-two by thirty-six inches, with seven columns on each page. It was a thoroughly Republican paper, and conducted with energy and ability till April 4, 1870, when Messrs. J. Knabb & Co. purchased and merged it with the *Daily Times*, in conjunction with which paper, as the *Reading Times and Dispatch*, it appeared on the following day.

Reading Daily Reporter was started by Alfred S. Jones as an independent newspaper on April 26, 1864, and carried on successfully by him for four months. It was a folio, price six cents a week. The subscription list, at the beginning, included twelve hundred patrons. John Ralston, Esq., then became a partner, and the newspaper was published, in an enlarged form, at ten cents a week, as a Democratic organ for several months longer, and suspended.

Reading Daily Eagle.—This daily English newspaper was begun by William S. Ritter and Jesse G. Hawley, proprietors of the *Adler*, on January 28, 1868. Its size was twenty-two by thirty inches, and its price three cents a copy, ten cents a week and $4.50 a year. The motto placed at the head of the paper was:

> "For the good that lacks assistance,
> For the wrong that needs resistance."

The firm of Ritter & Co. was dissolved on November 13, 1874, and the *Daily Eagle* became the property of Mr. Hawley. During that year the firm bought and introduced into their establishment a Hoe four-cylinder rotary press, costing nineteen thousand dollars.

The daily issue was published six days of the week, in the afternoon, till February 25, 1877. Shortly before, an increasing demand had arisen for a Sunday local paper, and Mr. Hawley satisfied this demand by issuing a Sunday edition of the *Eagle* in the morning. It was at once appreciated. The price was, and still is, three cents a copy. It is the only Sunday English paper in the county.

This newspaper has been issued regularly since on every day of the year with increasing patronage and success, and an extending circulation throughout this city and county, and into adjoining counties. It is independent in politics. Its columns show much energy and success in collecting news, both local and general. The editor of these papers, including the *Weekly Eagle*, is John D. Missimer.

Jesse G. Hawley, son of Jesse Hawley and Esther (*née* Meredith) his wife, was born at Pughtown, in Chester County, Pa., on August 8, 1839, and educated at the Marshalton Academy (a private institution in Chester County), Millersville Normal School, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Whilst at the latter place he studied law at the National Law School. He then settled at Reading in September, 1859, finished his legal studies under Maj. Samuel L. Young, at Reading, and was admitted to the Berks County bar on September 20, 1860. He continued in active practice till 1870. During that time, in 1864, he purchased a half-interest in the *Readinger Adler*, and became interested with William S. Ritter in the business of printing and publication. He and his partner instituted the *Daily Eagle* in 1868, and purchased the *Reading Gazette and Democrat* in 1869. These three publications, together with a large book-store and printing establishment, were conducted very successfully by them till 1874, when Mr. Hawley became the sole proprietor of all, excepting the *Adler*, his interest in which he then transferred to Mr. Ritter, and the firm of Ritter & Co. was dissolved. In 1877 he began the publication of a Sunday edition of the *Eagle;* and in 1878 he substituted the name of *Weekly Eagle* in the place of the

Gazette and Democrat. He has conducted his newspapers, printing establishment and bookstore with great and increasing success.

Since 1880 he has annually traveled very extensively throughout the United States and Europe, journeying across the continent in the former, and visiting all the important countries and metropolitan places in the latter. During a second visit to Europe, in 1885, he was accompanied by his wife and daughters.

Mr. Hawley was married to Kate E., daughter of Louis Ritter, of Reading. He has two daughters, Edith and Helen. He is highly esteemed throughout the community for his business enterprise and progressive spirit. General education and internal improvements have his constant and earnest encouragement.

Die Reading Post.—The first daily English newspaper was established at Reading in 1858. Ten years afterward a daily German newspaper was established here by William Rosenthal. This was on June 1, 1868. A departure of this character from the ordinary course of German newspaper publications required more than ordinary enterprise and courage, and also a careful survey of the community, in order to know that such a publication would be acceptable and be sufficiently patronized. But Mr. Rosenthal was equal to the task; and, mastering the situation, he started out boldly and at once won success by deserving it. And he has continued it till now. It is the only daily German newspaper in the State, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It is a folio, printed on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-five inches; price (including Sunday supplement) twelve cents a week, and six dollars a year. Its circulation is mostly in Reading. It has secured a strong hold upon the community through his intelligent and careful direction, avoiding offensive partisanship and the discussion of religious subjects. Mr. Rosenthal has accomplished a work worthy of special mention, when we consider the strong and persistent influences at work against the preservation of the German language and its daily use here by the increasing encouragement given to English education.

Daily Spirit of Berks.—Mr. Daniel S. Francis, after having issued successfully the *Weekly Spirit of Berks* for over five years, was encouraged to issue a daily edition. On August 6, 1881, he accordingly began the publication of the *Daily Spirit of Berks*, and it met with immediate success. In November following, he sold both papers to John B. Dampman, Esq., who shortly afterward formed a co-partnership with A. C. Buckwalter. This firm then reorganized the two editions and changed their names to the *Morning Herald* and *Weekly Herald*.

They have conducted both since with increasing success. The daily edition contains vigorous and independent editorials. It is conducted with ability. In politics it is neutral. Much attention is given to the discussion of questions on the subject of labor, and much enterprise is displayed in the news department, both local and general.

The Reading Daily News was begun by William S. Ritter, the proprietor of the *Adler*, on May 1, 1880. It is a folio sheet, twenty-four by thirty-six inches, with seven columns on each page, and issued daily, excepting Sundays, in the afternoon. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic. Its editorial department is conducted by Jacob Weidel, Esq. It is a progressive newspaper, showing energy in the collection of news and vigor in the discussion of general topics. It is now in its sixth year, in which time, notwithstanding the existence of three other daily papers at Reading,—two in the morning and one in the afternoon,—it has acquired a considerable popularity and an extended circulation throughout the city and county.

Other daily papers were conducted at Reading, but their publication was not continued for any considerable time. The earliest was the *Daily Leader*, and afterward there appeared the *Evening Star*, *Evening Record*, *Daily People* and *Daily Graphic*.

Louis A. Wollenweber was at no time connected with the newspapers of Reading or Berks County. But he has been a printer, newspaper publisher and correspondent through a period of fifty years in this country, and identified himself so thoroughly with our community that he is worthy of a place in this chapter.

He was born December 5, 1807, at Ixheim, a suburb of the town of Zwiebrücken, Germany, and there learned the trade of printing. After the French Revolution he manifested an active public interest in politics, and made speeches against the crown. This conduct obliged him to flee from his country. He emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, July 18, 1832. He spent the following year at Reading and then returned to Philadelphia, where he found employment at printing. In August, 1836, he instituted there the first daily German newspaper in the United States. It was entitled *Frei-einige;* and in 1838 he began the publication of another daily German newspaper, entitled *Philadelphia Democrat*, and continued its issue regularly till 1852, when he sold it to Hoffman & Morwitz, and retired from the active duties and responsibilities of newspaper life. After residing again at Reading during the years 1854 and 1855 he acted as agent for a number of German steamship lines at Philadelphia. Whilst filling this position his only son Louis was killed in the Civil War, in the service of the national government. This was a hard blow to him, but he bore the sacrifice willingly, because it was for a great and free country which he, as a stranger, had learned to love. Shortly afterward he moved permanently to Berks County. He lived at Womelsdorf till 1876, and then settled at Reading. He is the local agent here for the German Consul, and is also correspondent for a number of prominent German newspapers in this country and in Germany. During his residence at Womelsdorf he became interested in our early local history, and after gathering considerable facts, particularly relating to the German immigrants, he published, in 1880, a small, but interesting book in the German language, entitled *Die beiden ersten Deutschen Ansiedler in Pennsylvanien*, and about the same time another, entitled *Die Berg Maria* (narrating the affecting story of a German woman who lived alone on the mountain in Pike township, this county). He is a stranger in a strange land, but he is thoroughly appreciated for his genial and sociable disposition and upright deportment. He has found a desirable home here in the midst of beautiful hills, and, as he expressed himself, he wants to be buried in his beloved old Berks County.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The internal improvements of the county relate to the several prominent affairs which have been instituted and carried on for the general development, convenience and enrichment of the whole community.

They comprise the following subjects: Schuylkill River, Bridges, Roads and Turnpikes, Stages, Canals, Railways, Public County Buildings, Post-Offices, Telegraph and Telephone.

Each of these subjects are treated in the order mentioned.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

In a natural aspect, the Schuylkill River has occupied an important position in the well-being of the county. We can only appreciate this position by realizing the great advantages which it has afforded us in leading away successfully the enormous quantities of water throughout the year, from the mountains and valleys to the sea. And its meandering channel is worthy of consideration, inasmuch as the flowing waters are thereby detained in their onward course to moisten the air and vegetation, and to proceed with only such speed as not to injure the adjoining country.

Fishing and Navigation.—In a practical aspect, it has been valuable in various ways—two especially, fishing and navigation. In respect to fishing, it was a source of profit and subsistence to the early settlers who occupied the adjoining properties. They discovered this fact immediately after settling here; and to facilitate the catching of large quantities of fish with little labor and expense, they erected wears, racks and dams in the river, into which the fish were driven by the fishermen, who either waded afoot or rode on horseback through the water. And in respect to navigation, it was likewise a source of advantage to them in en-

abling them to carry conveniently, by boats, flats and canoes, and with little expense, great quantities of grain and goods of all kinds, to the market at Philadelphia.

Penn had hardly landed here before he found that navigation in the river was obstructed by fishing wears and dams; and believing them to be objectionable, he encouraged legislation against them. Various acts were passed, but the wears and dams were not abandoned. This process of fishing continued. But eventually the inconvenience and suffering occasioned by them became so burdensome that loud and earnest complaints arose, when they were discontinued; but not till the assistance of the law had been invoked. The farmers of our own county having been concerned in the difficulties which they occasioned, I submit such details as I could find relating to them.

Obstructions to Navigation.—Depositions in respect to these dams, and the obstructions to navigation, were taken before George Boone, Esq., on the 12th of March, 1728. The following witnesses, who resided in Amity township, were heard:

"*Marcus Huling* said that as he was going down the Schuylkill with a canoe loaded with wheat, it struck on a fish-dam and took a great deal of water into the wheat, by means whereof his wheat was much damnified and was in great danger of being all lost. At another time he struck fast on a fish-dam and would have lost his whole load of wheat if he had not leaped into the river and with hard labor prevented the canoe from swinging around, and thereby he suffered very much in his body by reason of the water and cold. And at still another time he struck fast on one of the rack-dams, and with great hazard and hard labor escaped with his life and load.

"*Jonas Jones* said that in the month of February, the weather being extremely cold, he struck fast on a fish-dam, and, to save his load of wheat, was obliged to leap into the river to the middle of his body, and with all his labor and skill he could not get off in less than half an hour. Afterward he proceeded on his journey with the clothes frozen stiff on his back, by means whereof he underwent a great deal of misery."

"*Jacob Waren* said that he struck fast on a dam with a canoe loaded with wheat and he and his partner were forced into the river; and then one of them was obliged with all his might to hold the canoe whilst the other dug away the stones of the dam and thus with much difficulty got off.

"*Isaac Smully* said that whilst going down the river he struck fast on a rack-dam with one hundred and forty bushels of wheat in a canoe,[1] and in order to save the load from being all lost, he (much against his mind) was obliged to leap into the river. The water, being up to his chin in depth, frequently dashed into his mouth, where between whiles he breathed. He and his partner were only able to hold the canoe with great labor, whilst a young man, there present, ran above a mile to call help to get them off.

"*Walter Campbell* said that he had stuck fast many times on the fish-dams with his canoe loaded with wheat, and been forced to leap into the river before he could get off.

"*Jonas Vaum* and *Richard Dunklin* said that they got fast on a fish-dam with their canoe loaded with sixty bushels of wheat; and the said Dunklin's wife and a young child whilst in the canoe were for more than an hour in great danger of being overset into the river, and if this had happened they would undoubtedly have been lost.

"*Barnabas Roades* said that he struck fast on a fish-dam in the Schuylkill for several hours in the cold winter season, destitute of any help, in which time he underwent many hardships and at last got off—during all which time he was in great danger both of his life and load. And that he had been fast on the said dams at divers times and in great danger.

"And *John Boone, Joseph Boone, James Boone, Samuel Boone* and *George Boone* also said that they were fast sundry times on the said fish-dams and rack-dams; and to preserve their loads of wheat, they were forced several times to leap into the river, escaping very narrowly with their lives and loads."

Riot between Boatmen and Fishermen.—These obstructions in the way of navigating the river had existed for some time before this investigation and continued for some years afterward. The fishermen claimed the right to carry on fishing, especially since they had expended considerable money and labor in constructing their wears and dams in the river at and near their properties. In locating them, they selected places most convenient and advantageous; but these were generally where they obstructed navigation most. The canoes, in passing down the river, naturally demolished

[1] These canoes were evidently of considerable size to carry so large a quantity of wheat. They were hewn out of a single trunk of a tree. The growth of the trees in the wild, extended forest of that early day was very large. William Penn stated, in a letter written in 1683, that he had seen a canoe made from a poplar tree which carried four tons of bricks. The Smally canoe must have been one of this size, if not larger.

them and necessarily injured the business and success of the fishermen. Hence, they complained. But the farmers, who lived up the river, also claimed the right of navigating in and through its waters for the purpose of conveying merchandise to the market at Philadelphia, and they were determined to exercise this right. Nothwithstanding these difficulties in the way of each class, the fisherman continued his fishing and the farmer continued his navigation, the one losing fish and the other risking cargo and life. Six years passed, however, before they culminated in proceedings at law—for the farmers had in this time suffered such marked inconveniences and losses that patience ceased to be a virtue, and they accordingly lodged complaints before George Boone, Esq. (a justice of Philadelphia County, in Oley township), and obtained a warrant for removing the obstructions in the river and the arrest of their assailants. This warrant was placed in the hands of the constable of Amity township (William Richards), on the 20th day of April, 1738; and, with deputies to accompany him, he proceeded down the river to execute the same. But the fishermen had no fears for the law and the constable who had visited them to execute its mandate. They defended their wears and dams, and their opposition resulted in a riotous demonstration. The facts relating to it are detailed in the following interesting deposition of the constable, taken on the 27th of April following:[1]

"That, on the twentieth day of this instant, April, he received a warrant requiring him to take to his assistance such persons as this deponent should think proper, and go down the Schuylkill and remove all such obstructions as should be found in the said river. In obedience to which warrant he took several persons, inhabitants of the said county, as his assistants, and together with one Robert Smith, constable of Oley, who had received a warrant to the same purpose, went down the said river in three canoes to Mingo Creek, where they found a large number of racks and obstructions in the said river, and saw four men upon an island near the said racks; that this deponent and company removed the said racks without receiving any opposition. Thence they proceeded down the river to the mouth of Pickering's Creek, near which they found several racks, which extended across the said river to an island, which racks this deponent and company also removed. Then immediately about the number of two hundred men came down on both sides of the river, and were very rude and abusive, and threatened this deponent and his company, and expecting from the ill language and threats given that some mischief or a quarrel would ensue, he took his staff in his hand and his warrant, and commanded the said men, in the king's name, to keep the peace, and told them that he came there in a peaceable manner and according to law to move the racks and obstructions in the river, upon which some of the said men damned the laws and the law-makers, and cursed this deponent and his assistants; that one James Starr knocked this deponent down in the river with a large club or stake, after which several of the said men attacked this deponent and company with large clubs, and knocked down said Robert Smith, the constable, as also several of his assistants; that one John Wainwright, accompanying him, was struck down with a pole or staff, and lay as dead, with his body on the shore and his feet in the river; that this deponent and company, finding that they were not able to make resistance, were obliged to make the best of their way in order to save their lives; and they together after this proceeded down the river, in order to go to Philadelphia to make complaint of the ill usage they had received. As they came near Perkiomen Creek they found another set of racks, which were guarded by a great number of men. That this deponent and company requested the said men to let them go down the river, and, if they would suffer them to pass, they would not meddle with their racks. Upon which the said men abused and cursed this deponent in a very gross manner, and said that they should not pass by them. One of the said men called out aloud, and offered five pounds for Timothy Miller's head, the said Timothy being one of deponent's assistants, and another of the said men called out to the said Timothy to make haste away. And afterward the said men pursued this deponent and company, who, for fear of being murdered, made the best of their way with their canoes to the mouth of the Perkiomen Creek, and there went ashore, and left their canoes there, with some clothes, which are since reported split in pieces and the clothes turned adrift in the river."

Benjamin Milliard, one of Richards' assistants, a resident of Chester County, deposed on the same day that the statements made by Richards, in his deposition, were true.

The Executive Council having been informed of this obstruction to legal process and this attack upon the constable and his assistants, they, on the 25th of April, 1738, recommended to the justices of the counties of Philadelphia

[1] 1 Pennsylvania Arch. 553-554.

and Chester to issue their warrants for apprehending all such persons who were concerned in the said riot and outrage.

The fishermen were doubtless arrested, for the sheriffs of the said counties were "enjoined and required, with sufficient assistance, if need be, to cause the warrants to be duly executed," and the farmers of Amity township were enabled to carry their wheat, etc., by canoes on the river to Philadelphia without any further trouble from their opponents.

There was no trouble along the Schuylkill above the mouth of the Manatawny, in reference to wears and dams. And yet fishing was carried on to a great extent, especially by the citizens of Reading. There were two fish-pools which were particularly famous for their supplies of fish,—"Levan's" and "Lutz's," the former at the foot of Neversink, and the latter a short distance above. Fishing was continued successfully for seventy years in these pools till the construction of the "Little Dam" in the Schuylkill Canal, and this forced their abandonment. Fishing with nets was common. It was a regular pursuit with some people. After the canal began to be constructed fishermen turned to the river for sport with the rod and line rather than for profit with nets.

Fords over Schuykill in 1778.—The following fords over the Schuylkill River from Reading southwardly to the county line were reported in 1778:

Miles from Reading.		Depth of water.
...	Kern's	9 in.
...	Frederick Micket's	12 in.
...	Henry Bingaman's	15 in.
...	Stock Falls	10 to 15 in. rocky
2	Callopey Stream	18 in. rocky
...	Lewis' Ferry	[12 to 15 in. very rocky
...	Cow and Calf	12 in.
6	Lewis' Falls	[5 to 7 in. long and rocky
7	Postion, Murry Island	10 to 12 in.
...	Leonard Lappoe's Shoals	8 to 12 in.
8	Green Tree Ford	5 to 6 in.
9	Baichel Shoals	8 to 12 in.
11	Jacob Hewit's Ford	8 in.
14	Campbell's Ford	6 to 7 in.
15	David Davis' Ford	7 to 8 in.
17	White Horse Ford, Gerlin's	12 in.
...	Abraham Wanggert's Ford	15 in.

Navigation encouraged by Legislation.—The Schuylkill River forms the western boundary of Reading. In its natural state, before it was contracted on both sides by the construction of the Schuylkill Canal along its eastern bank, and of the Union Canal along its western, it was over six hundred feet wide. Its bed was capable of carrying a large body of water. Before 1800 the quantity of water which flowed daily through its meandering channel was considerable. It occupied a very important relation with Reading in its early history, much more than since the introduction of the canals and railways. It was not only indispensable in receiving and carrying away the drainage of the town, but also useful for navigation, in the transportation of merchandise by boats to Philadelphia. Spring was generally selected as the time when shipment by water could be most conveniently and satisfactorily made. Then the water was higher than during the other seasons of the year. Heavy cargoes on flat-boats would float down the river with ease, requiring only proper and careful steering. The steersmen were expert in keeping the boats in the channel, and very seldom failed to reach their destination successfully. Besides the long paddle at the stern of the boat, for guiding purposes, there were polemen, with long, stout poles, who were stationed at the bow, and there directed the boat to the right or left, as necessity required. Poling was not generally required to propel the boat with the current; this labor was practiced in returning against the current. And what a labor it must have been! we cannot imagine the strength, energy and persistence which it required. Horse-power could not be introduced. There were no tow-paths.

The improvement of the river, to facilitate navigation, was a subject of consideration by our early inhabitants, both of the county and county-seat, for many years. Its agitation began at an early period. An enterprising citizen of the county addressed an interesting letter to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, at Philadelphia, on March 24, 1760, in reference to clearing the river from obstructions, expressing the opinion that their removal would encourage transportation of produce, etc., by water, and

be of inconceivable benefit, as well to Philadelphia as to the county of Berks.[1] The matter was of such importance as to gain the attention of the Provincial Assembly, and obtain appropriations for the improvement of the channel.

A year afterward (March 14, 1761), an act of Assembly was passed which provided as follows:

"*Whereas*, The river Schuylkill is navigable for rafts, boats, and other small craft in times of high freshes only, occasioned by the obstruction of rocks and bars of sand and gravel in divers parts of the same;

"*And whereas*, The improving the navigation of the said river, so as to make it passable at all times, will be very advantageous to the poor, greatly conducive to the promotion of industry, and beneficial to the inhabitants residing on or near said river, by enabling them to bring the produce of the country to the market of the city of Philadelphia, and thereby increase the trade and commerce of the province;

"*And whereas*, Divers of the inhabitants of this province, desirous to promote the welfare of the public, have subscribed large sums of money for the purposes aforesaid, and, by petition to the Assembly, have requested that commissioners may be appointed by law to take, receive, and collect the said subscriptions, and such others as shall hereafter be given or subscribed, and to apply and appropriate the same for and towards the clearing, scouring, and rendering the said river navigable as aforesaid;

Therefore be it enacted, That Joseph Fox, John Hughs Samuel Rhoads, John Potts, William Palmer, David Davis, Mordecai Moore, Henry Pawling, James Coultas, Jonathan Coates, Joseph Millard, William Bird, Francis Parvin, Benjamin Lightfoot, and Isaac Levan shall be, and hereby are, constituted and appointed commissioners for clearing, scouring and making the said Schuylkill river navigable: * * * with full power the moneys collected and received to lay out, appropriate and employ for and towards making the said river navigable and passable for boats, flats, rafts, canoes and other small vessels, from the ridge of mountains, commonly called the Blue Mountains, to the river Delaware."

The commissioners were authorized to enlarge, straighten and deepen the channel of the river, in any part or place which should appear most convenient. And persons were forbidden to erect, build, or set up, or maintain any wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pound or other device within said river, or to fix or fasten any net across the same, whereby the fish may be obstructed from going up the said river, or to take, destroy or spoil any spawn, fry or brood of fish, under the penalty of twenty pounds, or six months' imprisonment.

The last four commissioners named in the act were residents of Berks County, and men of large wealth and great influence. But they did not succeed in their projected enterprise, though they doubtless proceeded, to a certain extent, in removing obstructions, etc., in the river. In 1773 a supplement was passed to the act mentioned, whereby new commissioners were appointed[2] to execute the provisions of said act, and the surviving previous commissioners were required to pay over to them the moneys collected and remaining unappropriated.

In the "Potts Memorial," the authoress (Mrs. James) states (p. 140): "In 1769 it (the navigation of the Schuylkill) seems to have been a perfect battle-cry; and the newspapers of that date are full of notices and descriptions of contending interests. Parties ran high upon this local project, and more prominence is given to it in the newspapers than to the oppressive acts of Parliament, which were soon to sever the colonies from the mother-country."

And the latter commissioners did not accomplish anything worthy of special mention.[3]

[1] The communication was signed by G. J. I could not ascertain his name.

[2] From Berks County—Mark Bird, James Star, Jacob Kern and John Pawling, Jr.

[3] A new and third act was passed 24th March, 1781. Thirteen commissioners were appointed for same purpose. From Berks County—Mark Bird, Baltzer Gehr, George Douglass and John Biester.

And a fourth act passed 15th March, 1784, owing to previous laws being inadequate. Twenty-two commissioners were appointed altogether.

Those from Berks County, and for districts in Berks, along Schuylkill River, were as follows: From Berks County line to Beidler's Mill, Abraham Lincoln and Mordecai Miller; thence to mouth of Tulpehocken, John Bishop and George Gardiner; thence to mouth of Maidencreek, John Mears; thence to mouth of Tamaguay Creek, Charles Schoemaker and George Miller; thence to coalmines on Schuylkill at Basler's saw-mill, Henry Haller, Samuel Baird and Frederick Cleckner.

On 13th April, 1791, an act was passed appropriating twenty five hundred pounds to improve the Schuylkill, from the lower falls to Reading.

The river, notwithstanding these efforts, remained about the same in respect to navigation. The only practicable and expensive improvements in and along the river were effected fifty years afterwards, by the construction of the Schuylkill Canal, during which time the inhabitants of the county transported their grain and merchandise on boats and flats, in the same manner as they formerly had done, twice a year, generally in the freshets of spring and fall.

When the Revolution began in earnest, the subject of improving the river for navigation was apparently forgotten. The citizens felt that they were taxed sufficiently for the one great purpose of carrying on the war for independence. After its successful conclusion, they directed their attention again to business affairs and to the development of such local improvements as tended to facilitate intercourse between the people of the several sections roundabout them. Over ten years elapsed before the fruits of agitation were realized; then, however they began to manifest themselves in directing public attention to the necessity, utility and advantage of bridges, and turnpikes and canals.

First Board of Trade.—The navigation of the river induced the organization of the first Board of Trade at Reading. A number of prominent business men of the borough assembled on March 13, 1807, and considered the subject of the navigation of the Schuylkill; and then they formed a society under the name of "The Society for Promoting the Clearing of the River Schuylkill." The men who constituted this society were James May, William Moore, Gabriel Hiester, Jr., John Birkinbine, Lewis Reese, Samuel D. Franks, Joseph Hiester, Benjamin Davis, John Witman, Isaac Addams, Matthias Ludwig, Peter Nagle, George De B. Keim, John Spayd, William Stahle, Daniel Oyster.

It is not known, however, what practical improvements these men effected in carrying out the object of their existence as a society, for nothing has been preserved to show what steps they took in the matter beyond their organization. It is probable that the society died shortly afterward, especially after the agitation of the subject of a canal for the same purpose, and its subsequent construction. Fifty years of thought in this matter had not brought the river into such a state as to encourage transportation by sailing-vessels. The channel was evidently too difficult to master, and the water supply was too small to sustain a grand succession of dams. Hence it must have been regarded as impracticable. But within twenty years afterward, the difficulty was solved by the construction of an artificial narrow channel for slack-water, with numerous locks whereby to overcome grade and detain the water in certain levels to facilitate navigation.

Freshets.—Numerous freshets have swept down the Schuylkill and its tributaries, entailing great losses upon the adjoining property-holders. By evidence from various sources, I am able to refer to them for a period extending back nearly one hundred and thirty years. The inhabitants of Reading were the principal sufferers from the sweeping waters which found an angry escape to the sea.

Freshet of 1757.—The first reference to a freshet which I could find is in the journal of Jacob Morgan, which he kept whilst commander at Fort Lebanon, during the French and Indian War. On the 15th of July, 1757, he states that there was a heavy rain-fall all of that day, and that the creeks were so high that the Schuylkill rose perpendicularly fifteen feet in nine hours' time, being considerably higher than was ever known in these parts. This is all that was reported. No damages were mentioned. Then there was not a bridge across any of the streams in the county, and Reading was not laid out in that portion lying between Third Street and the river.

Freshet of 1786.—A freshet visited the county in 1786, which, it is believed, was the highest, if not the greatest, that ever occurred in this vicinity. There was no newspaper published then at Reading, in which a description of its extent and character might have been preserved, and no letter of that day mentioning it has as yet been discovered. But tradition has brought it down through the passing generations till now as having been extensive and also destructive of much property. The only partic-

ular fact known in reference to it is that its wild waters were twenty feet seven and a quarter inches above low-water mark. It was commonly known for many years afterward as the "Pumpkin Freshet," owing to the great number of pumpkins which were then swept from farms adjoining the river and carried down the stream. Reading was then a borough; but the improvements of the place had not as yet reached the river. "Water-lots" had been laid out along both banks of the river over a decade before for the purpose of encouraging the erection of storage buildings upon them; and doubtless some of these were there then, because shipping and navigation were active, and buildings convenient to the boats were necessary. This freshet occurred in the fall of the year.

Freshet of 1822.—Nearly thirty years elapsed between the freshets of 1757 and 1786. This was a long while to be without serious rain-storms or sudden thaws which occasion freshets. But the timber-land still remained in almost its original state, for vast tracts extended many miles to the right and to the left of the river, and these detained the waters as they fell in rain from the sky or melted from the fallen snow. And this condition of the country above Reading required a very severe rain-fall or thaw in order to occasion a freshet worthy of special mention.

Thirty-six years elapsed before the next freshet occurred. During the middle of February, 1822, there was a snow-fall which exceeded twelve inches. A mild atmosphere on the 20th of February caused it to melt rapidly, and the waters therefrom filled the creeks and river, which, in their onward course, washed down great quantities of ice. It was reported that an ice-gorge had been formed at the Schuylkill Dam, Philadelphia, which piled up the broken ice forty feet in height. The water in the Schuylkill at Reading, on the 21st of February, reached a point thirteen feet nine and one-quarter inches above low-water mark. The freshet did not occasion much loss along the Schuylkill; but it washed away numerous dams in the several tributary streams, Tulpehocken, Maiden-creek, Antietam and Manatawny.

Freshet of 1839.—A violent rain-storm set in on Friday evening, 25th of January, 1839, and continued without intermission till Saturday evening, at six o'clock, when the rain ceased falling and the weather grew suddenly colder, the thermometer falling below the freezing point. The water in the river at Reading rose to a point seventeen feet one and three-quarters inches above low-water mark, which was within two feet of the floor of the Harrisburg bridge. The freshet was reported as the most extensive that visited the community in fifty years, and certainly the most costly of all the freshets, the damages possibly surpassing the losses of all the previous freshets taken together. Among the numerous losses occasioned, the following were reported:

Smith & Reese's mill, large quantity of flour and grain damaged, loss not estimated; Jones & Co., machine-works flooded, loss $100; William Silvis, lime-house and boat burned through wet lime, loss $2000; Samuel Bell, Sr., boats washed away, loss $3000; John Getz, three boats washed away, loss over $2000; Dotterer, Darling & Co., damage to castings, etc., $500; Thomas Jackson, damage to rope-walk, etc., $800; Keim, Whitaker & Co., coal and lumber washed away, $1500; fifty canal-boats washed down, loss at least $20,000; Lancaster bridge badly injured, estimated repairs $10,000; Poplar Neck bridge destroyed, loss $10,000.

Five bridges across Maiden-creek washed away, viz: Moser's, Greenawald's, Dreibelbis', Dunkle's, and at Friends' Meeting House. Total loss at Reading was over $40,000.

Freshet of 1841.—A serious freshet occurred on Wednesday night, January 6, 1841. It was reported as "the greatest flood since 1786, the water at Reading having reached a point two feet higher than during the freshet of 1839." Several squares of buildings along the river were inundated. Many boats and a large quantity of coal and lumber were washed away. The damage to numerous properties was great. The total loss was not estimated.

Great Freshet of 1850.[1]—The most destructive flood that ever occurred in the Schuylkill Valley visited Reading on Monday, September 2, 1850. The loss of life was heartrending and the destruction of property immense. The ex-

[1] See *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, September 7, 1850; also *Reading Gazette and Democrat* of same date, in which the particulars are detailed minutely.

tent of the calamity in damages to persons and property could not be estimated. It fell upon rich and poor, and also upon the public. It came near destroying the Schuylkill navigation. It swept away bridges, dams, mills, factories and workshops. . . . The flood came suddenly and altogether unexpected. In this vicinity it commenced to rain on Sunday evening. At the source of the river rain fell for twelve hours before. During the night rain poured down in torrents. Early in the next morning the people residing along the river were aroused from their beds by the rapid rising of the waters, which was unprecedented. At four A. M., Monday the water was confined within the banks of the river; at six it had risen ten feet higher, overflowing the canal and rushing through all the lower streets of the city; at eight it was as high as the freshet of 1841; at ten, the Penn Street bridge was forced from its piers, when it floated down the stream. It carried along the Lancaster bridge, which had withstood the floods of half a century. It was soon after followed by the following bridges: Kissinger's, Leize's and Althouse's. Every bridge on the river from Pottsville to Royersford was swept away, excepting the Railroad (or High) bridge above Reading (at Tuckerton). The flood reached its highest point at three P. M. The whole lower part of the city was inundated. Many houses were submerged to the second and third stories. In some there were men, women and children, and these called for help. Substantial brick buildings, whose foundations had been weakened by the water, fell in every direction. Frame houses, barns, sheds, bridges, canal-boats, etc., floated down the river in one general wreck.

There were many narrow escapes. The loss of life in Reading and vicinity was confined to a single family. It was that of William Sands, a puddler at the rolling-mill of Bertolet & Co., who resided on Front, below Franklin Street. The flood had surrounded the houses before the inmates could make their escape. The family consisted of Mr. Sands, wife and three children—the youngest being an infant only eight weeks old; also a hired girl and an unknown man. They took refuge in the second story. Both ends of the house had been washed out. As two men (William Seitzinger and William Moyer) approached to render aid, Mrs. Sands held out the child at arm's length; and just before they reached the building it fell, engulfing all. Two of the children were drowned immediately. Seitzinger and Moyer narrowly escaped with their lives. The man and hired girl caught hold of a piece of floating wood and were thereby enabled to be saved. Mr. and Mrs. Sands and the babe were carried down the river on the second floor of the building. The babe lay on a chaff-bag. The child was soon drowned by the surf. Near the rolling-mill Sands clung to a tree, and was rescued. He begged his wife to do likewise, but her strength failed her. Several boats with men were started after her to save her, but they could not reach her; whilst she floated down the river, a number of persons followed on the shore to the "Big Dam." In this dam there was a large break and in this fearful current she was drowned. Through the whole distance her shrieks were most agonizing. Her body was found during the next day in a corn-field, about a mile below the dam, and brought to the city. A single daughter—who was absent from the house at the time—alone remained of the family to share her father's sorrows and most melancholy bereavement.

The two men named had been out all morning before this occurrence, and had rescued over thirty people from situations of extreme peril.

The wife and three children of Eli Marks—a ferryman at Reeser's ferry, below Althouse's bridge—were also drowned. Whilst he and they were endeavoring to save their property, the house was surrounded by water, and they were forced to the garret for refuge. But the water continued to rise. He then broke a hole through the roof, and drew up his wife and children. Immediately afterward the house fell, and the roof broke in two parts—leaving him on one part and his wife and children on the other. The latter were drowned before floating any considerable distance. He floated down on a log to which he had clung and was rescued at Kissinger's bridge (a distance of nine miles).

Aaron Kemp, a blacksmith at Althouse's locks, in attempting to save his tools, was also drowned in spite of efforts to rescue him.

Houses, etc., at Reading entirely or nearly destroyed, were estimated at 100; particularly noted, 69. Above Penn, 3; Front and Water Streets, between Penn and Franklin, 14; Franklin, from Water to Second, 10; Front, between Franklin and Chestnut, 5; Chestnut, from Water to Third, 8; Canal and Water, from Third Street to rolling-mill, 29. At least 400 dwellings, with furniture, were more or less injured.

Nine bridges were swept away:—County—Penn Street,[1] Lancaster, Poplar Neck; Company,—Hamburg, Mohrsville, Althouse's, Kissinger's, Birdsboro', Douglassville.

Opposite Reading the Schuylkill rose from twenty-three to twenty-five feet above its ordinary level. It is said to have been five feet ten inches higher than the celebrated Pumpkin Freshet of 1786.

Water covered the river road at Reese's mill several feet. It forced its way up Penn to within a few feet of Second; up Franklin within a half-square of Third; up Chestnut to Third, surrounding Lauer's brewery; up Third to near Chestnut; up Spruce, within a half square of Fourth; up Fourth to Bingaman; up Fifth, half square beyond the gas works, and a hundred yards up Sixth Street.

The aggregate loss occasioned by the freshet, to our community was estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

On September 4, 1850, the City Councils appropriated five thousand dollars to relieve the sufferers from the freshet.

Richard Boone, General William High and Benjamin Tyson were appointed a committee to make distribution.

A number of ladies of the city established a clothing depot at Fifth and Spruce Streets and there, on Fifth Street, they relieved the wants of one hundred and thirty persons by supplying them with clothing.

Freshet of 1862.—A freshet occurred in June, 1862, which occasioned great damage and loss of property, especially in the eastern section of the state, along the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers. At Reading a heavy rain began to fall on Tuesday night, June 3d, and continued the whole of Wednesday till Thursday morning, when the water reached a point within eight feet as high as the great freshet of 1850. All the railroad trains were detained. The loss here was not great, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Freshet of 1869.—A heavy rain commenced to fall on Saturday night, October 2, 1869, and continued through the whole of Sunday. On Monday the river rose rapidly. At eleven o'clock in the morning the water reached a point twenty-three feet above low-water mark. The lower section of the city was overflooded, and all the mills, factories and work-shops along the river were injured. The total damage was not estimated, but it exceeded fifty thousand dollars. The eastern span of the Lancaster bridge was washed away, also one span of the Poplar Neck. A number of bridges spanning creeks in different parts of the county were destroyed, and many grist-mills suffered considerable damage. The City Councils appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of suffering families along the river.

Discoloration of Water.—The natural color of the flowing water in the river was changed at different times to so great an extent as to excite public attention. The change was to a light blue. It was caused by the intermingling of the water from the mining regions in the upper Schuylkill—charged with sulphuric acid—with the lime stone water from its tributary the Maiden-creek. Immediately above the point of confluence (which is distant about eight miles north of Reading, along the river) the water, and specially the bed of the river, had a red or rusty appearance; but below it, a white sediment was formed upon the bed of the river, and the water became light blue. This combination was injurious to the fishes in the river, numbers of them having at times been seen floating dead upon the surface of the water. During 1853 it was particularly discolored. This discoloration was not continuous. It appeared at

[1] The Penn Street bridge was started by a boat striking against it.

irregular intervals. Several years ago the admixture was so strong as to follow the current and be noticeable along the entire course of the Schuylkill to Philadelphia, notwithstanding the great influx of waters from the numerous tributaries between Reading and Philadelphia. It caused the death of many fishes, and it awakened the attention of the water commissioners of Philadelphia to its cause and character.

BRIDGES.

Long before the first settlements in this vicinity there had been a ford across the river at Reading. And this was the only convenient ford for some distance above and below. It was used for seventy years after the town had been laid out. The only steps in advance of the first settlers was the introduction of a ferry-boat. This is, indeed, a surprising fact. A town otherwise so progressive in respect to trade, etc., and possessing numerous men of energy and wealth, not to induce the construction of a bridge, so as to facilitate and encourage ingress into and egress out of the town! Such tardiness, such indifference we can hardly appreciate. The crossing of the river in a ferry-boat, or by fording it, was always accompanied with risk.[1]

HARRISBURG BRIDGE.—In 1795 a petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions of the county, praying the court to order the grand jury to consider the advisability of the erection of a stone bridge over the river at the foot of Penn Street. The grand jury made a view and recommended an appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars for this purpose, which recommendation was approved by the court. But this sum was deemed insufficient. The petitioners then devised the plan of raising sufficient money by a "lottery," and in this behalf obtained an Act of Assembly, passed the 29th of March, 1796, which was as follows:

"WHEREAS, a number of the inhabitants of the county of Berks, by petition, have stated to the Legislature that the Grand Jury of the same have lately voted thirty-two thousand dollars out of the public stock of said county for the purpose of erecting a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill at or near the place where the public road from Philadelphia through Reading to Harrisburg crosses the same, and that the said sum will be inadequate to the completion of this desirable object. Therefore,

"SEC. 1.—Be it enacted, &c., that the three county commissioners for the time being, together with Jos. Hiester, Jas. Diemer, Thos. Dundas, Jas. May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff and Sebastian Miller be commissioners to raise $60,000 by way of lottery, to be applied in erecting a good stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, etc."

Lottery Scheme.—In pursuance of this act, a notice of the lottery was published in the newspapers at Reading. This notice was as follows:

"Scheme of a lottery for raising sixty thousand dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

1	Prize of		20,000	Dollars	$20,000
1	do	of	10,000	do	10,000
3	do	of	5,000	do	15,000
4	do	of	2,000	do	8,000
20	do	of	1,000	do	20,000
39	do	of	500	do	19,500
80	do	of	200	do	16,000
200	do	of	100	do	20,000
300	do	of	50	do	15,000
1	do	of	500	do to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5	do	of	3,000	do to be paid to the possessor of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9490	do	of	15	do	141,000
10,051	Prizes				$300,000
19,946	Blanks				
30,000	Tickets at ten Dollars				$300,000

"All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

"Reading, May the 29th, 1796.

"Philip Miller,	Joseph Hiester,
Peter Kershner,	James Diemer,
William Whitman,	Tho. Dundas,
James May,	Dan. Graeff,
John Otto,	Sebast. Miller,
John Keim,	"*Commissioners.*

[1] An account of a "Melancholy Accident" at this ferry on Monday, October 20, 1800, was published in the *Weekly Advertiser*, a publication at Reading. Seven persons (three men, three women and a girl) were then about to cross the river in a boat to attend "Battalion Day," but, through carelessness, the boat turned and was upset. All the occupants were thrown out. The men were rescued, but the women and girl were drowned.

"Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks. In Harrisburg, at Alex. Graydon and Wm. Graydon, Esq'rs., and at Messrs. Michael Kapp, Wm. Mears and George Ziegler's."

The commissioners awakened a considerable interest in behalf of the bridge, but they were not able to sell five thousand of the thirty thousand tickets, and they did not have the smallest prospect of disposing of the remainder within a reasonable time, so as to enable them to draw the said lottery. They therefore prayed the Legislature to authorize them to take back the tickets sold, to have their accounts settled, etc., and to repeal the act, which was done on the 29th of March, 1798. This first effort accordingly proved unsuccessful.

In 1801 another application was made to the Quarter Sessions for a view and an appropriation. The petition of divers inhabitants of the county represented:

"That a bridge is much wanted to be erected over the River Schuylkill in the Borough of Reading, at the place where the public highway crosses the said river on the Great Road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, where it is frequently rendered impassable by means of ice and high water -that a former grand jury, with the concurrence of the Court, appropriated £14,000 to erect a stone arch bridge at the place aforesaid, which sum on calculation was discovered to be totally insufficient for the purpose, in consequence whereof a Lottery was instituted to assist the county in constructing the said bridge; that after great efforts and industry by the Lottery Commissioners to dispose of the tickets, they were not able to sell so many as to render it safe or practicable to draw the lottery—that from these causes the attempt to erect a stone bridge at the place aforesaid has altogether failed."

They concluded their petition with a prayer for a "wooden bridge," and estimated the probable expense at six thousand pounds. The grand jury acted upon the petition at August sessions, 1801, and recommended an appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars, which was to be assessed at three yearly equal payments. The courts approved of their action on August 6, 1801. The county commissioners then proceeded to cause the erection of a "wooden bridge." The contract was awarded to Obediah Osburn, on August 19th following, and the contractor began operations in earnest. What pride the people must have taken in watching the progress of this much-needed improvement! What anxiety they must have felt for the accomplishment of this undertaking! They doubtless wanted to see it completed. But they could not hurry the work. "Great bodies move slowly." This was a "great body," a big thing for the times. But the people were too anxious, the contractor failed at the piers, with much timber lying along the banks of the river. This was natural, and yet it was more interesting than natural. Additional appropriations were wanted. Possibly some of the good people were afraid of a wooden bridge in respect to strength and performance, and therefore preferred a stone bridge. And in this supposition there is more truth than fiction. The subsequent proceedings would indicate that this idea was entertained by the people. The county commissioners had expended thirty thousand dollars for what was done, and it was estimated that seventy thousand dollars more would be required to complete the bridge if built of stone. The county was then in arrears for unpaid State taxes, amounting to $4789.12; and the Legislature offered this sum as an inducement to build the bridge of stone, an act for this purpose having been passed on April 2, 1804.

At January sessions, 1805, a third petition was presented to court. This represented:

"That the Commissioners agreed with a certain person to build a wooden bridge, and did also cause to be built two abutments of stone on each bank and two piers in the river; that the person has not been able to perform his contract and the building of said bridge has been frustrated.

"That if the notion of building either a wooden or stone bridge be entirely abandoned, it will evince great imbecility or at least a great want of public spirit in one of the richest and most populous counties in the State of Pennsylvania. The want of a bridge at the place aforesaid will continue to be felt and the inconvenience arising from it will become augmented in proportion to the population, agriculture and commerce; that public opinion is now against a wooden bridge and for a stone arch bridge; that a wooden bridge without additional piers would be impracticable and unsafe; that the three additional piers to be required for a wooden bridge would be much towards expense of this bridge, which would not be twice the expense of completing a wooden bridge."

It was accompanied by a proposed plan, which

suggested eight arches: two of thirty-seven feet, two of fifty-six feet, two of seventy feet and two of eighty-four feet, and the probable expense was estimated at twenty-five thousand pounds. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the return of the grand jury was approved by the court.

Notwithstanding this encouragement from the grand jury and the court, the county commissioners would appear to have been indifferent to the matter, and in 1806 a complaint was made to court, representing that the stone-work was suffering from neglect; and then again the grand jury recommended a stone bridge. For six years afterward this enterprise lay in idleness. What was the difficulty in the way? Who can imagine? On February 22, 1812, an act was passed authorizing the county commissioners to build a stone bridge and charge toll, and providing that, when the principal invested in its construction was realized from the tolls, it should be declared free. But still the matter halted. Another act was passed on February 21, 1814, which modified the previous act, by giving the commissioners the power to build either a stone or wooden bridge. This was a fortunate modification, not so much for the bridge as for the people. The delegation of discretionary power to the commissioners apparently won them over to the improvement, and they at once ordered the bridge to be erected—not of stone, for thereby they would have favored the wishes of the people and carried out the recommendations of the grand jury, but of wood. The bridge was so far completed as to be passable in December, 1815; and it was finished in 1818. The first passage over it was made by Coleman's stage-coach on December 20, 1815. Many persons were present to witness the occurrence, and they demonstrated their joy by loud applause. Well may we ask, What stood in the way of this important, much demanded improvement for nearly twenty years? Was it the stone which is typical in so many respects and hangs about so many necks to prevent the accomplishment of noble purposes? or was it the ferry-boat under the control of a politician? And such was the exertion, and so long was the period to obtain the "Harrisburg Bridge," the first public improvement of the town beyond the court house and prison! The bridge was six hundred feet long, three spans of two hundred feet each, covered by a roof. The builders were Wernweg & Johnston. They began in March, 1814. The contract price was thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Their workmanship was highly complimented. John Weldy was appointed as the first toll collector. The rates of toll were as follows:

Foot-way	1c
Every 20 sheep	6c
" " swine	10c
" " cattle	20c
" horse or mule	4c
Horse and rider	6c
Sulky, &c., with 2 wheels and 1 horse	12½c
Carriage and 2 horses	25c
" " 4 "	37½c
Stage-coach and 2 horses	20c
" " 4 "	30c
Sleigh and each horse	6c
Draft sleigh and horse	5c
Wagon or cart horse	6c

The subject of a "Free Bridge" was agitated as early as 1821, just three years after the bridge was completed. This related more particularly to persons. To accomplish this object, a petition was presented to the Legislature in February, 1821.

In February, 1846, petitions were presented to the Legislature "to declare the Harrisburg bridge free," setting forth that the bridge cost $50,438.15, and that the act under which it was built required it to become free whenever the toll collected amounted to the cost of its construction.

At August sessions, 1848, a petition was presented to court, representing that the tolls received from the bridge, excluding the pay to toll gatherers, amounted to $52,439.89, and that the expenditure amounted to $50,438.15, wherefore the petitioners asked the court to declare the bridge free. The county commissioners objected to the proceedings, and replied to the petition that the income had not amounted to the expense by $28,065.50, submitting the following statement as to the cost:

Expense of abutments and piers, $20,510.25;

payment to Osborne, first contractor, $8833.42; payment to Warnweck & Nathans, builders, $49,297.94; repairs from 1836 to 1848, $1863.97; total, $80,505.58.

And they also alleged that, by reason of the balance still due, the bridge would not be free for fifteen years to come.

The subject was agitated for over thirty years afterward. The county bridges—Harrisburg, Lancaster and Poplar Neck—were not declared free till 1883. This great step forward was obtained through the instrumentality of the City Councils[1] of Reading—an earnest and successful application in this behalf having been made to court, upon the representation that the tolls received exceeded the cost of erecting and maintaining them, and the judge having decided that the bridges must be declared free under the legislation which authorized their erection. The adjudication was made on March 28, 1883.

In 1884 it was demolished by the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, and this company erected in its stead a superior iron bridge at an expense exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. The county commissioners appropriated thirty-three thousand dollars toward the cost. The new bridge became a necessity, owing to the railroad improvements along the river.

Hamburg Bridge.—Across the Schuylkill River, at a point several miles south of the Blue Mountain, there was a prominent ford—having been the direct course from Harris' ferry, on the Susquehanna River, to Easton, on the Delaware River. After the vicinity became considerably settled the ferry-boat was introduced, which continued in use till the substitution of a bridge, in 1828.

During the progress of the "Penn Street Bridge," at Reading, the subject of a bridge was discussed at Hamburg, and the spirit created thereby was sufficient to result in the passage of an act of Assembly on March 19, 1816, for its erection. The act authorized the formation of a corporation for this purpose, with power to issue four hundred shares of stock, of the par value of twenty-five dollars; but no practical results flowed from this first effort. Eleven years afterward (April 14, 1827) an act was passed appropriating six thousand dollars from the State for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill, near Hamburg, on the State road from Jonestown (Lebanon County) to Northampton County. The bridge was erected during the following year by the commissioners of the county, and confirmed by the court on January 12, 1829. It has been maintained by the county since. Toll was charged till December, 1883, when it was made a free bridge.

Lancaster Bridge.—The county commissioners were authorized, by an act of Assembly passed April 23, 1829, to erect a bridge over the river at Gerber's ferry, on the road from Reading to Lancaster. They entered into a contract, on the 20th of February, 1830, with Schuyler & Fletcher for the construction of this bridge of wood, with roof and sides, on stone abutments, at ten thousand dollars. It was finished in 1831. Its length was three hundred and fifty-two feet—two spans, each one hundred and seventy-six feet. This was the second bridge erected across the Schuylkill. The ferry at this point was owned previously by John Strohecker, after whom it was called "Strohecker's Ferry." He sold it to John Gerber, and thence it took the name of "Gerber's Ferry." This bridge has been known since as the "Lancaster Bridge."

In January, 1838, a part of the bridge was swept away by a high freshet, and in 1850 two spans were swept away by the great freshet. In the freshet of 1869 the eastern half was washed away.

In 1876 (July 9th) the bridge was destroyed by fire—the act of young incendiaries. Shortly before there were loud complaints about its insecurity and darkness and its unpleasant condition on account of dust. The county commissioners caused a fine iron bridge to be erected in its stead, having been opened to travel on January 2, 1877. It was the first large iron bridge-structure erected in the county. It was declared free of toll in 1883.

Poplar Neck Bridge.—Immediately after the completion of the "Lancaster Bridge," the

[1] Councils gave A. K. Stauffer, Esq., a vote of thanks for his efforts and public spirit in this proceeding.

Legislature authorized the erection of a county toll-bridge across the river at "Poplar Neck," about four miles below Reading. The act was passed on the 31st of January, 1832, and the following commissioners were named in it: Peter Kline, Jr., Greenwich; John Miller, Albany; John Rutter, Colebrookdale; Daniel Eyster, Pike; Jacob Bauman, Earl; and Henry Keely, Douglass.

These commissioners acted in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them, reported that the bridge was necessary and the county commissioners accordingly built the same during 1832 and 1833. It has been maintained till now by the county. Toll was exacted till the county bridges were declared free, in 1883.

At this place a ferry had been conducted for many years before 1832. It was known as "Lewis' Ferry." In 1816 a company was authorized to be organized, and certain commissioners were then appointed to construct a bridge across the Schuylkill at this point; but the spirit for this improvement was suffered to pass away, and the people of that vicinity did not secure a bridge for sixteen years afterward, when it was erected for them by the county.

PRIVATE BRIDGES.

The following private bridges were erected across the Schuylkill by private individuals or stock companies specially incorporated and authorized for that purpose:

North of Reading.	*South of Reading.*
Bell's.	Birdsboro'.
Kissinger's.	Monocacy.
Leiss'.	Douglassville.
Stoudt's Ferry.	
Althouse's.	
Mohr's.	
Windsor Haven.	

BELL'S BRIDGE.—In 1822, Samuel Bell was authorized to erect a substantial bridge across the Schuylkill near his fording-place, opposite the road known by the name of Lardner's Lane, provided that he finish the same within five years. He commenced its erection, but was prevented from completing it on account of the prevailing sickness in the neighborhood, which had been occasioned by the construction of the Schuylkill Canal near the bank of the river. The act was revived, as if the bridge had been built and completed within the time limited. Subsequently, in 1833, commissioners were appointed to form a stock company for the purpose of erecting this bridge "near to Bell's Mill." They were, Anthony Bickel, William Eckert, Samuel Bell and William Lash, of Reading, and Abraham Kissinger, Daniel Deppen, Michael K. Boyer, Hiram Kalbach and Jacob Conrad, of Bern township. This point was at the mouth of the Tulpehocken Creek. The bridge, as contemplated, was not finished; but Mr. Bell succeeded in extending a common bridge across the river with movable planks chained to the cross-beams. It was in use till the great freshet of 1850, when it was swept away, leaving only the abutments to indicate its existence.

"KISSINGER'S"—THE FIRST BRIDGE.—The "Harrisburg Bridge" was first suggested and steps towards its erection first taken in 1795; but it was not completed till the lapse of twenty-two years. Different enterprises were instituted and finished in this time. Among them was a bridge across the river farther north, erected by Ulrich Kissinger in 1810. It would seem that he wasted no time in completing this improvement; and, by his promptness and energy, he became the builder and owner of the *first bridge* which spanned the river in the county.

Ulrich Kissinger was authorized by act passed February 12, 1810, "to erect a toll-bridge over the Schuylkill River at his mill where the road from Reading to Sunbury through Bern township crosses the river." This was at the place where the "Kissinger Bridge" is now situated, over a mile above the "Harrisburg Bridge." The bridge was then built of chains in two spans. Its length was about three hundred feet. It took its name after the projector and owner, and it has been since known by this name. About 1830 this "chain bridge" was removed and a wooden bridge, with roof and sides, substituted. This was swept away by the freshet of 1850. A new bridge, of same style, with one span, two hundred feet long, was built in 1851. This is still standing. It is a private toll-bridge.

Leiss' Bridge.—In 1833 David Bright, David Gehr, John Stauch and Henry Hahn, of Reading; Adam Leiss, of Alsace township; and Jacob Ebling, Jacob Kline, William Hain and Philip Fox, of Bern township, were appointed to form a stock company for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the Schuylkill, near Leiss' mill. The necessary stock was raised, and a covered wooden bridge was erected, within a year, at the place designated, and it has been successfully maintained as a private toll-bridge from that time till now. It is situated about five miles above Reading.

Stoudt's Ferry Bridge.—The following commissioners—Jacob Stoudt, Samuel Moser, Jacob Leinbach, Abraham Koenig, Daniel Aulenbach, John Koenig, Abraham Rieser, Abraham B. Tobias, George Maurer, George Medler, Reuben Herbine, Abraham Herbine, John Zacharias, John Zacharias, Jr., Jonathan Koenig, Jonas Shalter, Samuel Mengle, George Shalter, George Fox, William Dunkle, Jacob Kalbach, Adam W. Kaufman, Dr. D. L. Beaver, Peres Hehn, Jacob S. Ebling, Jacob Ahrens, Dr. J. H. Spatz and Jonathan Bittner—were appointed, by an act passed in 1850, for the purpose of erecting a toll-bridge across the Schuylkill, at the place where there was, and had been for many years, a ferry, known as Stoudt's Ferry. The bridge was to be begun in two years and finished in five years; but, it not having been erected in the time limited, a second act was passed in 1855. The necessary stock was subscribed, and the bridge company was formed in the latter part of 1856, when operations for the construction of a covered wooden bridge were begun. The bridge was finished in July, 1857. It has been maintained since as a toll-bridge. A ferry had been in use here for thirty years to convey boat-teams from the one side of the river to the other.

Althouse's Bridge.—In 1834 John Althouse, Adam Reber, Benjamin Parvin, Jacob S. Ebling, John Ginger, of Maiden-creek township, and Abraham Reeser, Jacob Orange, Jacob Kauffman and John Potteiger, of Bern township, were appointed commissioners to form a bridge company and erect a bridge across the Schuylkill, at or near Althouse's, about eleven miles above Reading (now Leesport). The bridge was erected in 1835. From that time till January, 1886, it was continued as a private toll-bridge, and then, upon proceedings of appraisement, it was taken by the county and declared a free county bridge.

Mohr's Bridge (Mohrsville).—In 1836 the following commissioners, citizens of Berks County—John Gernand, George Loose, John H. Mohr, Peter Addams, Isaac Addams, Geo. Haag, Jacob Kline, Jacob D. Klein, John Kauffman, Christopher Klein, Jacob Yoder, John Yoder, Philip Schneider, John Snyder, Jacob Philips, Philip Kline, Daniel Guldin and Valentine Wagner—were appointed to form a stock company for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the Schuylkill, at or near Mohr's tavern. It was constructed in 1837, and maintained as a private toll-bridge till 1886, when it was appropriated by the county and set apart as a free county bridge.

Windsor Haven Bridge (Shoemakersville).—In 1842 James Reber and Joshua Reber were authorized to construct a toll-bridge over the Schuylkill, at or near Windsor Haven. Subsequently, in 1849, commissioners were appointed to form a stock company for this purpose. They were Benjamin Seidel, John Kirshner, Solomon Seidel, William Madare, Samuel Hoffman, David Moll, Daniel Unger, Charles Egolf, John Shappel, John Heckman, Solomon H. Lesher, Jacob Boyer, Isaac Deturk, Elijah Weidman, George K. Haag, Samuel Stepp, William Merwine, Daniel Christ, Joseph Seidel, David Keim, John Schlappig, Samuel Keim, Benneville Unger.

The bridge was erected in 1862, and maintained by this company as a private toll-bridge till 1886, when it was taken by the county and declared a free bridge.

Birdsboro' Bridge.—A covered wooden bridge was erected across the Schuylkill at Birdsboro' during the years 1844–45. The nearest bridge to this point across the Schuylkill was at Douglassville, three miles down the river, and at Poplar Neck, six miles up the river. A company was incorporated for this purpose by act of Assembly passed March 16, 1844, and

therein the following commissioners were named for its organization and management: Levi B. Smith, James Everhart, David Smith, Jeremiah B. Kerns, Isaac Christman, Jacob Pyle, Edward Brooke. This bridge has been since maintained as a private toll-bridge.

Monocacy Bridge.—In 1866 the Monocacy Bridge Company was incorporated to erect a bridge across the Schuylkill, near Monocacy Furnace, at the village of Mount Airy, and the following commissioners were appointed to raise the necessary subscriptions of stock and organize said company: Benjamin B. Thomas, Chas. M. Clingan, Charles F. Norton, Thomas T. Iaeger, Michael Lynch, J. F. Gulden, Hiram Ludwig, Jeremiah Weaver, Morris Hacker.

The company succeeded in erecting an iron bridge during the years 1870–71. It has been maintained as a private toll-bridge since.

Douglassville Bridge.—In 1832 a bridge was authorized to be erected over the Schuylkill River, between the "Black Horse" and "White Horse" taverns, in Amity township, and for this purpose a company was incorporated and six commissioners—prominent and influential citizens of the county—were appointed,—George Douglass, Frederick Linderman, Clement Brook, John P. Rutter, Jacob S. Spang and John Bertolet. Sufficient stock was taken and a covered wooden bridge was erected shortly afterward at the point designated. And this bridge was successfully maintained as a private toll-bridge till 1885, when it was declared a free county bridge, upon the earnest application of citizens of Amity, Douglass and Union townships for that purpose.

Exeter Bridge.—In 1866 a company was incorporated for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the Schuylkill, near Exeter Station, and the following commissioners were appointed for the organization of the company: Henry Thompson, Daniel Reed, William E. Schlemm, Washington S. Kissinger, Reuben B. Seidle, Isaac Moore, Gottlieb Moyer, John Kupf, Simon Seyfert, J. P. Althouse, Amos W. Potteiger, Martin Dankle, George W. Bruckman.

A bridge was much needed at this point—the nearest bridge across the Schuylkill being at Birdsboro', four miles below, and at Poplar Neck, several miles above, and the inhabitants suffered much inconvenience without it. Twenty years have elapsed, but this bridge remains to be constructed. It was the second bridge company incorporated in the county, and in the same section of territory, which failed to accomplish its purpose, notwithstanding the improvement was a necessary one for that section of the county. A county bridge was applied for at "Medlar's Ford," across the Schuylkill, seven miles above Reading, and an act was passed in 1832, but it was repealed in the following year. The "Exeter Ford" is still used.

Railroad Bridges.—A number of handsome and substantial bridges have been erected across the river by the several railroad companies operated in the county. They are—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Tuckerton—high arch, built of stone.

Lebanon Valley Railroad—within limits of Reading, built of iron.

Berks County Railroad (now Schuylkill and Lehigh)—three; one at and two below Reading, built of wood.

Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad—five; one above, another at, and three below Reading, built of iron.

There are now altogether twenty-three bridges which span the river within the limits of the county.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

Indian Paths.—There were paths through this section of country long before Reading was laid out. The "Schuylkill Ford" was a central point for the Indians. Nature would seem to have selected the site for the town rather than the Penns. Accessible water may have induced the Penns to select it; but Nature—the great index to many things, which so strangely remain hidden from our perception till revealed to us by time and experience—formed the ford that became the terminus of different roads. And naturally the confluence of these roads directed the tendency to formulate a town. Roads make a town. Its success is dependent upon them. They anteceded the railroad centre as a sure means towards the rapid development of a community.

Tulpehocken Road.—The earliest men-

tion of a road through this region of country is the road which was marked out in 1687, from the Delaware at Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, by way of this ford.[1] It was known for many years as the "Tulpehocken road." In 1768 a road was regularly laid out from Reading, to the Susquehanna, at "Fort Augusta," by way of Middletown (now Womelsdorf) and Rehrer's Tavern (now Rehrersburg), over the Blue and Broad Mountains, in pursuance of a petition from a considerable number of inhabitants of Berks County, presented on 30th of January, 1768. The report was presented to the Executive Council on 19th January, 1769. The roads began "at the east end of Penn Street, in the town of Reading, and extended through the same to the banks of the river Schuylkill, west three hundred and forty six perches; thence south eighty-seven degrees west thirty-three perches across said river; thence four courses westwardly with a total distance of fourteen hundred and fifty-seven perches to Sinking Spring Town; thence by fifteen courses, generally westwardly, a total distance of twenty-eight hundred and fourteen perches to Second Street, in Middletown [now Womelsdorf]; thence across the Tulpehocken Creek and by way of John Rice's tavern and Nicholas Kinser's, northwestwardly to Godfried Rehrer's tavern [now Rehrersburg], and thence by way of Henry Derr's house to Fort Henry, and over the Kittanning Mountain, etc., in a northwestwardly course to Fort Augusta." The commissioners appointed to lay out the road were Jonas Seely, John Patton, Frederick Weiser, Benjamin Spycker, Christian Laur, Thomas Jones, Jr., James Scull, Mark Bird, Henry Christ.

Fifty years afterward this road from Reading to Middletown, and thence westwardly to and through Dauphin County, became a turnpike, a company for this purpose having been incorporated in 1805, under the name of "Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company." The commissioners from Berks County were Joseph Hiester, Peter Frailey, John Keim, Sr., of Reading, John Huy, George Ege, Conrad Stauch, Christian Lower.

The turnpike was, however, not then begun. The "Harrisburg Bridge" was under a cloud at the time, and possibly threw a "cold wave" over the commissioners. Their ardor was chilled by some means. Ten years afterward the two seemed to move together, and they were completed about the same time. The turnpike was commenced in 1816, just after the bridge was passable, and finished in 1817; and it has been maintained successfully till now, a period exceeding seventy years.

The Assembly of the State had anticipated this turnpike by certain proceedings thirty years before, for in the Assembly on September 15, 1783, a committee in their report recommended the following resolutions:

"To view the different roads leading from Susquehanna to Reading and Philadelphia, and point out the most practicable mode of improving and repairing the same, and to consider the most probable way of opening a communication between the rivers Susquehanna and Schuylkill, and to form estimates of the expenses to carry the above designs into execution and to report their proceedings with all possible expedition to the next House of Assembly."

And on September 20th the House appointed David Rittenhouse, Thomas Hutchins and Nathan Sellers to carry out the resolutions. I could not find any subsequent proceedings in the matter.

MAIDEN-CREEK ROAD.—A road was surveyed by Samuel Lightfoot in 1745, from Francis Parvin's mill, near the mouth of the Maiden-creek, southwardly to the ford (where Reading now is), in almost a straight line about six miles in length, and confirmed in June, 1745.[2] In 1753 it was regularly laid out from Reading northwardly, and extended to Easton by commissioners from Berks and Northampton Counties, appointed by

[1] Penn mentions it in his proposal of 1683 for a second settlement, which was to be made at a point on the Susquehanna, now Harrisburg.

[2] Misc. MSS. on Berks County with Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "Crossing Creek, a branch of Tulpehocken, is mentioned on this draft, also "Flying Hill," three miles below Reading.

the Executive Council at Philadelphia.[1] The commissioners from Berks County were Francis Parvin, James Boone, Jacob Levan, Joseph Penrose, Benjamin Lightfoot, Sebastian Zimmerman.

A turnpike was constructed on this road from Callowhill Street, in the borough, over the "longhill"[2] to the mouth of the Maiden-creek, and thence northwardly, by way of Hamburg, "Schuylkill Gap" and "Sharp Mountain Gap," and northwestwardly over Broad Mountain, by way of a point now Ashland, to Sunbury. A company for this purpose was incorporated in 1805 to be called "Centre Turnpike Company." The turnpike was completed before 1812. The commissioners from Berks County were Joseph Hiester and James May, of Reading, and Jacob Toppell, of Hamburg. The turnpike was conducted and tolls were exacted till 1884, when it was abandoned, such a conclusion of a great franchise not resulting till the road was declared a nuisance for want of repairs.

Oley Road.—In September, 1727, a petition was presented to the court at Philadelphia for a road to extend from the "Lutheran Meeting House" at the Tulpehocken[3] to the High road at the "Quaker Meeting House,"[4] near George Boone's mill in Oley. Eight years afterwards[5] the court appointed Mordecai Lincoln, Marcus Hulings, James Thompson, Peter Robeson, Benjamin Boon, Thomas Potts to lay out this road from the high road eastwardly to the Schuylkill ford. They reported a road at June sessions, 1736, which began at the ford; thence south 80 degrees east 80 perches; south 75 degrees east 800 perches; south 70 degrees east 420 perches, etc.; onward in almost a direct line eastwardly to a road called the "King's Highway." Its eastern terminus was at a point now Amityville. This was the road to Philadelphia for many years, till changed by a road[6] from a point near the "Black Bear Inn," by way of Bishop's Hill, to a point near Molatton church, now at Douglassville. In 1810 a turnpike was authorized to be constructed on this road from Reading, by way of "White Horse tavern" and Pottsgrove, to Perkiomen Mills, at Perkiomen Creek. In 1811, commissioners were named, those from Berks County having been George Douglass, Matthew Brooke, John Brower, Conrad Fegar, Lewis Reese.

They immediately commenced its construction and completed it in four years at an average cost of seven thousand dollars per mile.[7]

The road from the "Old Philadelphia road," near *Schwartzwald Church*, to the King's Highway (Pleasantville to Amityville) was laid out and confirmed in 1755. The "Oley Turnpike" is constructed on this road from Jacksonwald eastward. The company for this superior, well-kept turnpike was incorporated in 1862. The road extends from "Black Bear Inn" to Pleasantville, ten miles. The total cost was fifty thousand dollars. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock were William Herbst, George S. Yoder, Enoch E. Griesemer, Peter D. Griesemer, Wellington B. Griesemer, John Snyder, Amos Ritter.

Schuylkill Road.—A road was ordered by the court of Lancaster County in 1750 to be laid out from the Chester County line, in Caer-

[1] The petition for this road was presented in Council on 21st of May, 1753. It was signed by the following prominent men of the county, who represented that "the roads now commonly used were not laid out by any authority, either from this Board or from the respective Courts of the said counties [Northampton and Berks], and they are often diverting and obstructed and rendered almost impassable:"

Conrad Weiser, Thomas Craig, Henry Harding, Jonas Seely, James Read, John Jones, Jasper Scull, Thomas Armstrong, Benj. Lightfoot, Hosea Heyman, Jacob Levan, William Parsons, Wm. Craig, Hon. Wilson, Peter Haws, Conrad Bower, John Hutton, James Biddle, Richard Rigg, Yost Heinrich, Sesmans Huse, Lewis Gordon, Theobald Baum, Merrick Starr, James Starr, Lyon Nathan, George Beale, Isaac Levan, Peter Weitner, Abraham Crosius, Peter Weiser. — 2 Penna. Arch., 98-99.

[2] The northern part of this hill is now occupied by the "Charles Evans Cemetery."

[3] Situate a short distance east of a point now Stouchsburg.

[4] At the township line between Oley (now Exeter) and Amity.

[5] May sessions, 1735.

[6] Supposed about 1790. In "Road-Book" of county records it is called "New Philadelphia road," in 1797.

[7] The highest point in the entire pike from Perkiomen Creek to Reading is near the seven-mile stone, in Exeter township.

narvon township, in a northwestwardly direction to Reading. It was surveyed by George Boone, and reported in 1751. This is supposed to be the road from Warwick Furnace, by way of "Plow tavern" and "Green Tree tavern," through Caernarvon, Robeson and Cumru townships and along the western bank of the Schuylkill, "to the Tulpehocken road opposite Reading." It was twelve and a half miles in length.

OTHER ROADS.—"Neversink road," from Reading southwardly to "Flying Hill," in 1753.

"Alsace Church road," from Reading northwardly through Alsace township, in 1753.

"Lancaster road," from Reading southwestwardly through Cumru township, in 1762.

"Bern road," from Reading northwestwardly over the Schuylkill at point now occupied by Kissinger's bridge, through Bern township, in 1772.

"Alsace road," from Reading northeastwardly through Alsace township into Oley township to a point in the "King's Highway" (supposed to be near Friedensburg, and now called the "Friedensburg road") in 1776.

Numerous other public roads have been laid out round-about Reading. The prominent highways distant from Reading are mentioned in the several sections into which I have divided the county.



PLAN OF ROADS TO READING.

The accompanying plan will indicate in a general way how the prominent roads extended from Reading during its earlier history. And these have continued to be the great roads for travel till now.

In 1822 the State held subscriptions of stock in the three turnpike companies, as follows:

Berks and Dauphin $29,000 (individual subscription $63,905); Centre, $80,000 (individual subscription $62,000); Perkiomen, $53,000 (individual subscription $133,000). Length reported: 1, 34 miles; 2, 75 miles; 3, 28¾ miles.

STAGES.

FIRST STAGES.—The first public conveyance at Reading was a two-horse coach. It was instituted by Martin Hausman in 1789[1] and traveled weekly between Reading and Philadelphia for the transportation of passengers and letters. The distance was about fifty-one miles, and the passage was made in two days. The fare was two dollars, and letter carriage three pence. During this year he transferred the established business to Alexander Eisenbeis. After operating it two years, Eisenbeis sold it to William Coleman, and from this time onward, for nearly seventy years, without intermission, the Coleman family were prominent throughout Eastern Pennsylvania for their connection with this great enterprise.

COLEMAN LINES.—Soon after Coleman had obtained the possession of this stage-line he extended it westwardly, by way of Womelsdorf and Lebanon, to Harrisburg, and northwardly, by way of Hamburg, Orwigsburg, Sharp Mountain Gap and over the Broad Mountain, to Sunbury.[2] In 1818 the stages ran twice a week from Philadelphia to Sunbury. They left Philadelphia on Tuesdays and Saturdays at three A.M.; arrived at Reading at five P.M., and lodged at Hamburg on the same days; and on the following mornings left at three A.M. and arrived at Sunbury on the succeeding days at ten A.M. And

[1] The first coach in New England began its trips in 1744. The first stage-line between New York and Philadelphia then the two most populous cities in the colonies—was established in 1756. The trip was made in three days.

When the Revolution came, most of these public conveyances ceased to run. And they did not take the road till the return of peace. Many years elapsed before the traffic over the highways became at all considerable.

[2] Daniel Lehn ran a line from Reading to Sunbury and return, bi-weekly for a time.

they ran thrice a week from Philadelphia[1] to Harrisburg[1]—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—leaving Philadelphia at four A.M., lodging at Reading and arriving at Harrisburg the next evening. The same order was observed in returning. The length of the respective lines over the turnpikes to the south, west and north was as follows: Reading to Philadelphia, fifty-one miles; Reading to Harrisburg, fifty-three miles; Reading to Sunbury, seventy-seven miles.

In 1820 William Coleman died. His widow carried on the stage-lines till May 21, 1821, when the sons, John and Nicholas, purchased and conducted them. They then advertised the following schedule:

"Leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M.; arrive at Reading at 3 P.M. (a gain of two hours), and lodge at Womelsdorf, proceeding next morning to Harrisburg; and in returning leave Harrisburg on same days at 11 A.M., lodge at Womelsdorf, start next day at 4 A.M., breakfast at Reading and arrive at Philadelphia in the evening. Through fare was $7; to Reading from either place, $3.50. From Philadelphia to Sunbury, leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M.; and returning, leave Sunbury Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A.M. Hamburg was the lodging-place on the way. Fare, $8; way passengers, seven cents a mile.

In 1823 they ran weekly stages to the southwest to Lancaster, over a natural road, in length thirty-two miles, and to the northeast to Easton, over a natural road, in length fifty miles.

In 1825 Colder & Wilson ran the "Mail-Stage" between Reading and Harrisburg three times a week, leaving Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at five A.M., and arriving at Harrisburg at five P.M.; and on return leaving Harrisburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at five A.M. and arriving at five P.M. The passenger fare was 50 cents to Womelsdorf; $1 to Lebanon and $2 to Harrisburg.

Stage Combination.—In 1826 a combination was made between the Colemans, Jacob Peters and Colder & Co. to run a daily line of stages between Philadelphia and Harrisburg *via* Reading. The arrangement began June 27, 1826. The stages left Philadelphia daily, except Monday, at four A.M., dined at Reading, lodged at Lebanon, and proceeded to Harrisburg next morning. Returning, they left Harrisburg daily, except Tuesday, in afternoon, lodged at Lebanon, took breakfast at Reading next morning and arrived in Philadelphia at eight P.M. Through fare, $6; to Reading, $3.

From the beginning till 1826 the stage-coach in use was called a "steamboat," an uncovered wagon capable of holding twenty passengers. It was manufactured at Lancaster by Sleighmaker & Co. Then a sharp competition arose in this business between three lines; first, the "Old Line," or Coleman's, which conveyed the mails; second, Reeside & Platt's; and third, Miltimore & Mintzer's.[2] This was in 1827.[3] A new and improved stage-coach was introduced as a consequence, called the "Troy Coach." It held eleven passengers with room for five and more on top.

In 1830 the competition was full of life. The rates were reduced one-half. But the "Old Line" forced the others to withdraw. Its mail contracts were a great support and enabled it to bear the pressure. It carried a hundred horses always on hand to supply the lines with motive-power under any emergency.

Decline of Stages.—The stage business continued active and profitable in the several directions from Reading till the introduction of the railways, when it was discontinued. The stage-coach could not compete with the railroad train, or horse-power with steam-power. And in this respect, as in others, the fittest and strongest survived. The discontinuance on the several lines was as follows: From Philadelphia, 1838; from Pottsville, 1842; from Harrisburg, 1858; from Allentown, 1859.

A daily line of stages on the road to Lancaster was begun on June 15, 1848, and this continued in successful operation till the construction of the Columbia Railroad, in 1864.

Stages still run in different directions from

[1] Left Philadelphia, at Swan Tavern, on Race Street, between Third and Fourth; and left Harrisburg at Buehler's Tavern.

[2] This firm was composed of John N. Miltimore and George M. Keim, of Reading; John F. Smith, of Philadelphia; and William Mintzer, of Pottstown.

[3] Soon afterward John Coleman died, and Nicholas, his brother, obtained and continued sole control of the stage business till shortly before his death, in 1857.

Reading and carry passengers, merchandise and mail. The lines extend to (1) Bernville and Millersburg, (2) Adamstown, (3) Friedensburg and Pikeville, (4) Oley Pike to Pleasantville and Shanesville.

A line of mail-stages was conducted for a time by Conrad Stauch from Womelsdorf *via* Rehrersburg and Millersburg to Pine Grove, leaving Womelsdorf three times a week, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and returning from Pine Grove Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Through fare was $1.25.

CANALS.

The great internal improvements in this country were projected in Pennsylvania. The enterprise of her early citizens directed the first public attention to the establishment of canals and turnpikes for convenient transportation. In 1690 William Penn suggested the idea of connecting the Susquehanna and Schuylkill by means of a canal, but it was not acted upon. Seventy years afterward this idea was again considered, and then a survey was made by David Rittenhouse and others. A course was marked out for a canal between these two rivers; but nearly seventy years more elapsed before the great scheme was realized and put into practical and successful operation.

Union Canal.—In 1791 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act incorporating the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company for the purpose of connecting the two rivers by a canal, and facilitating traffic thereby from the one to the other; and in 1792 another company was chartered, under the name of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, for the purpose of extending a canal from the eastern terminus of the canal mentioned at Reading, along the Schuylkill to the Delaware at Philadelphia. These canals were to be part of a great scheme conceived by an association of enterprising individuals in order to promote internal improvements, whereby Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were to be connected by water communication. But these creatures of the law would appear to have received little life from the Legislature and their projectors, because they accomplished nothing in the nature of a practical improvement.

On April 2, 1811, the Legislature passed an act to incorporate "The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania." The name was chosen because the new corporation was really a union of the old Schuylkill and Susquehanna and the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Companies. The preamble recited that those corporations had made strenuous efforts to carry out the objects of their charters, but had failed. They were, therefore, dissolved, and a new company was formed by the stockholders of the old corporations, whose relative rights were adjusted in a new distribution of the capital. The managers went to work with hope, but not with vigor. They had trouble because their capital was insufficient, and were waiting the slow profits which came through the grants of lottery privileges. Seventeen years had gone by before the canal was finished. It was announced on the 1st of January, 1828, that the work was completed, but it was nearly three months afterward before it was used. The first canal-boat that went west was the "Fair Trader," Captain Smith, which left Philadelphia on the 20th of March of that year, by way of the Schuylkill Navigation to Reading, and thence by the Union Canal to Middletown, arriving at the latter place on the 23d. The event was duly celebrated at Middletown. There were seventeen Union Canal boats in service in July, 1828, and over two hundred were in operation before the end of that year.

The length of the canal is 79½ miles, with 91 locks, 8 basins, 93 bridges, 16 dams and 17 aqueducts. From the summit (four miles east of Lebanon) to the mouth of Tulpehocken Creek the distance is 37 miles. This section of the canal is 26 feet wide at bottom, and 36 feet at water surface; depth of water, 4 feet, and width of towing path, 10 feet. The number of locks required to overcome the fall of 310 feet is 52. The locks are faced with dressed sandstone; chambers 8½ feet wide and 75 feet long; and lifts vary from 5 to 8 feet. About 1855 the locks were enlarged to correspond with the locks of the Pennsylvania Canal—first from Pine Grove westwardly to Middletown, and after-

ward from the Swatara eastwardly to Reading.

The success of this canal was dependent upon the construction of a similar canal along the Schuylkill, in order to encourage traffic from Susquehanna to Philadelphia by way of Reading. A company had been chartered in 1815 for this purpose, which then began the improvement desired, and finished it in 1825.

In 1830 the canal was extended along the western bank of the Schuylkill, three miles below Reading, to the "Little Dam," having its outlet in the "Big Dam," about a thousand feet below. But this portion was washed so badly by the freshet of 1850 that it was rendered useless, and connection was altogether made with the Schuylkill Canal at a lock near the Harrisburg Bridge.[1]

In order to form an idea of the extent and growth of the business over this canal, soon after it was completed, the following statistics are presented:

For the week ending May 27, 1831, eighty boats passed Reading going down, forty-five being loaded with lumber and coal, and the others with flour, whiskey, castings, etc.; and sixty passed going up, seventeen of which were loaded with merchandise.

For the week ending June 14, 1835, one hundred and twenty five loaded boats passed down, and one hundred and twelve loaded boats passed up.

Some years afterward the tonnage and tolls were as follows,—

	Tons.	Tolls rec'd.
1847	139,256	$91,356
1848	153,222	95,953
1849	148,332	86,800

Lottery Privileges.— The amount of money raised in the course of the prosecution of the canal work between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers was enormous, not so much from the actual cost of the improvements as in the wasteful way in which the money was raised, and the amount taken from the community which did no good to the enterprise. The capital of the two companies, which were afterward united, was believed to be insufficient for the execution of the work, and the Legislature, in order, as it was supposed, to assist them, granted them power to raise money "by way of lottery." The whole amount specified in the grant was $400,000, of which the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Company was to have two-thirds, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company one-third. This act was passed April 17, 1795, and under it the companies began, shortly afterward, to exercise the privilege of issuing lottery tickets. This power was exercised for fifteen years, with small profit. Till 1810 the companies had realized about $60,000 from the lottery, a sum wholly insufficient for their purposes. They complained that their affairs had "fallen into disorder and embarrassment; that they were covered with reproach and ridicule," and that the public confidence was impaired in their efforts. This led to the union of the two corporations in 1811. In the act, the lottery grant privileges were renewed; and, as the company had not made much by their own management, they were empowered to sell or assign their lottery rights to any persons whom they might select. The company leased out the lottery privileges to various lessees or managers. Under this arrangement and in the course of years the lotteries became very successful. The managers took in large amounts of money, but the Canal Company did not have much added to their funds. A report made to the Legislature states that the lottery managers made many millions, while the Union Canal Company got but $269,210.40. There was high dispute about the business, great scandal and much bad blood.

The act of Assembly for the suppression of lotteries in Pennsylvania on and after the 1st of March, 1833, declared that the lottery rights of the company were exhausted, and prohibited the sale of lottery tickets of any kind after Dec. 31st of that year. But, as a compensation for the privileges which were taken away from the company, the Governor was authorized to subscribe for 1000 shares of the stock on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. The lotteries of the Union Canal Company were drawn at stated periods from the gallery of the stairs in the

[1] At this point the company had constructed, about 1828, a dam called "Union Dam" (commonly known as the Lotz's Dam), for the purpose of forming a connection with the Schuylkill Canal; and this was the only connection till 1855, when the canal was extended to a point opposite "Jackson's Lock," at the foot of Sixth Street, where connection was afterward made.

tower of the State-House, which led to the upper chambers. After the Arcade was finished, in 1827, they were drawn from the gallery in front of the second-story offices, in the east avenue. Hundreds of persons attended these drawings.

The canal was supposed to be the only possible means of conveyance, except by the common road, long after all the companies connected with the navigation of the Schuylkill were chartered. The Columbia Railroad, under the management of the State, began to be a rival of the Union Canal in bringing produce and passengers from the Susquehanna as soon as it was finished. The movement for its establishment commenced in 1826, when a company was incorporated to build a railroad from Lancaster and Columbia to Philadelphia. The plan not proving successful, in 1828 the State of Pennsylvania authorized a survey, and followed it up in after-years by appropriations, under which the work was carried on. The road was finished to Lancaster in April, 1834, and opened through to Columbia in the summer of 1835. Just as soon as this means of transportation was finished the Union Canal Company lost a large share of its business and prospects. The railroad offered a shorter route and quicker method of communication between the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. The opening of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, from Reading, to Harrisburg, in 1857, through the same section of territory, proved the final and crushing blow to the Union Canal Company. From that time onward it began to decline more and more. It has not been in full operation for some years; in fact, the traffic upon it declined soon after its enlargement, owing to the competition referred to and the disuse of the Pennsylvania canals.

SCHUYLKILL CANAL.—*Incorporation of Company.*—The Schuylkill Canal Navigation was incorporated on March 8, 1815, for the purpose of transporting coal, lumber, merchandise, produce, etc., by a system of canals and slackwater navigation, which was to be afforded by appropriating the water of the Schuylkill River from Mill Creek, in Schuylkill County, to Philadelphia. The transportation of articles was then carried on over the Centre turnpike to Reading, and the Perkiomen and Germantown turnpikes to Philadelphia. Certain commissioners were named in the act, among them being the following prominent and enterprising men from Berks County: Lewis Reese, John S. Hiester, John Wiley; James May, Jacob K. Boyer, John Brower, Matthew Brooke, Robert Scott, Abraham Bailey, Abraham Wolf.

These commissioners were directed to open subscription books at various places in May, 1815. The par value of a share of stock was fixed at fifty dollars, and twenty-five hundred shares were to be subscribed at Reading—one-fourth of the total shares.

The first board of directors was elected at Norristown on October 5, 1815. It included two members from Berks County—Lewis Reese, of Reading, and John Wiley, of Maiden-creek. Samuel Baird, of Pottsgrove (now Pottstown), was also a member, having soon after removed to Reading and practiced law. The construction of the canal was begun in 1817.

Construction of Road.—In 1822 the president of the company, Cadwallader Evans, reported that "the canal was completed from John Potts', at the mines, to within one-half a mile of Hamburg, below the Blue Mountain, and sixteen miles from Reading. This included the tunnel at the mountain. The remaining portion of the upper section, north of Reading, was not finished. The lower section, from the Lancaster Schuylkill bridge (at Philadelphia) to Reading, was finished." He also reported that boats[1] had carried during the year (1821) over the completed portion of the canal, from the coal-mines to the vicinity of Hamburg, large quantities of coal, which were deposited there and sold out by the ton to the country people from the neighborhood and for many miles distant. No tolls were required from the boats during the fall of 1821. The unfinished portion of the canal was reported to have been completed during the year 1822; and this was

[1] The boats were diminutive, being only eighteen tons' capacity at the opening of the canal; afterwards, in 1828, increased to twenty-three tons; and, further, the size and tonnage of boats was increased until 1845, when the capacity was sixty tons.

the first completed navigation enterprise in the country.

The total length from Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia was one hundred and five miles (sixty-two miles of canal and forty-three miles of pools in river), was a fall of five hundred and eighty-eight feet; including one hundred and twenty locks (eighty-one above Reading and thirty-nine below), twenty-eight dams, seventeen arched stone aqueducts and a tunnel four hundred and fifty feet long, cut through solid rock.[1] The total cost was one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

In 1827–28 the canal was extended to Mill Creek, making the total length 108.23 miles; and, by an enlargement in 1846, the number of locks was reduced to seventy-one, with a total fall of about six hundred and twenty feet. The size of the locks was eighteen by one hundred and ten feet; width of canal, sixty feet; depth of water of six feet. The capacity of boats was one hundred and eighty tons.

Its Completion Celebrated.—From a "local" in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, on July 10, 1824, it would appear that the water was not turned into the canal till the beginning of July, 1824. This event was anticipated; and the management accordingly selected an "anniversary day" for the purpose of celebrating it as such an event deserved to be celebrated. This was on July 5, 1824. For several days previously the water had run into this new highway to prepare the way for the celebration. On the day fixed, at seven o'clock in the morning, amid the booming of cannon and the applause of many spectators, three boats moved down the canal from Reading. And then there was witnessed the *first triumph* in a class of internal improvements which had been recommended by the good and noble and far-seeing Penn over one hundred and thirty years before.

The three boats which were used upon this occasion were the "Thomas Oaks," "Stephen Girard" and the "De Witt Clinton."

The first boat was named after the civil engineer under whose supervision the canal had been principally constructed. It was occupied by General Joseph Hiester (ex-Governor of Pennsylvania), managers and engineers of the canal company and specially invited guests of the management; the second was occupied by young gentlemen and ladies of Reading; and the third by business men. A fourth boat followed—being loaded with agricultural implements. Upon entering Lewis' Dam, beyond Poplar Neck, the boats were anchored and Charles Evans, Esq., delivered an appropriate address. Immediately afterward a public announcement was made that the section of canal for twenty-two miles below Lewis' Dam should be called the "Girard Canal," as a deserved tribute to the enterprise and liberality of Stephen Girard. The boats then proceeded down the canal to Laurel Hill. There they were welcomed by a great number of ladies and gentlemen from Pottstown and vicinity, estimated at five hundred. Their arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon and a military salute from the Union Guards of Pottstown. Patriotic toasts were offered at an impromptu meeting. The "Thomas Oaks" then returned to Reading—having been drawn by *one horse* at the rate of *nearly six miles* an hour without much effort The "Girard" and "Clinton" proceeded ten miles farther down the canal and returned to Reading about dusk. Three weeks afterward (26th of July) the "Girard" made her first voy-

[1] This was situate above Port Clinton. Some years afterward the tunnel was removed by a thorough cutting away the material to the surface above. This tunnel was remarkable as being the first one executed in the United States. It was completed in 1818. It was excavated by George Duncan, a Scotch engineer. He also constructed a portion of the canal south of Leesport, which has since been known as the "Duncan Canal." In 1834 he also performed the work in a re-construction of the canal from Felix's Dam southwardly to Reading, which theretofore extended along but a short distance from the river, in one level, to Washington Street, and thence through Reading to near present outlet. This portion had been constructed over cavernous limestone, which was subject to sink-holes. The loss of water was frequent, causing the passing boats to become grounded unexpectedly; and a great portion of this sinking water, strange to say, did not empty into the river near by, but passed underneath the river, and found an outlet in the fields on the opposite side. This was particularly the case near Leiss' Bridge. At one time, to overcome this difficulty, the company had lined the canal thence to Reading with planks. This re-construction consisted of dams and pools for slack-water navigation to Kissinger's Dam, at mouth of Tulpehocken Creek.

age to Philadelphia. This packet was occasionally used for pleasure trips.

Cost and Traffic.—The cost of transportation (by land) from Reading to Philadelphia was forty cents a hundred-weight; by canal it was reduced to *twelve and a half cents.* The toll on coal from Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia was, in 1825, six cents a bushel or one dollar and sixty-eight cents a ton.

Horses or mules were not used for towing boats previous to 1826. The boats were first towed through the canals by men at the end of long tow-lines. Two men drew a boat after them by pressing their shoulders or breasts against a stick fastened crosswise to the end of the tow-line. With such locomotion, a trip from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia and back generally required six weeks. At this time there were no tow-paths along the pools of the navigation; hence the necessity for man-power.

The following statistics are presented to show the great traffic over the canal during the first five years after its completion—articles selected from reports:

Passed down Canal.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Barrels of flour	21,245	31,436	66,895	[1] 5,023	[1] 7,799
Tons of coal	16,767	34,659	47,284	79,975	89,984
Tons of iron ore	2,511	1,472	1,674	556	662
Tons of iron		1,533	1 853	958	1,125
Tons of whiskey	420	485	1,152	868	1,146
Total tons descending	25,564	53,782	84,157	112,704	136,531
Total tons ascending	1,845	11,719	21,329	21,800	44,254
Total tolls received	$43,108	$58,149	$87,171	$120,039	$148,165

[1] In tons.

Considerable tolls had been received from 1818 to 1825.

The traffic continued to increase from year to year. In 1842 it was over five hundred thousand tons, and the tolls over four hundred thousand dollars. "Ample dividends were made; and shares, which cost originally fifty dollars, were sold as high as one hundred and seventy-five dollars and even one hundred and eighty dollars." In 1851 the total tonnage was 842,097 tons, of which there were 579,156 tons of coal; and the total toll was $285,621. After 1861 the canal tonnage reached in some years nearly one million four hundred thousand tons of coal and three hundred thousand tons of merchandise and miscellaneous articles. The capacity of the canal is estimated at one million eight hundred thousand tons descending and at least five hundred thousand tons ascending.

The boats are from seventeen to seventeen and a half feet wide, and one hundred to one and two feet long, with a maximum capacity of one hundred and ninety tons.

After the year 1858 the company offered premiums for dispatch in transportation. Two boats competed energetically and proved that a trip from Port Carbon to New York and return could be made in seven days. This was regarded as an extraordinary performance. The interest taken in this contest was so great that a boat came to be loaded at the canal landings in eighteen minutes from the time the boat reached the wharf till the trip was resumed. Finally trouble was anticipated from this rivalry and the company discouraged it, and this put an end to it.

The company continued to operate this great enterprise till 1870, when they leased it to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

Packets.—In 1825, John and Nicholas Coleman introduced the system of running packet-boats through the canal from Reading to Philadelphia. Trips were made three times a week. The fare was two dollars and a half a trip. A trip was made in a day. Three packets were operated by them. They were named "Lady of the Lake," "Planet" and "Independence."

The packets contained no berths for sleeping purposes, but each a large dining-room. Cooking was done aboard, and meals were furnished.

These packets were well patronized. They continued in successful operation till about 1832, when the increasing traffic on the canal forced them to be withdrawn. Theretofore boats, loaded and empty, would turn out or lay over for an approaching packet, which was given the right of way.

The first steamboat on the canal came from Philadelphia to Reading on December 5, 1826. Twenty years afterward a line of "Steam-Packets" was begun between Reading and Philadelphia. The first packet arrived on

September 28, 1846. It was built of iron, with two Ericson propellers, eighty-five feet long, and thirteen and a half feet wide. These packets began to run regularly on October 5, 1846. They departed from Reading every day, except Sunday, at two P.M., and arrived at Philadelphia on the next morning. And they departed from Philadelphia and arrived at Reading at the same time. The fare was one dollar a trip. This enterprise did not continue long in operation.

James F. Smith.—The most prominent person in the county, connected with the canal navigation system, by reason of his long-continued service with the Schuylkill Navigation Company and his residence in this community, is James F. Smith. He was born December 25, 1813, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and began his engineering practice in 1831, on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Afterward he was employed on railroads in Pennsylvania and New York, and on the Morris Canal in New Jersey. He came into the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company in 1843, and was connected with that work as resident engineer during its enlargement in 1846, having charge of the lower division. He remained in that position until 1850, the year of the disastrous freshets, by which the canal was greatly damaged. At that time the late Ellwood Morris was resident engineer of the line of works above Reading, but resigned near the close of 1850. Mr. Smith was then made chief engineer, he taking entire charge of the Navigation Company's works and completing their repairs.

In 1870 the canal was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Mr. Smith was continued as chief engineer. In 1872 he took charge of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal, from Columbia to Havre de Grace, Maryland. The Columbia dam, six thousand eight hundred feet in length, over the Susquehanna River at Columbia, was greatly damaged by ice-floods in 1874 and in 1875. The work of repair was one of great magnitude, but it was successfully executed under Mr. Smith's direction and according to his plans. The dam has stood the test of the river floods, both ice and water, without material injury since.

In 1876 Mr. Smith was relieved as chief engineer and appointed consulting engineer of canals, which place he retained until the summer of 1885. In January, 1886, he was elected president of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Allentown Railroad Company.

RAILWAYS.

First in Pennsylvania.—The first railway in Pennsylvania was built in 1827 from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill, in length nine miles. It was constructed to complete the transportation of coal from Mine Hill to Philadelphia. From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia a canal had been constructed shortly before by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.[1] But the canal could not be extended to Mine Hill; so the company were compelled to devise and build a railway to take the place of ordinary roads.

Soon afterward "The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company" was incorporated, and it constructed the railroad from Tamaqua to Port Clinton.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.—In 1833 a railroad was projected from Port Clinton *via* Reading to Philadelphia. The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company was authorized to extend their railroad to Reading, and to construct a railroad from Reading to Philadelphia. A company was chartered on April 4, 1833, under the name of the "Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company." Twenty-seven commissioners were appointed, including George de B. Keim, Matthias S. Richards, Isaac Hiester and James Everhart, from Reading. Immediate steps were taken to construct this road. A considerable portion was constructed during 1835, and by December, 1837, one track of the road was completed from Reading to Pottstown. An excursion party, comprising one hundred citizens of Reading, made a trip on the 6th of December in five freight-cars, temporarily fitted up with seats and drawn by five horses. It started from the depot at nine A.M., and arrived at Pottstown in two and

[1] The Lehigh Coal Mining Company was instituted in 1793, and the Lehigh Canal Company in 1818. These two companies were united and reorganized in 1821.

three-quarter hours, including all stoppages. In returning, it left at two P.M., and arrived at Reading at five P.M. The first regular train from Reading to Pottstown ran on Tuesday, May 1, 1838. The schedule comprised two daily trains:

Left Reading at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
Left Pottstown at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

And the road was opened to Norristown on July 16, 1838, and to Philadelphia in December, 1839. In May, 1840, the time-table to and from Philadelphia was as follows:

Leave Reading at 7.15 A.M., and 2.45 P.M.
Leave Philadelphia at 5 A.M., and 2.15 P.M.

The fare was: First-class, $2.50; second-class, $2.

The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company being unable to construct the road from Port Clinton to Reading, the charter of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was therefore extended to cover the construction and operation of a railroad from Reading to Pottsville; and notwithstanding the financial difficulties which prevailed in and after 1838, this great project was completed within four years afterward. The first train ran over the whole line from Philadelphia to Pottsville, ninety-three miles, on the 1st day of January, 1842, and the road was opened for general travel on the 10th of January following.

In the establishment of this great enterprise the construction of two long tunnels is worthy of mention—one near Phœnixville, in length nineteen hundred and thirty-one feet, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and three dollars; and the other near Port Clinton, in length sixteen hundred and six feet, at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars. The latter extends through the Blue Mountain. The depth from the surface at the top of the mountain is one hundred and nineteen feet. A superior, large stone bridge across the Schuylkill, above Tuckerton, is also noteworthy. A third tunnel was constructed at Manayunk, in length nine hundred and forty feet, and costing seventy-five thousand dollars. The Phœnixville and Manayunk tunnels were enlarged in 1859, the former at a cost of twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars, and the latter at a cost of twelve thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The second track from Philadelphia to Pottsville was opened for travel in January, 1844. In June, 1848, the trains ran as follows:

To Philadelphia: 9.10 A.M. and 3.50 P.M.
To Pottsville: 10.45 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The distance from Reading to Philadelphia was traveled in two hours; and to Pottsville in one hour and twenty minutes.

In May, 1855, there were eight daily passenger-trains—four departing and four arriving. The following statistics are presented to show the increase of traffic over the road, its receipts and income, at different periods, till now:

	Coal Tonnage	Misc.	Passengers	Receipts	Net Income
1843	218,711	17,534	29,421	$294,318	$179,595
1855	2,213,292	151,484	111,852	4,021,745	2,252,945
1865	5,099,814	846,165	393,350	11,142,549	4,842,71
1876	4,622,916	2,443,276	1,541,949	12,217,411	5,717,161
1885	12,530,594	7,200,960	23,541,957	44,043,000	12,957,960

NOTE.—The figures of the passenger traffic for the four years first named are based on number through passengers, i. e., Philadelphia to Pottsville, one way, and the figures for the last year named are total number of passengers carried during 1885.

The statement includes the total business of the road and all its branches.

The introduction of this railway immediately stimulated enterprise at Reading, and caused energy and capital to be directed towards manufacturing. The increasing tide of affairs induced people and capital to concentrate here more and more every succeeding year; and buildings multiplied rapidly to answer the demands of the rapidly increasing population. The company established its work-shops here when the railway was completed. And these have grown here in capacity with the ever-increasing traffic of the road. The first large shop occupied the half-block on the west side of Seventh Street, between Franklin and Chestnut Streets, where it has continued till now, a period exceeding forty years. Each succeeding decade found the company with more extended shops of all kinds for the manufacture of engines and cars, affording in the mean time constant employment for an ever-increasing number of workmen. The total annual income to the people of Reading from this single source

during the past forty years counts into millions of dollars, all of which contributed directly towards the substantial growth of this community, in its buildings, stores, factories, churches and schools. The largely increased wealth of the city is, therefore, attributable to this valuable internal improvement.

The passenger station, or "depot," as it was always called, was located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, and continued there till 1874, when it was removed to the commodious, costly and creditable building[1] erected by the company at the "junction" of the Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania Railroad, with this road, about three-fourths of a mile to the north. This was done to accommodate and facilitate the large passenger traffic conducted daily under the management of this company. The possessions and investments of this company at Reading amount to an enormous sum. From these it is apparent that the company appropriated a great proportion of its income here, besides affording constant employment to several thousand men in its numerous shops and on its several branches of railway. This fact stands out prominently in the management of the company and it is worthy of special recognition in this history; and though this generous feeling resulted directly in the enrichment of this inland city and county-seat, the entire county of Berks was indirectly benefited by it. The statistics for the last forty years, in respect to the growth, wealth and producing capacity of our county, show that the major part was at Reading. This enrichment and development of Reading were, however, very beneficial to the county in various ways, especially in respect to supplying funds for our general government and to providing stores, merchandise of all kinds and an enlarged home market for the people. Many property-holders were enriched thereby, the enhanced value of real estate having been produced by the irresistible process of development through the energy and management of this company.

And I can attribute to the same strong cause the increased population, wealth, influence and power of the entire Schuylkill Valley from Philadelphia to the mountains, the Lebanon Valley from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna and the East Penn Valley from the Schuylkill to the Lehigh, an area of territory covering altogether several thousand square miles.

The valuable and extensive buildings of the company at Reading comprise the following: Machine-shops, at Seventh and Franklin and Seventh and Chestnut;[1] foundry at Seventh and Spruce; forge, etc., at Bingamin and railroad; passenger stations; car shops, etc., at Sixth and Oley;[2] depots at Eighth and Buttonwood; East Penn Shops, at Marion and railroad; roundhouses on North Sixth; rolling-mill on North Ninth.

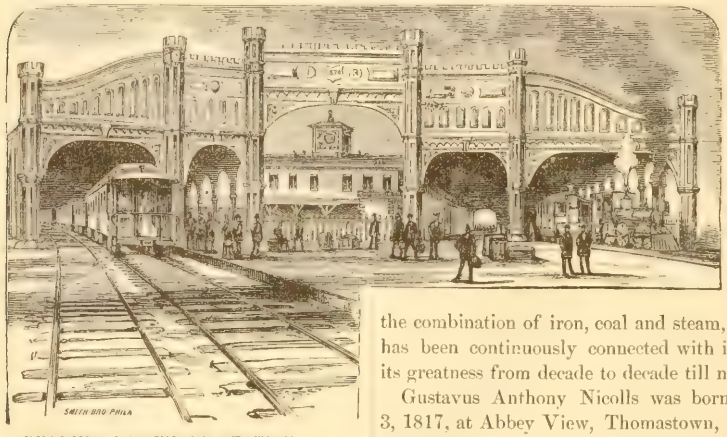
The stations in the county, along the line, are the following: Douglassville, Monocacy, Birdsboro', Exeter, Neversink, Franklin Street, Reading, Tuckerton, Leesport, Mohrsville, Shoemakerville, Bern, Hamburg. The entire length of the railway from the southern extremity of the county to the northern is about forty miles.

Passenger Station.—Next to the general office building of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Philadelphia, the passenger station of the company at Reading is the finest and most commodious building in its service. It is a superior, two-story brick structure, situated at the junction of the main road with the Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania roads, about a half-mile north of Penn Street, in the central portion of the city. The main building is surmounted with a large and elevated clock-tower, visible from all sections, which contains a superior clock and four dials, facing north, east, south and west. Altogether, the building comprises twenty-four rooms, besides spacious hallways,—fifteen on the first floor and nine on the second. Extensive covered platforms are constructed over the three roads, nearly a half-mile in length; eastern, ten hun-

[1] The machine-shop was destroyed by fire on January 8, 1854; loss estimated at $50,000. It was rebuilt immediately afterward.

[2] These superb shops, including all the valuable machinery, many cars, and at least 100,000 feet of lumber, were destroyed by an extensive fire on June 26, 1870. They had been built during the years 1864 and 1865, at a cost amounting to about $120,000. Their dimensions were seven hundred and ten by one hundred and sixty-eight feet, spanned by three contiguous roofs.

dred and thirty-eight feet; northwestern, seven hundred and nine feet, and southwestern, six hundred and ninety-two feet; the first being forty-seven feet wide, and the others forty-two feet wide. The passenger trains to Philadelphia and to Pottsville pass through the first, those to Harrisburg and to Allentown through the second, and those to Columbia, Slatington and Wilmington, through the third. The building is heated by steam, and the clocks are operated



READING PASSENGER STATION.

by electric attachments. The entire area of ground comprises about two acres. The total number of passenger trains departing from and arriving at the station daily (excepting Sunday) is seventy-four.

The building of this station was begun in August, 1871, and it was completed in 1874, and opened for the accomodation of passengers on August 3, 1874, when the lower station was abandoned. In 1884 the company re-established a station near by the former place, at Franklin Street.

G. A. Nicolls.—In the several departments of the business life of Reading, we have had and still have men who were or still are identified in the respective vocations in which they were or are now engaged on account of long continuous service. In banking, in merchandise, in manufactures and in newspaper publications their names stand out prominently like bold eminences in the surrounding country. And as we have men in the departments named, so have we in internal improvements. The most prominent in the railway system is G. A. Nicolls, he having come here when the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was projected through the Schuylkill Valley, in 1836, and remained here ever since, a period covering fifty years. His entrance here was with the dawn of our substantial development through the combination of iron, coal and steam, and he has been continuously connected with it in all its greatness from decade to decade till now.

Gustavus Anthony Nicolls was born April 3, 1817, at Abbey View, Thomastown, county of Kilkenny, Ireland. His father was Colonel William Dann Nicolls, of the English Royal Artillery, and his mother was Maria Graves, daughter of Anthony Graves, a landed proprietor in the county of Kilkenny, and they had issue three children,—the subject of this sketch; a son, William Jasper, born at Exeter, England, in 1824; and a daughter, Maria Anne, born at Woolwich in 1825. The Nicolls family is descended from John Nicolls, of Arran, in Strathmore, near Inverness, Scotland.

Mr. Nicolls was named after his uncle, General Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, and also intended for the military profession. With this end in view, he, during the early years of his boyhood, was educated under the personal supervision of his father, and then sent for some years to the Waterford Classical and Mathematical Academy, an institution distinguished for the scholarship of its pupils; after which he finished his education at

the Wanstead Military College, near London. His proficiency in mathematics in all its various branches has been well attested by his successful career in later life as a civil engineer. Having been educated for the English military service, his father, immediately after the completion of his course of study, desired him to be sent to the East Indies, and in this behalf his uncle, Sir Jasper Nicolls, then commander-in-chief in India, promised to appoint him an aid-de-camp on his own personal staff. But, believing that the United States offered a better field for his talents and energy, he chose to emigrate to this country, and, accordingly, sailed from England in September, 1834. Upon arriving in Philadelphia, he studied law for a while in the office of Henry M. Phillips, Esq.

In April, 1835, Mr. Nicolls, then in his eighteenth year, received the appointment of rodman in the engineer corps of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and, in 1836, he was promoted to the position of assistant engineer, and given charge of finishing a section of railroad which lay between Douglassville and Exeter. In 1837 he was made principal assistant and stationed at Reading, and, in the year following, superintendent of transportation, which he held for eight years, till 1846. He was then appointed chief engineer and general superintendent of the company, and continued to discharge the duties of these two positions for thirteen years. The business of the road had by this time increased to such an extent that the two offices had to be separated, and Mr. Nicolls selected the latter. He served as general superintendent till February, 1871, when he was appointed to act also as president's assistant. This order obliged him to remove his residence from Reading to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside till May, 1877, when he returned to Reading. In 1873 he was elected second vice-president of the company, and, in 1875 and 1876, he was unanimously re-elected to that position. In 1877 the positions of first and second vice-presidents were abolished, and then Mr. Nicolls was elected president of the following branch roads of this company: Reading and Columbia, East Pennsylvania, East Mahanoy, Allentown, and Chester and Delaware River. In 1876 he was chosen president of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal Company. These several positions he has since retained by annual re-election. His retention in them is undoubted evidence of his marked ability, energy and integrity in the discharge of his duties. During his long and unusual term of service, now covering a period of more than fifty years, he has seen the company advance from its very beginning into its present wonderful proportions. And he has ever been devoted to its interests and progress. His constancy is particularly prominent as a characteristic during his entire career as an official. And his system in the management of railroad affairs is equally recognizable, resulting in many great advantages to the company and in safety to the people. During the destructive riots of July, 1877, at Reading, when the whole community was alarmed for its safety, and railroad employees were excited, dissatisfied and rebellious, he was fearless in occupying his prominent position at the passenger station and in giving valuable suggestions for the preservation of the company's property and for the movement of regular trains.

Besides the positions named, Mr. Nicolls was a director of the Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company from the time of its organization in 1868 till 1875. In 1862 he was elected a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and he has continued to fill that office till the present time. He is also a director of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad Company. During the year 1882 the "Reading, Marietta and Hanover Railroad"—a branch line of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company system—was completed mainly under his supervision. Mr. Nicolls was a charter member of the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company. In the organization of the company in 1847 he was elected one of the board of managers and he has been re-elected annually till now. As a citizen of Reading he has always shown a strong interest in its material development and prosperity. Enterprises of various kinds have received his active encouragement. He assisted in erecting

here the cotton-factory and the steam-forge shortly after 1850. These two large and costly manufacturing establishments have been largely instrumental in building up the respective sections of Reading in which they are situated and have afforded almost constant employment to many working-people for the past thirty years.

The charitable work in Reading carried on by the "Reading Benevolent Society," has always received the aid of Mr. Nicolls. He served as president of the society for eleven years, from 1860 till the close of 1871. The Young Men's Christian Association has found in him a generous and constant contributor in its noble purpose of laboring for the improvement of young men. He filled the office of president of the association for over two years, from 1880 to 1882. Mr. Nicolls also acted as a manager of the Reading Dispensary and of the Reading Hospital for a number of years. He is now serving the "Home for Widows and Single Women of Reading," as chairman of its building committee in the erection of its handsome and commodious stone structure; and the "Reading Society of Natural Sciences," from the time of its organization in 1869 till its dissolution in 1884, received his earnest attention. During this time, one of its most active members—Mr. Hiram Hollenbush—a few years before his death, made for Mr. Nicolls a cabinet containing a beautiful and complete collection of all the various kinds of wood found in Berks County.

During the Civil War, Mr. Nicolls was thoroughly patriotic. He attended a number of public meetings, which were composed of prominent citizens without regard to political affiliations, and held in this critical period for the purpose of expressing sentiments favorable to the preservation of the Union; and he was constantly liberal in the encouragement of voluntary enlistment. When the State was threatened with an invasion in 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, commanded by Captain Charles H. Hunter and served as a corporal. This company was named after him, and known as "Nicolls Guards." A movement to signalize the distinguished part which our county took in the late war has been a cherished object with him since its termination. In 1883 he prepared a suitable and superior design and suggested the centre of "Penn Square" as a proper place upon which to locate the monument, believing that patriotism should be grandly typified in the form of a "Soldiers' Monument" and be placed permanently in the most prominent place of our community so that the eyes of future generations could behold what this generation had done to commemorate the services and sacrifices of our people in behalf of preserving and perpetuating the Constitution and Union of our country. In political belief he has been identified with the Whig and the Republican parties. In 1864 the nomination for Congress was offered to him by the Republican party of the county, but he was obliged to decline it on account of his prominent business connections with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

During the last forty years Mr. Nicolls has been a great traveler. In 1848 he made a journey of three months to and through the British Islands, having then visited all the places of importance. In 1856 he traveled with a party of friends through the southern portions of the United States, and also the Island of Cuba. Whilst sojourning in Cuba he addressed a series of interesting letters to the *Reading Times*, in which they were published, narrating the experiences of his party in that country, the sights observed, the impressions received, etc. In 1872 he visited all the countries in Continental Europe. In 1878 he again made an excursion to Europe, visiting, particularly, the Paris Exposition, England, Sweden and Russia. Some of his letters home were then published on account of their general interest and information. And in 1884 he crossed the ocean for a fourth time and spent several months in the British Islands.

Mr. Nicolls resided for a number of years at the southeast corner of Penn and Fourth Streets, Reading. In 1870 he began the erection of a handsome and commodious double two-story sand-stone residence, at the northwest corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, being the



G. A. Nicolls

first costly improvement of this kind in that section of the city. The plans were prepared by him and the building was erected under his personal supervision. It was finished in 1871, and is even now, though fifteen years have elapsed, one of the finest and most tasteful homes in Reading.

For many years Mr. Nicolls was a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Reading. He served as a member of the building committee which conducted the alterations of the edifice of this denomination from a brick building to the present beautiful and costly structure, the appearance of which, with its towering and graceful spire, is the most imposing of any church in the city of Reading. He ceased to be a vestryman in 1871. Throughout the course of his life he has been a consistent and devoted member of that branch of the Christian Church known as the Protestant Episcopal Communion of America and England.

In May, 1846, Mr. Nicolls was married to Rosa Catharine Muhlenberg, daughter of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, who was for a number of years member of Congress from this district, also the first minister to Austria, and, at the time of his decease, in 1844, the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania. She died May 15, 1867. During her life she was highly esteemed for her intellectual superiority. She was distinguished for charity to the poor people of Reading. The Civil War awakened her patriotism; and her zeal for the soldiers who went from her native city placed her foremost in the movement which resulted in the creation of the first Ladies' Aid Society in the entire country. She was the president of this society from the beginning to the close of the war, and, as such, was particularly active in performing valuable services in behalf of our men who were away from their homes, by collecting useful materials and forwarding the same to them on the field of battle. Her kindness and devotion were highly appreciated by them, and many of the survivors of that great struggle, who returned and resided in this community, still speak of her in terms expressive of their highest regard.

In January, 1869, Mr. Nicolls was married to Annie Hall Muhlenberg, daughter of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pa. They have issue one son, Frederick William Nicolls, who was born on February 7, 1870.

The motto of the Nicolls family is "Fide et Industria." Mr. Nicolls has ever kept it as the guiding rule of his life; and to it he attributes the success which he has realized on the one hand, and the confidence and esteem which he has received on the other.

George de B. Keim, the eldest son of the Hon. George May Keim and of Julia C. Mayer, his wife, was born in the house of his father, in South Fifth Street, below Chestnut, in the borough of Reading, and being the eldest male grandchild, was named for his grandfather, General George de Benneville Keim. The latter had been named for his grandfather, George de Benneville, widely known as Dr. de Benneville, who was born in London, July 26, 1703, and after a varied life, came to this country in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His father, bearing the same name, was "a French refugee, who, being persecuted for his religion, retired with his family and connections into England upon the invitation of His Majesty King William, who took a tender care of them and employed them at his court."

After a preliminary education in local schools (with the exception of a term at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, during a part of the period when his father served as a Representative in Congress for Berks County), Mr. Keim was, in the fall of the year 1846, admitted into the sophomore class of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated in the year 1849. Immediately after graduating, he entered into the laboratory of his kinsman, Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, at Philadelphia, to pursue the study of chemistry, particularly the Liebig system of quantitative and qualitative analysis with reference to mineral products. Upon returning home, in 1850, he entered the office of Charles Davis, Esq., a prominent and learned member of the bar, (who, in the year 1842, removed from Easton and located at Reading,) and in April, 1852, he was admitted to the practice of the law. While

residing in Reading, Mr. Keim was actively engaged in local matters. He was a member of the Reading Rifles, which, under the command of Captain Ancona, took a prominent place among the volunteer soldiery; and for some years he filled the position of president of the Junior Fire Company, a very efficient and useful institution.

In 1855, Mr. Keim established himself at Pottsville, the county town of Schuylkill County. Indications then pointed to a largely increased demand in the not distant future for anthracite coal—the important industry of that vicinity, and as a result, the enhancement in value of coal property, and an increase in the number of collieries, as well as in the business and population of the county. Much of the most valuable mineral land was out of the market, owing to the uncertainty of title, and the arrival of the activity looked for would promote measures, either by amicable adjustment or by the tribunals of law, to clear up such difficulties and open for the miner a way to those sealed deposits.

At that time nearly the whole of the valuable coal-field of Mahanoy was without inhabitants and without railroad facilities, and where now are flourishing towns not even a settlement existed. In the western portion of the southern coal-field there was no operation, and where the extensive Brookside and Kalmia Collieries are now located was then a wilderness.

Shortly after Mr. Keim located in Schuylkill County a period of great activity commenced. He "caught on" to the great industry of the region, and acquainting himself with the land titles and requirements of the county, was engaged very early by companies and individuals in the settlement of their difficulties and the promotion of their enterprises.

He was employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company to attend to the examination of much of their immense estate of leaseholds and lands, and assisted at the birth of that company; and, in 1874, he was called to Philadelphia in its service and that of its allied institution, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, filling various positions thereafter in each of said companies until January, 1884, when he was placed in the presidency of the same. In June following his election the companies, for the second time in their existence, passed into the hands of receivers (the first time being in May, 1880), when Mr. Keim was appointed one of the receivers of the companies by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, since which time he has been assiduously engaged in the duties of his appointment and in the endeavor to promote an adjustment of the serious and embarrassing matters connected therewith.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Keim's grandfather, General George de B. Keim, was one of the corporators of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and that his uncle, Mr. Wirt Robinson, was, for a number of years, its chief engineer and general manager, succeeding in that position Mr. Moncure Robinson, the eminent engineer, who, after locating and constructing that road with the assistance of his relative, Mr. Wirt Robinson, resigned the position, owing to the pressure of other important enterprises in the promotion of which he was engaged.

Historical matters, especially such as relate to his native county and to the State, have received the attention of Mr. Keim. His interest in such pursuits led him, many years ago, to connect himself with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which honored him by selecting him as one of its vice-presidents. The author of this history acknowledges kindly encouragement from him at various times whilst prosecuting the laborious undertaking.

By appointment of the Governor of this commonwealth, Mr. Keim served on the commission which presented Generals Muhlenberg and Fulton as the contribution of statuary from Pennsylvania to the capitol at Washington—these two distinguished men having been selected from the commonwealth as Representatives, on the one hand, of the German or "Pennsylvania Dutch" element of the people, and on the other, of the Scotch-Irish element. The Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Daniel Ermentrout also served as members of the commission, and the conclusions reached were only arrived at after



GEORGE DeB. KEIM

the fullest discussion and the most careful action. It must not be forgotten that General Muhlenberg was a grandson of Conrad Weiser, one of the earliest settlers in the Womelsdorf region before the Indian titles were extinguished, a true and useful character, who has honorable mention in connection with the earliest history of the settlement of Berks County.

Mr. Keim was married to Elizabeth Cocke Trezevant, the only daughter of Lewis Cruger Trezevant, M.D., of South Carolina (the only child of the Hon. Lewis Trezevant, a judge of the Supreme Court of that State), and of Elizabeth Marion Cocke, the daughter of Buller Cocke, Esq., of Bacon's Castle, Surry County, Va. Dr. Trezevant, when his daughter was an infant, moved to his plantation near Memphis, Tenn., where both he and his wife not many years after, at an early age, fell victims to the climate.

Mr. Keim's family, besides his wife, consists of two daughters—Julia Mayer Keim and Susan Douglass Keim.

J. Lowrie Bell, a son of Hon. Samuel Bell, was born at Reading, Pa., in November, 1837. He was educated at Russell's Collegiate Institute, New Haven, Conn.

He commenced business life as a clerk with Messrs. Stichter & McKnight, hardware merchants at Reading, and remained with them three and one-half years, until 1857, when he entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as a clerk, at the freight depot, Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia. In 1860 he was appointed chief clerk and cashier to the general agent; and in 1865 he became general agent at Philadelphia in charge of the traffic of the company.

In 1868 he was appointed general freight agent of all the roads under the management of this company, and in 1880 became its general traffic manager, in which capacity he has charge of all rates for tolls and transportation, and of all commercial questions pertaining to the interchange of traffic with other companies and transporters.

Lebanon Valley.—An act of Assembly was passed on April 1, 1836, incorporating the "Lebanon Valley Railroad Company," for the purpose of building a railroad from Reading to Harrisburg. This act required an actual subscription of four thousand shares of stock before the charter should become operative. This number could not be obtained by private subscriptions, and the project for this railway through a rich and productive country was allowed to slumber for seventeen years. In 1853 the idea was conceived that Lebanon and Reading, as municipal organizations, should encourage the enterprise by a large subscription of stock, the former by a subscription of two thousand shares, and the latter of six thousand shares. A supplementary act was accordingly passed on 5th of April, 1853, with a provision that the subject of a subscription be submitted to an election of the taxables of the respective places. The City Councils of Reading discussed this subject on May 11, 1853, and then ordered an election to be held on the 15th of June following. This election was to decide for or against a subscription of four thousand shares, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars. In the public discussion of this matter the *Adler* opposed the subscription; but the *Journal* and the *Press* favored it, expressing the belief that the city would be benefited to the extent of ten times the amount of the subscription. The result of the election was as follows:

For subscription	1658
Against subscription	682
Majority for subscription	976

The result having terminated favorably, certain taxables applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction. The application was argued at Philadelphia before all the judges on July 27, 1853; but the injunction was refused. (The case is reported in Penna. State Reports, 9 Harris, p. 188.) At the same time three similar cases were argued to restrain subscriptions for stock of projected railways. The Supreme Court assembled at Pittsburgh on September 6, 1853, and delivered an opinion, deciding that the subscriptions could be made. The subscription by the City Councils was accordingly made, and in payment thereof issued city bonds, amounting to two hundred thousand

dollars. The construction and completion of this road were facilitated by the assistance of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. During its completion an act was passed, May 5, 1857, to authorize the consolidation of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, upon first obtaining consent of the stockholders. This movement awakened considerable opposition, but it prevailed. The City Councils approved of the consolidation, and encouraged it, especially upon having been assured by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company that the city bonds would be returned and that their company would assume the subscription of four thousand shares. The road was completed and the consolidation effected, and the city bonds were returned; and in December, 1858, the City Councils passed unanimously a resolution tendering their respectful acknowledgments to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for their generosity in surrendering the bonds in exchange for the stock, and expressing an appreciation of the kind and liberal spirit which dictated the action of the company in the premises.

The trains began to run over the road to Harrisburg on Monday, 18th of January, 1858.[1] The first train consisted of ten passenger cars, and was arranged to convey a number of prominent citizens, including General W. H. Keim and staff, the "Reading Rifles," and the "City Band," from Reading to Harrisburg.

During the construction of the section of the road near Womelsdorf an "Irish Riot" occurred, which caused considerable excitement at Reading. It was reported that one hundred and fifty Irishmen had struck for higher wages on May 3, 1855, and had refused to allow other laborers to work in their stead; that, among other unlawful acts, they had beaten the foreman and set fire to a large barn in the vicinity, and that warrants had been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders, but that the constable had failed to quell the disturbance. In this alarming situation the sheriff of the county was sent for on the following day. He responded by calling out the *posse comitatus*, and making a requisition for three military companies. At two P.M. on the 4th of May the Ringgold Artillery, with seventy-five men, the Reading Artillery, with thirty men, and the Reading Rifles, with thirty men, under the command of General W. H. Keim, accompanied by certain citizens, altogether numbering about two hundred men, started from Reading and marched to Womelsdorf. They apprehended the ringleaders and brought them to Reading and imprisoned them. In marching through town the ringleaders were inclosed in a hollow square of bristling bayonets. This episode became the subject of a humorous poem after the manner of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."

The company, in the construction of the road, erected a superb, large and costly wooden bridge across the Schuylkill. This was destroyed by fire during the riot of July, 1877. A superior iron bridge was then built in its stead.

The length of this railroad in the county is sixteen miles. It has the following stations: Sinking Spring, Wernersville, Robesonia, Womelsdorf.

EAST PENN.—On the 9th of March, 1856, an act of Assembly was passed incorporating the "Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the junction of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lebanon Valley Railroads at Reading, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Allentown. The following persons of Reading were named amongst the commissioners: Hiester H. Muhlenberg, William Strong, George M. Lauman, William M. Baird, Horatio Trexler, William M. Hiester, Edward M. Clymer, George P. Stitzel and Charles H. Hunter.

The title of the company was changed to "East Pennsylvania Railroad Company," by act passed 21st April, 1857. The construction of the road-way began in June following—the first ground having been broken at a spot, now the highest point of the cut, a short distance north of Temple Station, on June 11, 1857; and it was prosecuted with energy for two years, when it was completed. The last spike was

[1] The road was opened to Lebanon, twenty-eight miles, for travel in June, 1857.

driven on the 20th of April, 1859. The beginning was signalized by a demonstration at the Temple, speeches were made and cannons fired off, etc; and the completion was likewise an occasion of great joy to the projectors. The day was celebrated on May 11, 1859. Trains began to run then between Reading and Allentown Junction, a distance of thirty-six miles. A distinguished party from New York City—including a prominent metropolitan brass band—visited Reading. Among the prominent features of the celebration was a song in "Berks County Dutch," entitled "*Der Deutsch Kompanie*," the rendition of which caused much merriment and is remembered with pleasure till now by many who witnessed the performance on a platform which had been erected on Penn Square, at the market house, below Fifth Street. This song was "the joint production of native talent." It was as follows—the chorus having been repeated at the end of each stanza:

DER DEUTSCH KOMPANIE.

O te Deutsch Kompanie
Is te besht Kompanie
As ever jined te sea
Mit ter Berks County.

Herr Clymer ish te President, and ven te times vos blue,
He got *Moore* help from Gotham and put te railroad troo.

Te beoples vot took shtock didn't have many funds,
So te Bulls gif te money, and te Deutsch gif te bonds.

Te Kutztowners grumble tat te road ish n't tare,
But tey didn't gif tare money and tey wouldn't take a *share*.

Ein gloss Lager und zwei gloss Beer—
If you haint got no shtock you can't shtay here.

Ven you hear te Drums go boom, boom, boom,
Ten you may be sure dat te Got-'am-ites haf come.

Here's to te Light Guard—here to te Band:
Ve'll take em to te Market-House and put em on te shtand.

Ve'll take em out 3d street, vere tey vere before,
To see vat te beoples call Lauer's "great bore."

Ve'll put em in te Manshen House as soon as tey do came,
Kept by te "Brince of Lantlorts'—Te Berpon ish his name.

Ve'll march em troo te shtreets and ve'll take em to te "Shprings,"
And ve'll feasht em and ve'll toasht em and all tem sorts of tings.

Schweitzer Kase und pretzels und lager beer too,
Ve haf in Berks County, and dem not a few.

Te New York chaps mit te hair at te nose,
Tey open teir mouths and town te lager goes.

Talk about your Champaigne, Sherry and such,
But lager ish te besht for te bellies of te Dutch.

Too much Champaigne is very bad shtuff,
But too much lager beer ish youst about enough.

Te city in te hills and te city on te sea,
Are now jined together by te Deutsch Kompanie.

Ve'll keep trate a goin' boys—tat you may bet;
You'll send te *Dry* Goods, and ve'll send te *wet*.

Ten success to te party tat jined land and sea;
Tree cheers and a tiger for te Deutsch Kompanie.

Te song ish gittin out—if you vant any more,
Begin at te top and go on as before.

This road was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in May, 1869, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years; by which company it has been operated since.

The length of the railroad in the county is twenty-three miles, upon which there are the following stations: Temple, Blandon, Fleetwood, Lyons, Bowers, Topton, Mertztown, Shamrock.

Edward Myers Clymer was the son of Edward Tilghman Clymer and Marie C. (*nee* Hiester), his wife, born in Caernarvon township on July 16, 1822. He went to the local schools in his early youth and afterwards to the Abbeville Academy, in Lancaster County, and to the academy of Joshua Hoopes, at West Chester. He then selected the law as his profession, and after pursuing his legal studies for a while under William Strong, Esq. (then a practicing attorney at Reading, and afterward associate justice on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania and of the United States), he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1845. Upon his return to Reading he was admitted to the bar, on August 4, 1845. He then opened a law-office and soon acquired a lucrative practice, which he continued till 1857, at

which time he became thoroughly interested in projecting the East Pennsylvania Railroad from Reading to Allentown. His efforts in this enterprise were entirely successful. He became the first president of the company and continued in this office till the road was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. In 1874 he was chosen president of the coal companies belonging to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, which it owned and operated in Pennsylvania, and he held this position till his death, which occurred at New York, May 25, 1883. His management of the coal companies was very successful. Whilst in the active practice of his profession at Reading he took great interest in the political affairs of the county, and having been a Democrat, he was associated with the leaders of the Democratic party during that period. He was married, in 1864, to Ella M. Dietz, of New York City, with whom they had issue, one son, Edward M. Clymer, Jr.

Reading and Columbia.—Whilst the Lebanon Valley and the East Penn Railroads were being constructed, the subject of extending a railroad from Sinking Spring—a point on the former—to Columbia was discussed with earnestness. In this behalf an Act of Assembly was passed on May 19, 1857, incorporating the "Reading and Columbia Railroad Company," and naming fifteen commissioners, including three from Reading—John McManus, John S. Richards and Frederick Lauer. The first project was to extend the road from a point in Reading; but, in 1861, an act was passed, authorizing a connection to be made with the Lebanon Valley Railroad at any point between Reading and Sinking Spring. Numerous meetings were held at Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia and Reading, and reports pertaining to the business which the territory would afford were made to encourage the construction of the road; and these eventually terminated in its successful completion in March, 1864, from Sinking Spring to Columbia, a distance of forty miles. This introduced another valuable connection in the great system of railways uniting the Schuylkill with the Susquehanna. It was an improvement that immediately inspired new life and enterprise in the region of territory through which it extended. The first passenger train ran through from Reading to Columbia in May, 1864. Three lateral branches have been opened from it, namely,—

From Lancaster Junction to Lancaster City, eight miles, in August, 1866, which was extended to Quarryville, fifteen miles, in May, 1875.

From Chicques to Marietta, six miles, in August, 1883.

From Manheim to Mount Hope, six miles, in August, 1884.

The length of the railroad in the county is about five miles, upon which there are two stations—Fritztown and Vinemont.

The following statement exhibits the traffic over the road:

	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Receipts.
1876	281,851	248,335	$275,412
1880	465,012	233,044	369,319
1884	495,709	346,600	394,818

Wilmington and Northern.—The subject of a railroad was encouraged through the southern section of Berks County, by a number of enterprising inhabitants of Robeson, Union and Caernarvon townships, and to encourage and authorize its construction, as a necessary local improvement, they obtained an act of Assembly, passed April 20, 1864, in which the following citizens of that section of the county were named as commissioners: Edward Brooke, George Brooke, Edward Bailey, Bentley H. Smith, Henry S. Kupp, Levi E. Hook, David J. Lincoln, John C. Evans, Robert A. Gilmore, John McGowan, James E. Wells, David Plank, Josiah Lewis and William Everhart. The road was authorized to extend from a point on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at or near Birdsboro', by the most available route, to any railroad built in Chester County, and the incorporated body was named Berks and Chester Railroad Company; and the company was authorized to construct branch railroads not exceeding nine miles in length. In 1866 authority was given to connect the road with the Delaware and Pennsylvania State Line Railroad, and effect a consolidation with this company under the name of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company. The name

was subsequently changed to Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company. The road was constructed and opened for travel as follows: From Wilmington to Coatesville, thirty-three miles, in December, 1869; to Birdsboro', sixty-three miles, in June, 1870; and to Reading, seventy-two miles, in February, 1874.

This company constructed the road to a point at the "Cut," in the High Farm, at Poplar Neck, in Cumru township, and the length of road from that point to and through Reading was constructed by the Berks County Railroad Company.

The passenger station of the company at Reading was for a time at the southwest corner of Second and Cherry Streets. In 1882 the company effected an arrangement to run its trains to and from the Reading Station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The following stations on this road are in the county: Naomi, Seyfert, Gibraltar, Robeson, Clingan, Birdsboro', White Bear, Geigertown, Cold Run, Joanna Heights, Joanna. The passenger station at Birdsboro' is a handsome structure.

The following general statistics are presented to show the extent of business over the road:

	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Receipts.
1876	224,916	83,769	$157,791
1880	356,407	124,697	231,627
1884	554,016	267,650	346,055

West Reading. — The manufacturers of Reading who owned and carried on establishments situated along the Schuylkill Canal, feeling the want of a railroad to facilitate the receipt of materials and the shipment of goods to and from their shops, foundries and factories, obtained authority to construct a railroad from the Lebanon Valley Railroad at any point between Fourth Street and the River Schuylkill; thence to a point on Canal Street near the Reading Gas-Works, with power to extend it to the Henry Clay Furnace and to organize a company under the name of West Reading Railroad Company. The following commissioners were named in the act of Assembly passed March 20, 1860: Jacob Bushong, John McManus, Isaac Bertolette, Jacob H. Deysher, John Kissinger, Henry Bushong, Lot Benson, John Mellert, Jacques Craig, Solomon Brubaker, Solomon Snyder, and Isaac McHose.

The road was constructed from the railroad mentioned, at Fourth Street, to the Reading Gas-Works, in length nearly two miles, and opened for traffic in 1863. This company operated it for ten years, and then transferred it to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, by which company it has been used since as a branch road in delivering and receiving freight.

Colebrookdale.—In March, 1865, a railroad was authorized to be constructed from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Pottstown to Boyertown with the right to extend it to the East Pennsylvania Railroad in Berks County, and thence to the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad; and for this purpose a company was incorporated under the name of "Colebrookdale Railroad Company." The road was constructed to Barto, in Washington township, a distance of 12.8 miles from Pottstown, and opened to travel in November, 1869.

The stations on the road in the county are Manatawny, Ironstone, Colebrookdale, Boyertown, New Berlin, Bechtelsville, Eschbach, Barto.

The road was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company on January 1, 1870, for twenty years.

Allentown.—In 1854 a company was incorporated under the name of the "Allentown Railroad Company," and authorized to construct a railroad from Allentown to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at any point on said road between Reading and Port Clinton; and if this railroad should not be extended by way of Kutztown, a branch should be constructed to that place. A large portion of this road was partly constructed, but never finished. Subsequently a section of the road was constructed from Topton, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Kutztown, in length four and a half miles, and opened for travel in January, 1870. It has been operated since by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a lease.

Schuylkill and Lehigh.— In March, 1871, a railroad company was incorporated by the Pennsylvania State Legislature for the pur-

pose of constructing "a railroad from a point on the W. and N. R. R., at or near Birdsboro', in Berks County, by the most available route, to and through the city of Reading, and thence to connect with any railroad or railroads now built in the county of Lehigh;" and certain commissioners were appointed, including the following influential citizens of Berks County: John McManus, Isaac Mc Hose, Isaac Eckert, David McKnight, Samuel C. Mayer, George Brooke, Hiester Clymer, Frederick Lauer, and Edward M. Clymer.

And a company was created by the name of "Berks County Railroad Company." The railroad was constructed by this company from the "Cut" in the High farm on "Poplar Neck," in Cumru township, to and through Reading by way of the Maiden-creek, to Slatington, where connection was made with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, a total length of about forty-five miles (forty-three miles from Reading). The road was open for travel in July, 1874. Shortly afterward the road was sold by proceedings of foreclosure on a mortgage, and a reorganization effected under the name of "Berks and Lehigh Railroad Company;" and subsequently this name was changed to "Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad Company." The road is carried on by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a lease. The length of the road in the county is twenty-eight miles, and the stations (not including flag-stations) are Berkeley, Maiden-creek, Evansville, Moselem, Virginsville, Lenhartsville, Kempton. The report of business over the road is included in the general report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley.—The Phœnixville, Pottstown and Reading Railroad Company was incorporated on September 30, 1882, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Phœnixville to Reading, by way of Pottstown; and on the same day the Philadelphia, Norristown and Phœnixville Railroad Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Philadelphia to Phœnixville. Subsequently, on May 1, 1883, these two companies were consolidated, under the name of Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, and a month afterward a lease was effected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter company then constructed the railroad from Philadelphia to Reading by way of Norristown and Phœnixville, during the years 1883 and 1884, opening it to Reading on November 15, 1884. In the course of the construction of this railroad, the company erected four substantial and costly iron bridges across the Schuylkill within the county—Douglassville, Poplar Neck, Little Dam and Reading,—and three handsome passenger stations—Reading, Birdsboro' and Douglassville.

The Penn Street Bridge stood in the way of the contemplated extensive improvements at the foot of Penn Street by this company; and, in pursuance of a proposition by this company, to substitute a superior iron bridge in its place, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, provided the county of Berks contributed thirty-three thousand dollars toward the cost, the old wooden bridge was removed and the present handsome iron bridge erected during the years 1884 and 1885.

The length of this railroad, in the county, from Reading to the Montgomery County line, is about fourteen miles.

The Reading and Pottsville Railroad Company was incorporated afterward for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Reading to Pottsville, by way of Hamburg and Port Clinton. This road was constructed by this company during the years 1884 and 1885, as a continuation of the railroad from Philadelphia, by way of Reading, to Pottsville and the coal regions. It was opened to Hamburg on December 7, 1885. On December 1, 1885, the road was also leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PUBLIC COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The county buildings comprise the court-house, prison, "State-house" and poor-house.

Court-Houses.—The first court-house of the county was erected in 1762, at the intersection of Penn Square and Callowhill Street. It was built of stone, plastered and marked off in imitation of cut stone, and it was surrounded

by a brick pavement about thirteen feet wide. The first floor was arranged in one large room for the "courts," and the second floor in three rooms —the eastern half having been in one room, and the western in two rooms. An entry separated the former from the latter. The stairway was constructed in the southeast corner of the court-room. The "bench" was arranged along the northern side of the room, and the "bar" was inclosed by a semicircular railing, the ends of which extended to the wall on both sides of the "bench." The "jury box" was situated in the northwest corner of the room. The court-room was entered by two door-ways, one on the south side and the other on the west. The latter was little used. A large stove was located near by and wood was generally piled up against the door, on the inside, during cold weather. This wood-pile was at times occupied by a boy or two during the progress of an important trial in court; and it was known to collapse and cause considerable merriment, if not commotion, at the boy's expense. The sudden cry of "silence" by the "court-crier" would throw terror into the boy's heart, and especially if the crier's long hickory stick reached out after his head.

The crier's seat was situated a few feet west of the centre of the room, adjoining the "bar," and the "prisoner's dock" was next to it on the east. The crier was a prominent figure in the room by reason of the elevation of his seat.

The floor was laid with brick. Benches were arranged on inclined platforms along the southern and eastern walls. The seating capacity was rather limited for a public place. The dimensions of the building were about forty by fifty feet. A marble tablet was built in the eastern wall near the centre. It contained the following inscription:

J. L., C. W., S. H., 1762.

These initial letters represented the names of the officiating county commissioners, viz., Jacob Lightfoot, Christian Witman and Samuel High. The steeple on the building contained a bell and town-clock. The bell was cast in England in 1763 especially for the county. The town-clock was a thirty-hour clock, imported from London about 1755. It was remarkable for being out of order continually.



THE OLD COURT-HOUSE.

Frequent repairs were made to it, but it could not be made to keep time.

Previously for ten years, the justices of the county sat and held the sessions of court in a room at a town inn. There were no rooms in the building for the county officials. Five offices of the county were vested in one individual for upward of twenty years. These were

prothonotary, recorder, register, clerk of the Orphans' Court and clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and the person was James Read, a lawyer. He doubtless had the records at his home. By a letter addressed to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated the 20th of February, 1766, it would appear that "public offices were opened on Monday previous at Reading." It is not known in which building they were opened. The "State-House," which contained the offices for many years, was not erected till thirty years afterward.

Election polls were held at the several windows on the first floor. The windows were properly marked for the voters. The poll for the electors of Reading was at the eastern window on the side facing south.

This building was used for the purposes of hearing and determining criminal and civil matters till 1840. But its smallness and inconvenient arrangement had been felt seriously for many years. It was not, however, till 1837 that the citizens became earnestly interested in an improvement. At the August sessions of the year mentioned, a petition, signed by many taxables, was presented to court.

Among other things, they represented—

"That, in consequence of the rapid increase of the population and public business of the county of Berks, the present court-house has become too small and inconvenient for the transaction of business, and also for the accommodation of those persons who are obliged to attend court," and then prayed the Court "to recommend to the County Commissioners the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the Court and the Public."

It was referred to the grand jury, and they recommended a new building, selecting the northeast corner of Fifth and Penn Streets as the place for its erection. This return was approved by the court on 11th August, 1837. The site was changed to the northeast corner of Sixth and Court Streets, in order to obtain a larger lot for the proposed building.[1] The county commissioners then purchased two adjoining lots, one hundred and twenty by two hundred and thirty feet, and erected thereon, during the years 1838, 1839 and 1840, the present attractive and commodious court-house, the total expense amounting to $58,846.42. The following interesting description was published in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* on 20th June, 1840:

"The walls of the edifice are constructed of handsome pressed brick, for which this borough is justly celebrated, and rest on a cut sandstone base. The building is 62 by 118 feet, and in height, to apex of the roof, is 60 feet. In front, resting on the basement story, is a handsome portico ornamented with six columns, 27 feet in height, of the 'Ionic' order, cut from sandstone quarried in this county. The whole of the front base, columns, cornices, &c., is of the same material, and the effect is excellent. An octagonal steeple, 142 feet high, rises in front, surmounted by a figure of Liberty, which is 84 feet high above the roof. The original intention was to give this elevated situation to a statue of Justice, but (as will sometimes happen) there was some difficulty about arranging her scales. Still, though the statue of Justice has been superseded by Liberty on the outside, we have no idea that Liberty will take precedence of the statutes of Justice in the inside of the building, and many will, doubtless, find to their cost that the figure of Liberty on the Court-House is the figure which rhetoricians call *lucus a non lucendo*. A hall extends through the building on the first floor, with the county offices arranged on each side. The second floor is set apart for the court-room." The third floor for jury rooms and an additional court-room. The main "court-room" has been used annually, with the permission of the county commissioners, for political meetings of all parties. It was also used, occasionally, twenty years ago, for lectures and public addresses by distinguished speakers. And religious services have been held in it by several denominations during their church improvements.

A substantial fire-proof two-story extension was built at the rear of the building in 1869. The second story of the northern portion is set apart for the "Law Library."

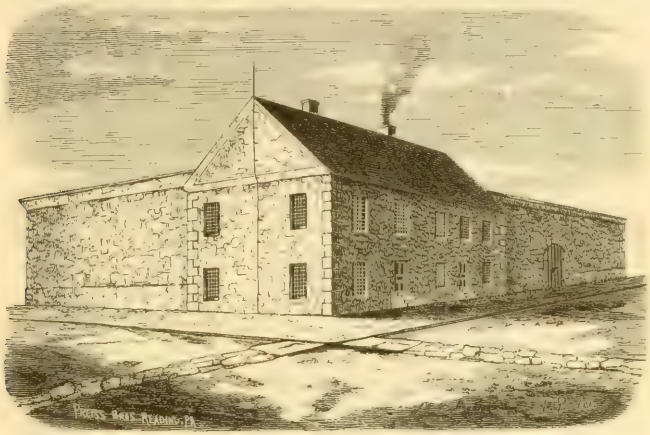
The last term of court held in the old building was April term, 1840. During the following three months the county records were removed from the "State-House," and the August term of court was held in the new building. Gas was introduced into the building in May, 1849.

[1] This corner had been occupied for many years previously by a blacksmith, the shop having been regarded as the oldest, if not the first, in town.

A new clock was placed in the steeple in March, 1851. The bell weighed near seventeen hundred pounds. From that time on, this was the "town-clock," and town-bell for indicating "town-time."

The "Old Court-House" was purchased by Joseph Kendall and removed in May, 1841. He appropriated some of the material towards the construction of the row of small houses on the west side of Fifth, between Pine and Bingaman Streets. Another portion was used in the erection of Goodhart's Military Inn. The old bell was sold to a congregation at Pricetown, in Ruscomb-manor township. It is still in use for church purposes.

depth of one hundred and thirty feet. The first floor was arranged in four compartments, the corner room, facing the streets, having been occupied as an office by the sheriff; and the second floor in four compartments for prisoners. The sheriff and family occupied the remaining rooms of the building; and this practice was continued till the prison system was changed by special legislation for Berks County, in 1848. The "Old Jail" property was sold on the 5th of February, 1849, to William Rhoads, for seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, and by him converted into a store. It has been occupied as a store ever since.



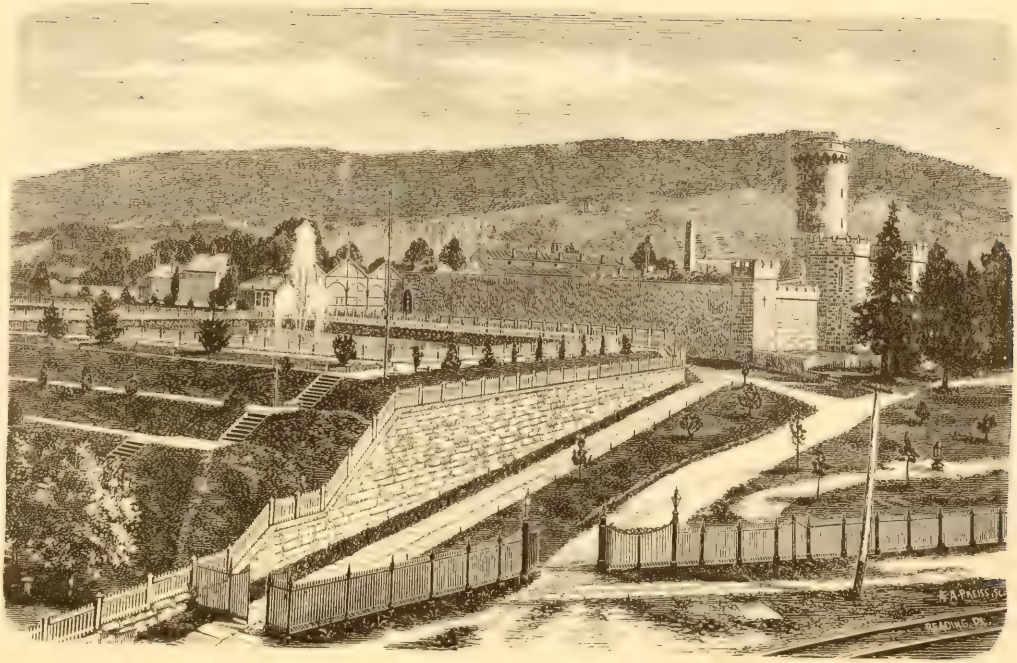
THE OLD JAIL.

PRISONS.[1]—The first county prison was erected in 1770, on the northeast corner of Callowhill and Thomas Streets. It was constructed of stone and plastered, two stories in height, and in dimensions thirty by seventy feet. The lot was sixty by two hundred and thirty feet. A substantial stone wall, twenty feet high, was erected to inclose the lot to the

A new county prison was erected on the "Commons," at the head of Penn Street, by the county commissioners, in 1847–48, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. It is constructed of stone from Penn's Mount, and is situated on a lot of ground one hundred and seventy by three hundred feet, which is inclosed on the north, east and west by a high stone wall. The tower is elevated ninety-six feet. It is still standing, a fine specimen of superior workmanship.

An addition, or "annex," was erected at the

[1] For narrative pertaining to the management of prison, including lists of inspectors, appointed and elected, see Chapter XIX.



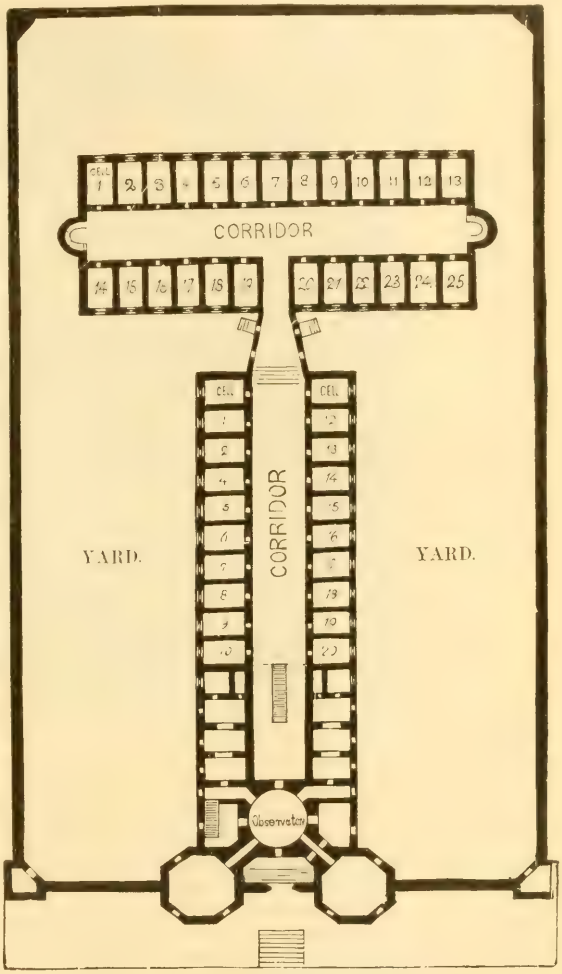
VIEW OF RESERVOIR AND PRESENT JAIL.

rear in 1869. The total number of cells is ninety-four—forty-four being in the main building and fifty in the annex. The cells are arranged in two stories.

The following table shows the total number of persons who were committed to the county prison since its completion, in 1848:

1849	130
1850	113
1851	131
1852	183
1853	140
1854	156
1855	160
1856	132
1857	184
1858	224
1859	339
1860	622
1861	240
1862	140
1863	120
1864	175
1865	163
1866	193
1867	203
1868	175
1869	192
1870	212
1871	165
1872	220
1873	204
1874	248
1875	328
1876	493
1877	789
1878	962
1879	496
1880	556
1881	453
1882	467
1883	584
1884	550
Total	10,802

STATE-HOUSE—The State-House was erected by the county commissioners in 1793 for the accommodation of the county officers and also the county records. It was situated on the north-east corner of Fifth and Penn Streets. The building was built of brick, two stories in height, and in dimensions thirty by ninety feet. A small, narrow alley extended along the eastern wall on the outside from the front to the rear of the building. An entry extended across the



GROUND PLAN OF THE BERKS COUNTY PRISON.

[The plan indicates the cells on the first floor. There is an equal number on the second floor. In the towers before the Observatory, the rooms (four) are circular in form.

building near the centre, with its doorway on Fifth Street; and a stairway led from this entry to the second floor. The first floor was divided into three compartments; the first, adjoining Penn Street, having been used for the prothonotary's office and clerk of Quarter Sessions, the central for the recorder, register and clerk of the Orphans' Court, and the rear for county commissioners and county treasurer. The second floor was divided into two compartments, the front room having been occupied mostly for Sunday-school purposes from 1819 for about twenty years,[1] and the rear room for lodge purposes.[2] The building was sold by the county commissioners upon the removal of the county offices and records to the new court-house.

The rear room on the first floor was used for some years, 1861 to 1865, as the post-office.

In January, 1872, a large fire broke out in Stichter's hardware-store, near by, which spread over the adjoining buildings to the west, and consumed the entire corner, including the "Old State-House." The inscription stone was preserved and given a place in the rear wall of the building which was soon afterward erected in its stead. The inscription reads,—



Poor-House.—The poor people of the county were provided for by "overseers" till the passage of an act of Assembly, on March 29, 1824, especially for this county, whereby the county commissioners were authorized to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon and furnishing necessary buildings for their employment and support, and seven directors were appointed to proceed in the establishment of this public institution. They served till the election of three directors, in October following, as provided in said act. In the mean time (May 30, 1824) they purchased the "Brown farm," formerly known as the "Angelica farm," in Cumru township (owned and occupied during the Revolution by General Thomas Mifflin), three miles from Reading, situated on the Lancaster road, and containing 417¼ acres, for the consideration of $16,690, and proceeded to erect upon it a commodious building to accommodate the poor people of the county. This building was finished in 1825. It has since been known as the "Main Building." Other improvements were subsequently made upon the premises, prominent among them being the "Insane Building," erected in 1837 and 1843, and the "Hospital," in 1871 to 1874.

The first poor persons were admitted on October 21, 1825, from Reading. Their names were William Hydecam, aged eighty-three years, and Dorothea, his wife, aged eighty-one years. In November, 1825, Saul Gordon was admitted from Hereford township. He is in the institution still, having been there continuously for a period covering sixty years.

During the first year, 1825, one hundred and thirty inmates were admitted. The average number of inmates in the institution annually since 1868, was as follows:

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1868	335	1877	547
1869	294	1878	613
1870	311	1879	573
1871	353	1880	464
1872	333	1881	439
1873	329	1882	445
1874	365	1883	454
1875	451	1884	395
1876	498	1885	373

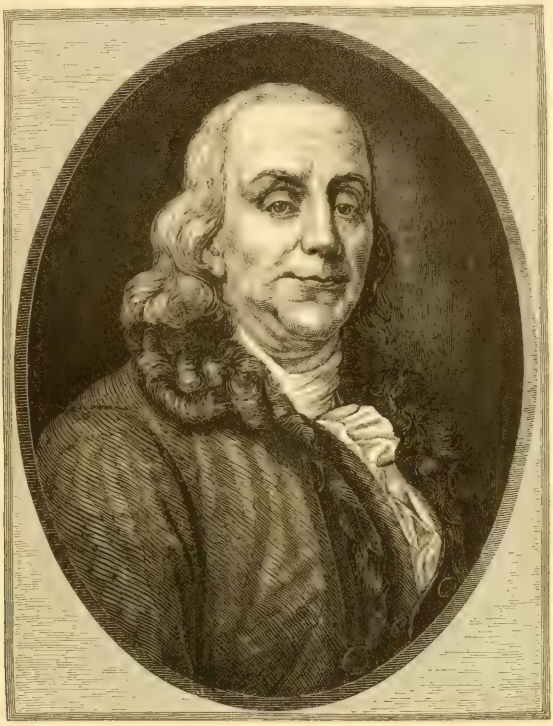
Post-Office.—The postal department of the public service is classed with the internal improvements of the county. We have as yet no "public building" to dignify the service and give it that substantial prominence which it deserves, by reason of its extensive business; still, it must be associated with transportation, and therefore given a place in this chapter.

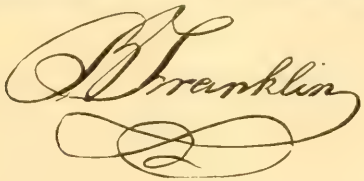
The first attempt to systematize and regulate postal communication in the American colonies was made by the British government in 1660. And this subject received the attention of William Penn shortly after his arrival in Pennsylvania, he having, in July, 1683, issued an order

[1] Public meetings also assembled in this room.

[2] The Masonic Lodge occupied it for many years.

for the establishment of a post-office at Philadelphia. The postal facilities, however, in this early period, were only such as were afforded by personal accommodation among the colonists. Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, and in 1753 a deputy postmaster-general. The delivery of letters by the penny post began in the latter year, and also the





In 1692 the rate of postage to and from Philadelphia, within a radius of eighty miles, was four pence halfpenny.

The office of Postmaster-General for America was created by Parliament in 1704, and shortly afterward stage-coaches were introduced to run between Boston and Philadelphia. In 1737 practice of advertising letters which remained in the office at Philadelphia.

In 1774 Franklin became obnoxious to the British government, and he was therefore dismissed. This caused private arrangements to be made for carrying letters, and, as a consequence, the postal service did not contribute any revenue

to the British treasury. In 1775 the colonies established their own postal department, and on July 26th, in that year, Benjamin Franklin was unanimously chosen Postmaster-General. This was an important action in connection with the movement for independence. In 1792 rates of postage were established, which remained unchanged for over fifty years. They were, for every single letter, as follows:

From	1 to 30 miles	6	cents.
"	30 " 60 "	8	"
"	60 " 100 "	10	"
"	100 " 150 "	12½	"
"	150 " 200 "	15	"
"	200 " 250 "	17	"
"	250 " 350 "	20	"
"	350 " 450 "	22	"
Over 450 miles		25	"

Reading Office Established.—Within a year afterward the first post-office in the county was established at Reading. This was on March 20, 1793. The department had been in practical existence for nearly twenty years. Our population was large and business transactions were numerous. But correspondence was limited. Letters had been carried for several years previously by a private stage-line to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, at the rate of three pence postage, and about the year 1800 they began to be carried to Sunbury once a week on horseback, and to Lancaster and Easton once a week in a private two-horse carriage. After the stage-coach had become a fixed mode of transportation for people and light articles of merchandise, at regular intervals, postal matter then began to be carried by them from place to place.

Departure and Arrival of Mails.—In October, 1803, the departure and arrival of the several mails were as follows, according to a published notice by the postmaster of Reading:

"1. To Philadelphia—departs every Monday and Thursday at 4 A.M., and arrives every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M.; and returning, departs from Philadelphia every Tuesday and Friday at 4 P.M., and arrives at Reading every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 P.M.

"2. To Northumberland—departs every Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrives every Friday at 4 P.M. (in summer, and at 6 in winter); and returning, departs every Saturday at 5 A.M., and arrives at Reading every Sunday at 6 P.M.

"3. To Carlisle—departs every Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrives every Friday at 3 P.M; returning, departs every Saturday at 5 A.M., and arrives at Reading every Sunday at six P.M."

Mail-Stages.—In 1811 William Coleman advertised the following schedule for his "mail-stages" to Philadelphia, Northumberland and Harrisburg:

"The stage for Philadelphia leaves every Monday and Thursday morning; and returning, leaves Philadelphia every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

"The stage for Northumberland leaves every Wednesday afternoon, and arrives at Sunbury[1] every Thursday evening; and returning, leaves Sunbury every Saturday morning, and arrives every Sunday evening, reaching Philadelphia the following evening.

"And the stage for Harrisburg leaves every Sunday and Thursday morning, and arrives at Harrisburg in the evening of same days; and returning, leaves Harrisburg every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at Reading in the evening of same days."

And in the same year, Weyandts & Levan advertised the following schedule for their "Lancaster and Easton mail-stage:"

"Our mail-stage leaves Mr. Sebring's tavern, at Easton, every Monday morning, takes fresh horses at Kutztown, and arrives the same evening at Mr. William Coleman's Reading Hotel, from which it starts every Tuesday morning, *via* Lititz, and arrives in the afternoon of same day at Mr. John Michel's tavern, at Lancaster. In returning, it leaves every Wednesday morning, and arrives at the Reading Hotel on same evening, starting from there next morning and arriving every Thursday evening at Easton. The fare for passengers is three dollars, or a five-penny bit per mile, allowing passengers to carry fourteen pounds weight of baggage."

In 1828, an independent line of tri-weekly stages having been put upon the route between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, *via* Reading, two mails were afforded every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Reading, at noon and at five P.M. This line went into operation on November 11, 1828. The combination or "Old Line" began carrying daily mails in 1826.

A daily mail between Reading and Mount

[1] Sunbury was the terminus in Northumberland County, two miles south of the town of Northumberland. It was then, as it is now, the county-seat.

Carbon, to and from the respective places, was established April 1, 1829.

The mails were carried by stages till the introduction of the railways from the several places south, north, west and east; then the passenger train was substituted. The changes were made as follows: From Philadelphia, 1838; from Pottsville, 1842; from Harrisburg, 1858; from Allentown, 1859; from Lancaster, 1864.

There are a number of stage-routes which extend from Reading into and through districts of the county not reached by railroads. They are as follows:

Daily, except Sunday.—To Millersburg, *via* Leinbach's and Bernville; to Gouglersville, etc.; to Mohn's store, etc.; to Boyertown, *via* Stonersville and Yellow House; to Shanesville, *via* Oley Pike; to Pikeville, *via* Stony Creek Mills and Friedensburg.

Tri-Weekly.—To Krick's Mill, *via* Cacoosing; to Hummel's store, *via* Angelica; to Garfield, *via* Lower Bern.

Stamps.—No postage stamps were issued by the National government till August, 1847, when two denominations were issued—five cent and ten cent. The idea of using postage stamps had been first suggested in 1841. Previously postage had been collected entirely in money; and in all cases pre-payment was optional. The two denominations mentioned continued in use four years; then new denominations for one cent and three cents appeared, and shortly afterward others for five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents. In 1861 this series was called in by Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster-General, and a new series issued. July 1, 1863, the first two-cent stamp appeared, which was to accommodate local postage. In March, 1869, J. A. J. Creswell, Grant's Postmaster-General, brought out a new series, but they did not come into favor, and after two months were superseded by a series of the denominations of one, two, three, five, six, ten, fifteen, thirty and ninety cents. And a year afterward the following designs were adopted for these stamps: One cent, Franklin; two cent, Jackson; three cent, Washington; five cent, Jackson; six cent, Lincoln; ten cent, Jefferson; fifteen cent, Webster; thirty cent, Hamilton; ninety cent, Perry. Designs of persons on stamps in honor of distinguished representative men of our country, had been in use from their first introduction, particularly of Franklin and Washington.

Post-Offices. — The following post-offices have been established in the county till 1886. They number one hundred and thirty, being an average of one post-office to every thousand inhabitants. They are arranged in the order of their priority.

No.	Name.	Date.
1.	Reading	March 20, 1793
2.	Hamburg	July 1, 1798
3.	Kutztown	July 1, 1805
4.	Morgantown	January 1, 1806
5.	Womelsdorf	July 1, 1807
6.	Rehrersburg	May 27, 1818
7.	Longswamp	April 18, 1822
8.	Blandon	November 2, 1825
9.	Klinesville	December 16, 1825
10.	Bethel	December 21, 1827
11.	Brower	January 7, 1828
12.	Dale	January 25, 1828
13.	Colebrookdale	February 4, 1828
14.	Boyertown	February 14, 1828
15.	Oley	March 14, 1828
16.	Brumfield	March 27, 1828
17.	Geiger's Mill	March 27, 1828
18.	New Jerusalem	May 26, 1828
19.	Douglassville	March 3, 1829
20.	Grimville	January 14, 1830
21.	Shartlesville	February 9, 1830
22.	Hereford	March 6, 1830
23.	Joanna Furnace	December 29, 1830
24.	Sinking Spring	June 25, 1831
25.	Stouchsburg	March 22, 1832
26.	Bernville	August 16, 1832
27.	Shoemakersville	January 14, 1833
28.	Pikeville	March 12, 1834
29.	Pricetown	February 6, 1835
30.	Lobachsville	April 10, 1835
31.	Baumstown	December 21, 1835
32.	Mohrsville	May 10, 1836
33.	Gibraltar	June 16, 1836
34.	Tuckerton	January 26, 1838
35.	Earlville	August 2, 1838
36.	Molltown	August 30, 1839
37.	Virginsville	August 30, 1839
38.	Lower Bern	June 12, 1841
39.	Albany	December 23, 1845
40.	Moselem Springs	January 14, 1846
41.	Stonersville	January 18, 1847
42.	Monterey	May 19, 1847
43.	Strausstown	November 18, 1847
44.	Robesonia Furnace	February 28, 1849
45.	Crosskill Mills	October 16, 1849

No.	Name.	Date.
46.	Siesholtzville	November 8, 1849
47.	Tulpehocken	March 19, 1850
48.	Clayton	June 21, 1850
49.	Birdsboro'	January 6, 1851
50.	Leesport	January 21, 1851
51.	Manatawny	March 19, 1851
52.	Spangsville	September 19, 1851
53.	Fleetwood	February 16, 1852
54.	Leinbach's	February 16, 1852
55.	Beckersville	February 18, 1852
56.	Host	April 22, 1852
57.	Bechtelsville	May 7, 1852
58.	Greshville	February 10, 1853
59.	Dryville	May 3, 1853
60.	Wernersville	May 3, 1853
61.	Fredericksville	August 20, 1853
62.	Landis' Store	August 20, 1853
63.	Maxatawny	November 5, 1853
64.	Mount Ætna	October 2, 1854
65.	Lenhartsville	December 11, 1854
66.	Gouglersville	July 16, 1855
67.	Monocacy	January 29, 1856
68.	Knauer's	March 3, 1856
69.	Moselem	July 8, 1856
70.	South Evansville	July 8, 1856
71.	Windsor Castle	July 18, 1856
72.	Wintersville	July 10, 1857
73.	Temple	July 20, 1857
74.	Mohn's Store	November 6, 1857
75.	Mertztown	December 8, 1857
76.	Cumru	March 6, 1858
77.	Kirbyville	October 31, 1859
78.	Bower's Station	June 25, 1860
79.	Lyons Station	October 25, 1860
80.	Topton	August 29, 1861
81.	Exeter	December 25, 1861
82.	Maiden-creek	April 18, 1862
83.	Eagle Point	August 14, 1862
84.	Fritztown	November 12, 1862
85.	Alsace	February 12, 1863
86.	Upper Bern	August 28, 1863
87.	Hill Church	May 27, 1864
88.	North Heidelberg	June 22, 1864
89.	Lower Heidelberg	July 1, 1864
90.	Krick's Mill	September 11, 1865
91.	Hiester's Mill	December 2, 1865
92.	Yellow House	May 9, 1866
93.	Mountain	September 19, 1866
94.	Shanesville	May 2, 1867
95.	Centreport	June 11, 1868
96.	Stony Run	January 11, 1869
97.	Scarlet Mill	August 4, 1869
98.	Hummel's Store	September 29, 1869
99.	Griesemerville	June 29, 1870
100.	Lime-Kiln	June 29, 1870
101.	Jacksonwald	November 11, 1870
102.	Pine Iron-Works	February 24, 1871
103.	Little Oley	April 21, 1871
104.	Monocacy Station	May 13, 1872
105.	West Leesport	September 30, 1872
106.	Huff's Church	March 2, 1874
107.	Trexler	November 9, 1874
108.	East Berkeley	March 12, 1875
109.	Bern	May 23, 1878
110.	Cacoosing	June 6, 1878
111.	Stony Creek Mills	May 20, 1879
112.	Meckville	December 17, 1879
113.	Berks	December 23, 1879
114.	Vinemont	April 19, 1880
115.	Garfield	June 25, 1880
116.	Kempton	May 17, 1881
117.	Barto's	March 16, 1882
118.	Angelica	May 22, 1882
119.	Eckville	September 8, 1882
120.	New Berlinville	February 23, 1883
121.	Bally	August 7, 1883
122.	Schweyers	April 14, 1884
123.	Shamrock Station	May 14, 1884
124.	Schubert	June 6, 1884
125.	Shillington	July 14, 1884
126.	Lorah	December 5, 1884
127.	Athol	January 6, 1885
128.	Walter's Park	March 3, 1885[1]
129.	Krumville	July 7, 1885
130.	Calcium	July 7, 1885

Their Distribution.—The foregoing post-offices are distributed throughout the county in its several political divisions as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION (80).

Manatawny Section.		*Ontelaunee Section.*	
Reading	1	Fleetwood	1
Boyertown	1	Hamburg	1
Alsace	2	Kutztown	1
Amity	4	Topton	1
Colebrookdale	1	Albany	6
District	2	Greenwich	4
Douglass	3	Longswamp	4
Earl	2	Maiden-creek	5
Exeter	6	Maxatawny	5
Hereford	3	Ontelaunee	2
Muhlenberg	2	Perry	2
Oley	4	Richmond	4
Pike	3	Windsor	1
Rockland	2		—
Ruscomb-manor	1		37
Washington	6		
	—		
	43		

[1] Discontinued shortly afterward.

WESTERN DIVISION (50).

Tulpehocken Section.		*Schuylkill Section.*	
Bernville	1	Birdsboro'	1
Womelsdorf	1	Brecknock	2
Bern	6	Caernarvon	1
Bern, Upper	2	Cumru	5
Bethel	3	Robeson	5
Centre	2	Spring	3
Heidelberg	1	Union	2
Heidelberg, Lower	5		—
Heidelberg, North	2		19
Jefferson	1		
Marion	1		
Penn	–		
Tulpehocken	3		
Tulpehocken, Upper	3		
	31		

TELEGRAPH.

In 1844 the telegraph was successfully introduced for the transmission of messages by electricity. The first message was sent through a wire elevated on poles, between Washington and Baltimore, May 27, 1844. Congress had in March previously appropriated thirty thousand dollars to Prof. Morse for the purpose of enabling him to make experiments with his instrument to demonstrate the practicability of his invention.

PHILADELPHIA, READING AND POTTSVILLE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A company was incorporated under the name of Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company, by an act passed March 15, 1847, for the purpose of making, using and maintaining telegraph lines between Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville, and the following commissioners were appointed to effect an organization of the company:

From Philadelphia.—John Tucker, Peter Bosquet and Morris S. Wickersham.

From Reading.—G. A. Nicolls, Isaac Hiester, H. H. Muhlenberg, Samuel Bell, M. S. Richards, John S. Richards, William Strong, Joseph L. Stichter and R. W. Packer.

The company was duly organized in April, 1847, and the telegraph line was successfully established shortly afterward. Communication was completed between Philadelphia and Reading May 10, 1847, and the first message then forwarded to Reading related to the Mexican War. This line has been maintained since. The length of the main line from Philadelphia to Pottsville is one hundred and one miles; the length of the main lines in Pennsylvania is 873¾ miles, and the total length of wire is 3086¼ miles. In 1884 it had 392 stations, 800 instruments in use, and 689 persons employed in operating and maintaining the line; and it forwarded during that year 381,454 messages. The total cost of the line and its equipment is $254,059.48.

Upon the construction and operation of the several other railroads running from Reading, telegraph lines were extended to the several places—Harrisburg, Allentown, Columbia, Lancaster, etc.

WESTERN UNION.—The American Telegraph Company introduced a line of telegraph here in 1863, and, in 1865, the Western Union Telegraph Company. These two then formed a union; and the lines have been operated since under the latter name. In 1879 this company and the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company effected an arrangement for co-operation; since which time they have operated their lines here together.

LEHIGH.—The Lehigh Telegraph Company was organized in Allentown, and opened an office at Reading in September, 1880. It formed a connection with the principal cities in the United States through the American Union Telegraph Company. This connection was continued for a year and a half, and then changed to the "Mutual Union" for an equal period. It was operated under this name till January, 1884, when its lines, etc., were transferred to the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company. This company is now operating the wires under the name of the United Lines Telegraph Company, by which it is known throughout the country.

TELEPHONE.

The telephone was introduced in Reading by Henry W. Spang, in October, 1879. He organized a system of communication in the city and carried it on successfully till November, 1880, when he formed a stock company for the purpose of erecting and maintaining telephone lines and exchanges in Berks, Montgomery, Schuylkill and Lebanon Counties, under the name of East

Pennsylvania Telephone Company. The stock subscribers were Henry W. Spang, Mrs. Mary Spang, Isaac Y. Spang, Daniel Spang, C. Holton, F. S. Jacobs and H. D. Van Horn. This company extended the system—making connection with Pottstown, Pottsville and Lebanon—set up an increased number of instruments, and operated it successfully till January 1, 1883, when the entire business, including wires and instruments, was transferred to the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, a similar organization, which had extended its wire to Lebanon from Harrisburg. This latter company has conducted the business since 1883. It has now in use and successful operation seven hundred and nine miles of wire and six hundred instruments, of which five hundred are in Reading and one hundred in the country districts.

The first telephone company in the State was organized at Philadelphia, November 14, 1878. The introduction of this improvement has been of great convenience and advantage to the business men of this community. The telegraph was a wonderful step in advance of the postal and express deliveries, which had been the common means of communication carried on through the agency of steam; but the telephone was a marvelous step in advance of even the telegraph—for instead of writing, forwarding and reading messages and letters, which required both labor and time, communication was facilitated and business men were enabled to speak with each other directly, as it were, face to face, without any loss of time. It is like the great agent, electricity, upon which it is based—the embodiment of dispatch.

CHAPTER XIX.

POLITICS AND CIVIL LIST.

Election Districts—Political Sentiment of County—Prominent Representative Men—Offices by Special Legislation—Political Parties—Political Festivals—State Conventions and Mass-Meetings at Reading—List of Officials—Biographical Sketches.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—Provision was made by William Penn, in the laws agreed upon in England on April 25, 1682, in reference to the government of the province of Pennsylvania, for free and voluntary elections. The right of election was given to every freeman of the province. A freeman was defined to be "every inhabitant that is or shall be a purchaser of one hundred acres of land or upward; and every person who shall have paid his passage and taken up one hundred acres of land at one penny an acre, and have cultivated ten acres thereof; and every person that hath been a servant or bondsman and is free by his service that shall have taken up fifty acres of land and cultivated twenty thereof; and every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident that pays scot or lot to the government."

At that time the territory comprising Berks County was occupied by Indians alone. Not a single white man had settled upon it. This is strange. And only two hundred years ago! There was no need for election laws, nor for districts to facilitate elections and their returns. Within one hundred years afterward, many permanent settlers had entered the territory. The necessity of government in all its forms had become apparent. Townships had been organized and the county had become erected with all its offices. Independence had been declared; and government "of the people, for the people, and by the people" had been established. And elections of various local officers had been made. But no special records have been transmitted to enable us to understand how and with what results they were conducted. The elections for county officials were held at Reading from the beginning of the county in 1752 till 1789, when the county was divided into election districts.

In 1785 the county comprised one election district; and all elections were directed to be held at the court-house, in the county-town, Reading. No additional returns could be found, excepting those hereafter mentioned for 1788.

In 1789 the county was divided into five election districts, and the electors of the several townships in the respective districts were required to vote at the places named:

Reading (1st District, at the court-house).

Reading.	Exeter.
Alsace.	Heidelberg.
Bern.	Maiden-creek.
Brecknock.	Oley.
Caernarvon.	Robeson.
Cumru.	Ruscomb-manor.

Kutztown (2d District, at public-house of Philip Gehr).

Greenwich.	Maxatawny.
Hereford.	Richmond.
Longswamp.	Rockland.

Hamburg (3d District, at public-house of John Moyer).

Albany.	Brunswick.
Bern, Upper.	Windsor.

Tulpehocken (4th District, at public-house of Godfrey Roehrer).

Bethel.	Tulpehocken.
Pinegrove.	

Amity (5th District, at public-house of William Witman—called "White Horse").

Amity.	Earl.
Colebrookdale.	Union.
Douglass.	

There were then twenty-nine townships and one borough—Reading. The electors of twelve divisions voted at Reading. In the performance of this political duty many of them came a distance of fifteen miles. But this was an improvement on what had been required four years before—those living in the townships farthest removed from Reading having been required to travel from twenty-five to thirty miles.

Subsequently, for a period of three-score years, till 1851, additional districts were erected to facilitate the elections. And afterward four boroughs were incorporated and the wards of Reading multiplied. As a matter of historical interest, they are here presented in the order of priority:

Forest, 1791, at public-house of Isaac Bonsall, in Robeson, comprising Caernarvon, Robeson and Union.

Muthart's, 1794, at public-house of Joseph Muthart, in Colebrookdale, comprising Colebrookdale District, Earl and Hereford.

Womelsdorf, 1797, at public-house of Conrad Stouch, Womelsdorf, comprising Bethel, Tulpehocken and that part of Heidelberg northwest of Hain's Church.

Pinegrove, 1797, at public-house of Jacob Gunckel, in Pinegrove.

Marquart's, 1798, at the public-house of Philip Marquart, in Robeson, comprising Brecknock, Caernarvon, Robeson and part of Union. Not used in table; vote included in district Forest.

Orwigsburg, 1798, at public-house of John Hammer, comprising Brunswick and Manheim.

Croll's, 1799, at public-house of Michael Croll, in Greenwich, comprising Albany and Greenwich.

Mahantango, 1802, at public-house of Michael Artz.

Bethel, 1803, at public-house of Michael Miller.

Tulpehocken, 1809, at public-house of Henry Horsh.

Hereford, 1811, at public-house of George Hooff, called at times "Hooff's."

Keely's, 1812, at public-house of Henry Keely, in Douglass, comprising parts of Amity, Colebrookdale, Douglass and Earl; discontinued after 1820.

Shartle's, 1812, at public-house of George Shartle, in Bern, Upper, comprising parts of Tulpehocken, Upper, and Bern, Upper (now Shartlesville).

Oley, 1814, at public-house of Jacob Kemp (now about a mile south of Friedensburg, on the road to Yellow House).

Ruscomb-manor, 1815, at public-house of Jonathan Price, Pricetown.

Rockland, 1816, at public-house of Andrew Shiffert (now at New Jerusalem).

Pike, 1816, at public-house of Daniel Oyster.

Maiden-creek, 1817, at public-house of Catherine Gift.

Longswamp, 1817, at public-house of Peter Trexler.

Earl, 1817, at public-house of Jacob Pennepacker.

Reading, 1817, divided into two wards, North and South, Penn Street the dividing line.

Caernarvon, 1818, at public-house of Thomas L. Jones, Morgantown.

District, 1818, at public-house of John Weller.

Albany, 1819, at public-house of Jacob Foosselman.

Perry, 1821, at public-house of John Binkley.

Bern, Upper, 1822, at public-house of Benjamin Haas.

Amity, 1822, at public-house of John Potts, Jr.

Richmond, 1823, at public-house of Thomas Dumm.

Douglass, 1824, at public-house of Daniel Pile.

Colebrookdale, 1827, at public-house of Henry Ritter.

Greenwich, 1827, substituted for Croll's in 1829.

Union, 1829, at public-house of David Sterrett.

Tulpehocken, Upper, 1829, at public-house of Christian Long.

Bernville, 1829, at public-house of Philip Filbert.

Robeson, 1829, at public-house of Anna Beard.

Brecknock, 1829, at public-house of John Ziemer.

Hamburg, 1830, incorporated a borough and taken from Windsor.

Windsor, 1830, at public-house of John Bailey, Hamburg.

Heidelberg, Lower, 1834, at public-house of Henry Binkley.

Heidelberg, 1839, at public-house of Michael Seltzer, Womelsdorf.

Exeter, 1839, at public-house of Daniel Boyer (now at Stonersville).

Alsace, 1840, at public-house of Jacob Bernhart.

Bern, 1840, at public-house of Jacob Ebbling.

Cumru, 1840, at public-house of Michael Nunnemacher, in Reading.

Washington, 1840, at public-house of Joseph Baughman.

Reading, 1840, divided into four wards, Sixth and Penn Streets the dividing lines: Northeast Ward, at northeast corner Seventh and Penn Streets, at public-house of John Miller; Northwest Ward, on Fifth Street, between Washington and Walnut Streets, east side, midway, at public-house of John L. Reifsnyder; Southeast Ward, at southeast corner Eighth and Penn Streets, at public-house of William Rapp; Southwest Ward, at southwest corner Fourth and Penn Streets, at public-house of George Gernant. (Previously the elections were held at the court-house, at the intersection of Fifth and Penn Streets.)

Maxatawny, 1841. Kutztown voted separately from this time on. It was incorporated a borough in 1815. The two districts voted together till the election of 1838.

Penn, 1842, at public-house of Daniel Potteiger.

Centre, 1843, at public-house of Elizabeth Kauffman.

Marion, 1843, at public-house of Edward H. Becker, Stouchsburg.

Reading, 1844. Spruce Ward, erected out of that part of Reading lying between Schuylkill River, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Spruce Street, at public-house of George Goodhart, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, below Laurel.

Heidelberg, North, 1845, at public-house of John Kalbach.

Perry, 1849, at public-house of Jacob Boyer.

Muhlenberg, 1850, at public-house of Gabriel Gehret.

Ontelaunee, 1850, at public-house of George W. Althouse (now in Leesport).

Spring, 1850, at public-house of Jacob Hoffman, Sinking Spring.

Jefferson, 1851, at public-house of Samuel Knoll.

Boyertown, 1866, at public-house of Jacob Grant.

Birdsboro', 1872, at public school-house.

Fleetwood, 1873, at public-house of Percival Brumbach.

Topton, 1877, at public-house of Josiah Fisher.

Centreport, [private house.]

Reading, 1864, was divided into nine wards. In 1876 the Tenth Ward was erected out of the Second, and the Eleventh Ward out of the Ninth; and in 1885, the Eleventh Ward was divided into three wards.

The election districts in the county now comprise thirteen wards, nine boroughs and forty-one townships,—altogether sixty-three in number.

Political Sentiment of County.—The earliest published vote which I could find was for Representative to Congress in 1788, of the following seven counties:

	Berks.	Bucks.	Chester.	Dauphin.	Lancaster.	Montgomery.	Philadelphia.
Federal Representatives	187	682	901	121	771	367	2586
Anti-Federal Representatives	450	259	211	486	320	300	1316

This table would seem to be comparatively insignificant. Yet it is worthy of serious study. A comparison of this vote with the vote of the counties for a period covering nearly one hundred years will reveal a political sentiment almost unchanged throughout the whole period, especially that which relates to Berks on the one side, and Chester and Lancaster on the other. The Anti-Federal party, in 1788, comprised what is now the Democratic party—the party generally representing confederation and State rights as contradistinguished from national rights; and the Federal party comprised what is now the Republican party—the party representing national rights and indivisible unity.

Vote for Governor.—Since 1788 the people of the county manifested a most remarkable adherence to the Democratic party and the principles which it advocated, chief among which was the principle of local self-government. In the return of 1802 the Democratic vote was eight times that of the Federal. Afterward this proportion was at no time surpassed, not even equaled. And the vote was regularly for the Democratic candidate, excepting upon two occasions, in 1817 and 1820, when the people of the county manifested their respect for a distinguished son of one of the first families of the county, though on the opposing ticket, as they theretofore had, and thereafter have, done for party. These occasions were when the Hon. Joseph Hiester was a candidate on the Federal ticket for Governor. He had distinguished himself in political affairs of and for the county through a period of forty years. And Berks

County did not stand alone in honoring him. Of the eleven counties in the southeastern section of the State, he had eight in 1817. This important section of the State gave him a majority of seven thousand one hundred and ninety-one, though the State was against him by a majority of seven thousand and five. And in 1820 he had nine of the eleven counties, with a majority of eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four, and in the State a majority of one thousand six hundred and five. In this connection, the vote of Hiester for Congress, as against Daniel Clymer, in 1798, can be referred to in order to show Hiester's popularity. The vote was more than four to one in his favor. All the districts in the county except one gave him large majorities. The exception was the "Forest" District, this having been influenced by the Clymer family, resident in Caernarvon township, in this district, for Daniel Clymer, the opposing candidate.

Even through the excitement incident to the Civil War, 1861–65, the county continued Democratic by large majorities. But the city of Reading was otherwise. It had been theretofore generally Democratic. At the election previous to 1860, it had been almost three to one; but in 1860, 1863 and 1866 it was Republican. Then in 1869 it was, and since has been, Democratic. This is remarkable too. It has been generally said that a manufacturing community is Republican in sentiment, through manufactures and protective tariff. But this is not the case with Reading.

Vote for President.—In 1828 the vote for Jackson in Berks was five to one against Adams. Then it was that the county distinguished itself in voting for Jackson. It would seem that the people here, as the people had elsewhere, felt keenly the outrage perpetrated upon them by the House of Representatives, in not having respected the will of the majority by the selection of the candidate for President whose electors had received the greatest number of votes. The idea of self-government was again uppermost in their minds, and this idea they felt it their duty to express by ballot in a most unequivocal manner. The vote of Reading was in about the same proportion. And at Jackson's re-election, in 1832, the result of the vote, both in the county and city, was for him in the proportion of about four to one.

The vote in the county for President from 1828 to 1880 was always Democratic by a large majority. And the city of Reading was also Democratic by a considerable majority till 1860. Then a decided change took place through the great upheaval in political affairs. Lincoln was given a majority of more than five hundred over Breckenridge, and of more than three hundred over all, Douglass and Bell included. And this Republican feeling in the city prevailed till the re-election of Grant, when, remarkable to say, a majority of 1207 was given for him. Afterward a change took place for the Democratic party, which has prevailed since.

In 1828 the vote of the county was about nine per cent. of the vote of the eleven counties, and only three and seven-tenths per cent. of the State; in 1860 it was nearly the same; and in 1880 it was seven and three-tenths per cent. of the eleven counties, and only three per cent. of the State.

In 1828 the vote of the eleven counties was forty-one and four-tenths per cent. of the vote of the State; in 1860 it was forty per cent. and in 1880 it was forty-two per cent.

The county, in the total vote, compared with the State, lost seven-tenths of one per cent. in fifty years, and the eleven counties gained six-tenths of one per cent. This is certainly maintaining to a remarkable degree public political interests, notwithstanding the increase of the vote from 152,500 to 852,132, or over five times the number. In 1880 the number of taxables in the whole State was 1,112,422. Hence nearly seventy-seven per cent., or over three-fourths of the electors in the State, exercised their right of political suffrage.

The taxables of the county, of the eleven counties and of the State, for two certain periods, 1836 and 1880, are compared with the number of votes polled, in order to show the relative proportion of the taxables who voted.

	1836.		Per
	T'xables	Vote.	Cent.
Berks County	11,740	6,550	56
Eleven Counties	119,588	73,607	61
State	309,421	178,586	57

1880.

	T'xables	Vote.	Per Cent.
Berks County	30,438	26,181	86
Eleven Counties	424,445	358,117	84
State	1,112,422	852,132	77

By this statement it would appear that a small number over half of the taxables in the county voted in 1836, and over four-fifths in 1880; showing that in forty-four years the proportion *had increased thirty per cent., or nearly one-third.* In the eleven counties the increase was twenty-three per cent., and in the State twenty per cent. The county is therefore in advance of the average interest in political affairs.

In reference to the party vote in the county, the Democratic vote compared with the opposition was as follows: In 1828 it was five times the number; in 1832, four times; in 1836, three times; from 1840 to 1884 the average was a little less than double. In 1856 Buchanan had a majority of 6903; but in 1860 Breckenridge had only 1581. In 1880 Hancock had a majority of 7731.

The majority of the Democratic party in the county at each Presidential election from 1828 to 1884 was as follows:

Democratic Majority in County.

1828–Democratic	4663	1852–Democratic	9503
Nat. Repub	937	Whig	4913
	3726		4590
1832–Democratic	4472	1856–Democratic	11,272
Nat. Repub	1150	American and Republican	4,319
	3322		6,953
1836–Democratic	4967	1860–Democratic	8,846
Whig	1583	Rep. and Opp.	7,265
	3384		1,581
1840–Democratic	7425	1864–Democratic	12,929
Whig	3582	Republican	6,197
	3843		6,732
1844–Democratic	8675	1868–Democratic	13,973
Whig	4001	Republican	7,917
	4674		6,056
1848–Democratic	9485	1872–Democratic	10,201
Whig	5082	Republican	7,741
	4403		2,460
		1876–Democratic	15,611
		Republican	8,020
			7,591
		1880–Democratic	16,956
		Republican	9,225
			7,731
		1884–Democratic	16,484
		Republican	9,587
			6,897

Vote for Constitutional Amendments.—On the question of amending the State Constitution the tables are interesting. In 1825 all of the eleven counties excepting one, Lehigh, were against a convention, with a total vote of three to one. In 1835 all were against it nearly two to one. But the State was carried for it. In 1838, on the question of ratifying the work of the convention, Berks and Bucks voted for the amendments, but the other nine counties against them, the total majority in this section of the State against them having been nearly seventeen thousand. But the State adopted them by a majority less than twelve hundred in a total vote of 226,730.

In 1850, on the question of making the judges of both Supreme and County Courts elective, Berks and six others of the eleven counties were for it by a large majority; and the State was for it by a vote of two to one.

In 1871 the question of a convention was again submitted to the people of the State. Of the eleven counties, Berks was the only county against it, with the remarkable vote of two to one. But the eleven counties were altogether for it, three to one; and the State almost five to one. On the ratification of the work of the convention, by adopting the new Constitution recommended, Berks County at the special election in 1873 was decidedly for it—five to one. The eleven counties combined and the State were also for it, more than two to one. Dauphin and Lebanon were against it.

Vote for Prohibition and License.—The liquor question was submitted to the people twice—first in 1854, then in 1873. On both occasions Berks County was decidedly for it—first by a vote of four to one, and afterward by a vote of three to one. And Lehigh was at first more decidedly for it, by a vote of six to one, and afterward nearly three to one. Chester and Delaware were against it at both elections.

Philadelphia, in 1854, was against it about five to four; but in twenty years public opinion had changed so much as to be for license two to one.

Prominent Representative Men.—Before 1820 it would seem that the major part of the voters of the county did not show so strong a partisan spirit in reference to the election of their representatives to Congress as they did afterward. Joseph Hiester was apparently a very popular man with his constituents. He maintained their confidence and political support through a period embracing thirty years, notwithstanding his identification with the Federal party and also the publication of certain letters in local newspapers reflecting against him. And he was eminently worthy of this confidence and support. He succeeded in accomplishing what no other man in the history of the county has been able to do; for, besides securing his repeated election to Congress on the ticket of the minority party, he even influenced the suffrage of the Democrats in the county in his own behalf against their own regular nominee for Governor to such an extent as to be elevated to the highest executive office of the State. The people not only honored him, but he also honored the people. He was an exceptional man. In the three-score of years which have elapsed since his retirement from political life we have not had his equal. And yet the people have not been inspired to signalize his nativity, his successful business career and his political prominence by the erection of a monument, or even by the naming of a township after him, though many townships were erected within twenty years after his decease in 1832. When Bern township was sub-divided, one of the sub-divisions could have been named after him with undoubted propriety. The indifference of the people of the county in this matter is to a great degree expressive of their simple and unostentatious life; but it is inexcusable—not so much in respect to the person of Governor Heister as to his enterprising, representative and truly patriotic character.

During the period from 1829 to 1844 Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg—the son-in-law of Governor Joseph Heister—was the most prominent political representative in the county. By a re-election to Congress for five consecutive terms he evinced much popularity. In 1835 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor; but he was not elected, owing to the action of an independent element in the party, which was led by Governor Wolf, the incumbent then in the executive office and concluding his second term. At that time the Anti-Masonic party was strong in the State, and, through the division of the Democratic party, it was enabled to elect its candidate, Joseph Ritner. Muhlenberg polled the largest vote of the three candidates in the county; but by the vote polled for Wolf there would seem to have been a considerable opposition to him. In the entire State, Wolf had a larger vote than Muhlenberg. Several years afterward, President Van Buren appointed Muhlenberg to be the first minister to Austria, and, in accepting this distinguished appointment, he resigned his seat in Congress. This was the first honor conferred by a President of the United States upon the county of Berks, and the people appreciated it highly. In 1844 Muhlenberg again became the regular nominee for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but he died before the election. Francis R. Shunk was nominated in his stead and elected by a small majority. It is possible that Muhlenberg would have been elected if he had lived. The opposition to him in the county had, however, not yet subsided. There was a great difference between Heister and Muhlenberg; the former was a Federalist in a Democratic county, successful in winning and holding a strong political support for himself, and he was a stanch advocate of a protective tariff, of the free school system and of the United States Bank (of which it is probable that he was one of the original subscribers of stock); but the latter was a Democrat, and as such he was opposed to the measures mentioned.

Twenty years after Muhlenberg's time in Congress, the first considerable dissatisfaction arose in the Democratic party in the county, and this resulted in the defeat of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, who was the regular nominee.

Jones had been the representative to Congress from this district since 1851, and, whilst serving his fourth term, he, in 1858, announced himself as a candidate for re-election. At that time there was a great political change working its way amongst the people throughout the State—gradually, if not rapidly—and, to a certain extent, this change was manifesting itself in Berks County. It was induced, principally, by the action of the Buchanan administration on the Kansas question. Jones was intimately associated with the administration, having been chairman of the committee on ways and means, —the most prominent committee in the House of Representatives,—and, when the feeling was developing itself against President Buchanan, the leader of this opposition naturally endeavored to extend this feeling into Berks County, so as to operate against Jones, one of his ablest supporters. And in this movement they were successful. Jones had made the nomination before the county convention almost by acclamation, this having been effected, principally, by a thorough party organization. But immediately afterward, certain influential Democrats in the county developed sufficient feeling against him to be able to call a convention together and express a decided opposition to his re-election. The principal ground upon which they based their opposition was his unsatisfactory course on the subject of the tariff. In his movements with Buchanan's administration he had, more or less, committed himself against this important measure, which was thought to be intimately connected with the increasing prosperity of the county, through manufactures. The independent Democrats, therefore, nominated John Schwartz, a prominent iron-master,—a man of large ability and experience, and a highly-respected survivor of the War of 1812–15,—and the Republicans united in supporting him. This union caused the defeat of Mr. Jones by a very small majority; and it was the first real defeat which the Democrats had met with in the history of the party in the county, especially since the thorough organization of the party under President Jackson. The county was thoroughly Democratic, for, at the previous Presidential election, in 1856, the Democrats had a majority of nearly seven thousand, and at the previous gubernatorial election, in 1857, they had a majority of nearly six thousand. The independent candidate and his friends had won a great victory, which had caused general rejoicing amongst them and also amongst the Republicans, to whose united support his election was directly attributable. The defeat of Jones was to President Buchanan a great surprise, if not a great disappointment, for Berks County had been so largely Democratic that it was counted upon for a Democratic representative, and this defeat was a loss to the national administration. Jones was recognized as an able and experienced leader in the Democratic party. His ability and experience had won a considerable prominence in national politics, and also the confidence and friendship of the President. And his services were appreciated by the President, if not by his constituents. Immediately after hearing of his defeat, the President appointed him to the Austrian mission. This honorable appointment he accepted, and, therefore, he resigned his seat in Congress.

Mr. Jones represented the national government at Vienna for over two years with distinction, and then returned home. His return was equivalent to retirement from politics, for in the mean time a new combination had taken possession of the county political affairs, which elevated, and continued to elevate, new men to Congress from this district; and the Republican party had obtained control of the national administration, which it continued to hold for twenty-four years. In this long period our several representatives in Congress, on account of their opposition to the national administration, naturally did not, and could not, command any political influence, much less political prominence.

The political activity in the campaign of 1858 was not permitted to subside with the defeat of Jones, for, during the congratulations of his opponents, he resigned, and his resignation caused a vacancy which the voters were called upon to fill. The Democrats nominated Joel B. Wanner, Esq., who, two years before, had served as mayor of Reading for one term; and

the Republicans nominated General William H. Keim, a man highly respected for his ability and business qualifications, and very popular throughout the county in military affairs. The election was advertised to be held on November 30, 1858. The Democrats were despondent and without assurance, not having recovered from the shock of their defeat, and General Keim was elected. The vote polled was small, especially for the Democratic candidate, and showed much indifference on the part of the people.

Previously, on two occasions, in respect to county offices, a similar result occurred. In 1846 David Yoder, a prominent and influential farmer in Oley, and a descendant of one of the first families in that township, was elected, as a Whig, to the office of county commissioner, because the nominee on the Democratic ticket was alleged to have been an Irishman, a class of individuals not particularly appreciated by the German element in the county. And in 1853 Charles Van Reed, who was also a prominent and influential farmer and a paper manufacturer in Lower Heidelberg township, and a descendant of one of the old and well-established families in the county, was elected, as a Whig, to the office of county treasurer. The nominee on the Democratic ticket was Adam Leize, who had held this office for one term,—1849 to 1851. The incumbent, during the election, was William Ermentrout, whose son was married to Leize's daughter. Many Democrats thought that one family was obtaining too much in respect to one office, and, therefore, they opposed the election of Leize, notwithstanding that he had succeeded in making the nomination. Between 1789 and 1820 Daniel Messersmith and John K. Messersmith continued to hold this office, alternately, for a period covering thirty years; David Bright held it for twelve years, from 1823 to 1835; and Peter Nagle for eight years, from 1835 to 1843. This office was then filled by appointment, but in 1841 an act was passed making it elective.

In 1841 Hon. John Banks (then president judge of Berks County) was the nominee of the Whig party for Governor, but he was far from an election. The Democratic party was at that time under thorough organization, and Governor Porter was elected by a largely-increased majority in the county as well as in the State. Subsequently, in 1847, whilst the Whigs were in the majority in the State Legislature, Judge Banks was elected, by the united support of all the Whigs, to the office of State treasurer for one year.

Between 1850 and 1860 there were two prominent representatives from Berks County in the State Legislature. William M. Hiester was in the Senate from 1853 to 1855, and served during the latter year as Speaker; and J. Lawrence Getz was in the House for two years (1856 and 1857), having served in that body during the latter year as Speaker. Mr. Getz subsequently (from 1867 to 1873) served three terms in Congress from this district.

Hon. Hiester Clymer occupied political prominence in the county for twenty years, from 1861 to 1881. He was in the State Senate from the senatorial district from 1861 to 1866. In 1866 he received the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but he was not elected. The city of Reading was then Republican in political sentiment by a small majority; and the nominee on the Republican ticket, General John W. Geary, received the full party vote, notwithstanding Reading was the home of Mr. Clymer. This would indicate the through organization of the Republican party. And Mr. Clymer was the Representative in Congress from 1873 to 1881. Hon. Daniel Ermentrout succeeded Mr. Clymer in political prominence—he having been State Senator from this district for three terms, from 1874 to 1880, and since 1881 in Congress.

In looking over the "Political Hand-Book of Berks County," it would appear that a number of representative men were on the way to prominence, but fell short of it. We cannot fail to observe in the last thirty years there were many men in the representative offices from this county, and that if the county in this time has not produced men of wide political influence, such as the people have a right to expect from so rich and populous a county, the secret of its failure in this respect lies in the frequent change of its representatives. The

policy, or rather the custom, of allowing men to drop into office and be forced out of it, especially of a representative character by accidental combinations, should not be tolerated. The time has come when the community at large should select representative men recognized for fitness and then retain them as long as possible. This would not only destroy the common ambition in so many men who are continually seeking after offices for which they have limited qualifications, but it would increase the usefulness of those who are elevated to representative positions.

Offices by Special Legislation.—The general political history of our county is similar to that of the surrounding counties,—in fact, of the whole State, in respect to its general government. Legislation created territorial divisions, and provided offices of various kinds for them in order to facilitate the regulation of local affairs, and the representation of the people in the legislative bodies of the State and nation. And these offices have been filled either by election or by appointment from the beginning of our political existence as a county till now. A sameness extends throughout the whole period. Comparatively little special legislation has been done for our county in the way of creating particular political positions. Four acts of the General Assembly are worthy of mention: One passed in 1824, relative to the management of poor affairs; another in 1848, relative to the management of prison affairs; a third in 1869, relative to the election of an additional law judge; and a fourth in 1883, for the election of an Orphans' Court judge.

A marked change was introduced by the Constitution of 1873, enabling the minority party to elect officials. In Berks County this applied to county commissioners and county auditors. Theretofore these officials in the county were almost entirely Democrats since their election in 1841.

The first Republican commissioner and auditor under this provision were elected in 1875. And in 1873 the act of 1848 creating the board of prison inspectors was so amended as to enable the minority party to elect three out of nine inspectors or annually one out of three. The act of 1824, relating to the poor directors, which provides for the annual election of a director for three years, has not yet been amended to meet the spirit of the times and of the State Constitution. In 1867, when jury commissioners were authorized to be elected, provision was made that each elector should vote for one person for this office, and the two persons having the highest vote should be the commissioners. This provision enabled the minority party in the county to elect one commissioner. Accordingly, the Republicans have elected a jury commissioner since 1867.

Political Parties.—From the beginning of the county there have been two parties in political affairs. This was both natural and necessary. Before the Revolution agitation of political questions was not general or continuous. The elective franchise was a recognized privilege, but it was not particularly encouraged by the creation of convenient or numerous polls to enable electors to express political preferences. Local offices for the townships and the town were filled by election, but county officials were appointed, and this feature continued in respect to the major part of them till 1841, when an act of Assembly was passed which provided for a general change to election. Berks County comprised only one general election district, with the court-house at Reading as the polls. In 1789 the districts began to increase, and they have increased gradually, to satisfy the demands and encourage the facilities for election, till they now number sixty-three.

During the Revolution the people formed themselves into two parties, especially those who manifested any concern in the government which was to prevail over them. The one class, favoring a continuance of the royal government, was called "Tories;" and the other, favoring a free, representative government, "Federals," or "Whigs." The distinction was marked, and fortunately for the people of the county, as of the State and the great confederation of States, the latter party won a decisive victory. Upon the establishment of freedom new parties arose. These proceeded from the Whigs, and were recognized either as the Government Whigs, or Federals who desired a Re-

publican form of government, with checks upon the impulses or passions of the people, and with liberty duly regulated, but strengthened and confirmed by central authority, or as the Particularist Whigs, or Anti-Federals, who desired the same form of government, but Democratic in spirit, with the rights of local self-government, and of States ever uppermost.

In a certain sense the latter took the place of the "Tories," and were called "Republicans." They were the dominant party in Berks County then and they have continued to be till now. A singular change—if not a transformation—in respect to party names, arose afterward. As early as 1793 the Anti-Federal party was called the Democratic-Republican party; but the word "Republican" was dropped in 1805, and the name Democratic alone used. Thence the Federals or Whigs (or Republicans) have been on the one side and the Democrats on the other, the latter party keeping its identity for four-score years.

For a time—about twenty-five years, from 1830 to 1855—the Anti-Mason party for ten years, and the Whig for fifteen years, were substituted in the place of the Republican party.

The Declaration of Independence was published on the 4th day of July, 1776. Since the Revolution, that day has been regarded as the nation's birthday, and it has been made a holiday by the several State governments. Annually for about eighty years, the several parties of each community celebrated this great holiday by assembling at certain popular places and drinking toasts, making addresses and enjoying themselves generally. At Reading the political parties celebrated the day regularly in this manner. The Federalists and the Whigs assembled on the island[1] in the Schuylkill River, several hundred feet above the ferry, at the foot of Bingaman Street, and the Democrats at the Mineral Spring in Rose Valley, then to the east of, now within, the limits of Reading. When the Civil War broke out this custom was discontinued, and it has not been revived since.

The people of Reading have from the beginning of its history taken an active interest in political matters. By political organizations they have invited and encouraged co-operation for the development of party strength. Since the Civil War more energy has been shown through numerous minor associations, commonly called "Ward Clubs." Two associations of this class have come to be prominent in the political affairs of Reading: the "Americus Club" of the Democratic party, and the "Union League" of the Republican party. All of them were especially organized for the purpose of considering the ways and means by which to direct public attention to the one or the other party in the struggle for political supremacy. This is the great object which is ever standing out prominently before them. Political questions are rather overshadowed, if not overlooked—they being not of the first importance, but the last. Clubs are not so much for discussion as for organization to develop party strength. Discussion is carried on mostly by the leaders of the respective parties, and clubs gather in followers. The real, earnest political thinking in each party is done and published by comparatively few individuals. The great proportion of voters adopt opinions and sentiments more by the influence of associations and circumstances than by investigation and reflection; and many of them are induced to act for or against a party from selfish purposes. Independence in political thought and action is still comparatively limited. The political returns of the county indicate this condition. The majorities are generally the same, especially at prominent elections when the vote is more numerously polled. The general education of the people has not yet reached that standard which conduces to political liberality and to the selection of the fittest men for representative positions without regard for party affiliations.

POLITICAL FESTIVALS.

HIESTER FESTIVAL, 1820.—In 1817 the Hon. Joseph Hiester, of Reading, was nominated as the Federal candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania against Hon. William Findlay as the Democratic candidate; but he was defeated by a majority of 7005. In

[1] From this circumstance the island took the name of "Independence Island."

1820 the same candidates were on the respective tickets and Hiester was elected by a small majority—1605. The success of this election contest, by which the most distinguished citizen of Berks County was chosen to be the chief executive officer of Pennsylvania, was an event which could not be permitted to pass away in the annals of our local affairs without signalizing it by an impressive public demonstration. Hiester, whilst a young man, had distinguished himself by his pure and earnest patriotism during the Revolution; and he had afterward filled with honor to himself and his constituency of Berks County, various political offices, especially the office of national Representative for nearly eighteen years. He was concluding his ninth term when he was elected to be Governor of the State,—resigning his seat in Congress soon after his election. His fellow-citizens had therefore come to regard him with more than ordinary feelings of respect and honor, and they could, indeed, rejoice over his elevation to be the chief ruler of the commonwealth. And what means could they have selected more adapted to display their satisfaction and joy than a feast at which they could eat, drink and be merry? Accordingly, in honor of this event, pursuant to public invitation, a grand festival took place on Wednesday, November 1, 1820, on the "Commons" near by the "arched spring," east of the borough. People assembled from every part of the county. Many distinguished politicians came from Philadelphia and counties adjoining Berks to participate in the feast. Over four thousand persons united in the demonstration. A procession was first formed by the committee of arrangements on Penn Square, about eleven o'clock in the morning, in the following order:

1st. The butchers of the borough, dressed in white frocks, with blue sashes, armed with the different emblems of their profession, fancifully decorated, and mounted upon white steeds.

2d. Captain High's squadron of Dragoons, well-mounted, in complete uniform.

3d. The citizens formed in double-file.

4th. Captain Getz's company of Guards in new and elegant uniform.

The centre of the procession was occupied by a full band of colored musicians engaged from Philadelphia expressly for the occasion, clothed in green military suits, richly ornamented with silver lace.

After an ovation to the "Governor-elect" and an address of thanks by him, the procession marched, in the order named, up Penn Street to the "Commons," arriving there about noon. An area—comprising several acres—was surrounded by a barrier, with a large platform arranged on the eastern side, upon which were placed the articles for the feast. Two fine, fat bullocks on spits, and a bear and a hog on grid-irons, were roasted entire. The four skins were stuffed and mounted on cars. The area was occupied by the committee of arrangements, High's Dragoons, Getz's Guards and the band, and "thousands of spectators, whose orderly deportment cannot be too strongly commended."

The butchers commenced carving the roasted animals about two o'clock. The first slice of each animal was taken to the residence of General Hiester by two butchers, who were escorted by a detachment of the Guards. And the carving was continued till all were satisfied.

After the feasting was concluded, a meeting was formed with the following officers:

President, Peter Nagle; Vice-Presidents, George de B. Keim, Jacob K. Boyer, Samuel Baird, Daniel Graeff.

Twenty toasts, expressive of patriotic and complimentary sentiments, were read and received with great applause. A unanimous desire was expressed "to see the Revolutionary veteran;" and accordingly he was escorted to the meeting from his residence by a committee specially delegated for the purpose. His arrival caused "indescribable effusions of joy." "Merit must be great when it calls forth the *voluntary* honors of a free and enlightened people. But the attention shown on this occasion was not merely *honorary;* it was the tribute of gratitude to a man who aided, at the risk of his life, his health and his fortunes, to render his country happy and free."

At four o'clock the procession was re-formed; with "the Governor-elect, supported by two citizens, it paraded through the principal streets of the borough and halted opposite his residence," where the whole company was dis-

missed in the most perfect harmony and good order.

In the evening, the celebration was continued by a "torch-light procession." A transparent temple was carried by four men through the principal streets of the borough, preceded and succeeded by a train of citizens who held lighted candles in their hands. The sides of this temple were illustrated: the front presented a likeness of Washington, the rear the arms of the United States and the right and left sides well-executed likenesses of General Hiester.

A similar festival, to celebrate the same event, was held at Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill County, on November 10, 1820. The morning of that day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. A meeting was first organized in the court-house, and addressed by James B. Hubley, Esq.,[1] the chairman, with appropriate remarks. Then the people formed into line and proceeded, under the leadership of three marshals, assisted by a band of music, to "Mount Monroe." As they marched, bells rang and cannon boomed. There a fine ox and deer were roasted, and a large number of persons, seated at tables specially arranged, participated in a great feast. At a meeting, afterward formed, at which Mr. Hubley presided, thirteen toasts were offered and drank. On the same day a festival was also held at Kutztown. Twenty-five toasts were offered and drank at a large organized meeting.

Harrison Festival.—1840—The Presidential campaign" of 1840 was conducted with great enthusiasm, and it developed much political excitement throughout the country. Grand processions were witnessed in every community. The voters of Reading and the surrounding districts in the county of Berks caught the feeling, especially on the side of the Whigs. One of the processions was distinguished for its log cabin and living raccoons. The election resulted in a victory for the Whigs, an event which elicited from them particular demonstrations of joy. It was their first victory, and they felt great pride in it. The vote contrasted was as follows:

1836.	Reading.	Berks Co.	State of Pa.
Van Buren (Democrat)	1412	4967	91,475
Harrison (Whig)	394	1583	81,111
	1018	3384	10,364

1840.	Reading.	Berks Co.	State of Pa.
Van Buren (Democrat)	836	7425	143,676
Harrison (Whig)	614	3582	144,019
	222	3843	343

Their majority was small, but enough for them. What could they do upon such an occasion but demonstrate their feelings as their party, under the name of "Federals," had done twenty years before. The leaders therefore decided to signalize their triumph by a "Grand Ox-Roast," on the "Commons," on Wednesday, December 9, 1840, and issued a public notice that "an ox will be roasted whole and plenty of hard cider will be provided." The day was accordingly celebrated under the direction of an organized meeting, with prominent men in respect to business, politics and military as its officers. General William Addams was president of the meeting. Thirteen toasts were announced, and appropriate responses were made. Many persons participated in the feast.

Tilden Festival of 1876.—The Presidential campaign of 1876 was full of enthusiasm from the beginning to the end. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was the Democratic candidate, and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, the Republican. The Democrats throughout the entire country were very hopeful of success with so distinguished a candidate as Mr. Tilden, and they therefore carried on the political contest with all the energy that they could command. The leaders of the party in Berks County were particularly active. Towards the close of the campaign they made arrangements for a "buffalo roast" in order to enable their party the more thoroughly to demonstrate their feelings in a public manner, and selected a day for that purpose. The previous festivals in 1820 and 1840 were held after the election, but this was to be held before the election. The announcement was made, giving the public to know that "the Democratic citizens of Berks and adjoining counties will have a

[1] Mr. Hubley was a prominent attorney, formerly of Reading.

GRAND ROAST OF TWO BUFFALOES.

lately captured on the western plains, and a

JUBILEE PARADE

in honor of their candidates for President and Vice-President, and the gallant freemen of the West, at the Fair Grounds, City of Reading, on Thursday, October 26, 1876, and also an

OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION,

in which soldiers and sailors, farmers and mechanics and all good citizens, with their wives and daughters, were respectfully invited to participate."

The day arrived and the programme was carried out very successfully. In the morning many delegations came to Reading from all parts of the county, and by eleven o'clock the "Jubilee Parade" was formed, when it was marched over a long route. Besides the usual demonstrations in a procession of this character, there was an "elephant in boots," veritably walking in the parade, hired from Forepaugh, (the showman) for the occasion. The symbol of the *Reading Times*, in signalizing a political victory on the morning after an election, for many years, was the "elephant in boots" at the head of its columns; but the Democrats desired to show by a living cartoon that they had taken its elephant captive, and were going to carry it along in their triumphant march. This conception created much amusement throughout the entire route. It was the centre of attraction. On the way the elephant kicked off one of his Democratic boots just as if he were walking in doubtful company and on a doubtful platform, and were desirous of freeing himself. The procession was nearly an hour in passing a point, and ended in the "Fair-Ground," where the feast on roasted buffalo was enjoyed by many hundreds of persons. Speeches were made by prominent men from different parts of the country. The most distinguished guest upon this unusual occasion was Gen. George B. McClellan, whose presence elicited great applause wherever he went.

ELECTION OF 1876.—The Democrats in Berks County were certain of victory. Calculations for it had been made. They were taught to expect it, and when the night of the election arrived they looked for it. But the news was doubtful. They had counted upon a "Solid South," and also certain Northern States. Their leader had calculated with great shrewdness, but neither he nor any of his followers had thought the loss of three Southern States within the range of possibility. And this result actually occurred. Late on election day, Chandler, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced that Hayes had one hundred and eighty-five electoral votes, and would be the next President. This came to be exactly so. But during the four intervening months great excitement prevailed, and fears of a political revolution were entertained. At Reading excited crowds of people assembled for many nights in succession, to hear the returns which were reflected upon screens—the *Times* screen having been set up against the Jameson building, on the Sixth Street side, above the portico, so as to show the figures down Penn Square, and the *Eagle* screen in front of the Eagle building. Some of the cartoons thrown on the Times screen were striking and afforded much merriment, in relieving the monotony of election returns. The elephant figured conspicuously in them; at one time he came out with a rooster in his trunk lashing it around wildly in the air, then with a rooster tied to his tail running away with it; now jumping for joy at a favorable report, then lying on his back as if dead from a Democratic victory, with a rooster crowing lustily over his fallen body; Jeff Davis was represented as sitting up in a sour apple tree, and different prominent Democrats were drawn in various laughable positions; and numerous short witticisms appeared frequently. Altogether the exhibition awakened a thrilling interest in the people.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS AT READING.—Three Democratic State Conventions were held at Reading at which candidates for Governor were nominated: the first on June 4, 1851, when William Bigler was nominated by acclamation; the second on February 29, 1860, when Henry D. Foster was nominated; and the third on May 30, 1872, when Charles R. Buckalew was nominated. At the second

convention, Hon. George M. Keim, of Reading, was selected as an elector-at-large.

Mass-Meetings.—Numerous "Mass-Meetings" have been held at Reading by the respective political parties for many years past. The earliest meeting, of which any extended notice was given, was held by the Democratic party on September 4, 1852, for the purpose of ratifying with enthusiasm the nomination of Franklin Pierce as the Democratic candidate for President. Philadelphia sent a delegation of fifteen hundred men, accompanied by three fine bands of music, the German Mænnerchor and the Granite Glee Club, and large delegations were in attendance from Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Schuylkill and other counties, whilst from the hills and valleys of Berks County came hundreds of her indomitable Democracy to swell the assembled multitude. Conspicuous among the latter were the North Heidelberg delegation in large hay-wagons and vehicles of every description, the Boyertown Pierce Club in carriages with flags, banners and wreaths of flowers, and the Kutztown Pierce Club in carriages, with flags and music. It was the largest meeting ever held at Reading till that time and it included the largest number of great political leaders which the citizens had ever seen together here. A platform was erected at the upper end of the Western Market-House and around it the crowd assembled and heard the speeches of such distinguished men as Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Stephen Douglass, Gov. Enoch Lowe (Maryland), Gov. William Bigler (Pennsylvania), Hon. Barnabas Bates (New York), Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner (Virginia), Hon. B. F. Ballett (Massachusetts), Chief Justice Le Grand (Maryland), Hon. John A. Wilcox (Mississippi), Hon. John H. Savage (Tennessee) and others. Addresses were made from noon till midnight. Mr. Buchanan was chairman of the meeting during the afternoon, and he, in the course of his opening remarks, complimented Berks County for "her undeviating patriotism and entire devotion to Democratic principles." . . . The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic throughout, and in all the speeches "there was a concord of sentiment upon the great questions of the day, which exhibited in a proud light the power and nationality of Democratic principles, and the completeness of that union in the ranks of the American Democracy, which is the never-failing precursor of glorious victory."[1]

In the State election for Governor, in 1851, the county gave Bigler (Democrat) a majority of 4765 over Johnston (Whig), and the State only 8465. In the national election following this "mass-meeting" the county gave Pierce (Democrat) a majority of 4590 over Scott (Whig) and the State 19,386.

Ritner Young Men's Convention.—The young men of Pennsylvania, who were favorable to the election of Joseph Ritner for Governor, held a convention at Reading on June 4–5, 1838. Seventeen hundred delegates assembled from all parts of the State. Their meeting was held in the Trinity Lutheran Church, and it was distinguished for earnest enthusiasm. Appropriate addresses were made and resolutions passed. George G. Barclay, Esq. (a young and able attorney of Reading), officiated as temporary chairman. The meeting was the largest of a representative character ever held at Reading till that time. It was conducted with ability and occasioned much excitement. But it did not increase the strength of the Anti-Masonic party in this section of the State. It was the first and only political convention ever assembled in a church building in Reading. Permission was granted by the church vestry because there was no large hall in the borough then, and the Trinity Church was the only place in which so large a body of men could assemble with convenience.

Whig Mass-Meeting of 1844.—The Presidential campaign of 1844 was particularly exciting. Henry Clay was the Whig candidate for President and James K. Polk the Democratic candidate. The former enjoyed a very high degree of popularity throughout the county, and his friends conducted a very active campaign in his behalf. The State of Pennsylvania exhibited much enthusiasm for him during the canvass, for he was a great favorite in every section of the State, especially where

[1] *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, 11th September, 1852.

manufactures were carried on. Reading was then a growing centre for industries of various kinds, and the Whigs here idolized him for his earnest labors in the cause of protection to home industry. They held a mass-meeting at Reading on September 27, 1844. Over five thousand persons were in attendance, delegations having come from different sections of the surrounding country. The day was specially noted for a large procession, in which the various trades and employments were represented. Miniature shops and factories were hauled about the town and successfully operated. And the living raccoon again figured conspicuously in the procession, as it had in the previous campaign. The singing of campaign songs added interest to this occasion, just as it had been practiced four years before, when there was one universal shout for "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The chief marshal of this notable procession was Hon. Samuel Bell. After the parade a large meeting was organized on the Bell farm, in Cumru township, not far from the bridge, with David F. Gordon, Esq. (then an attorney at Reading, afterward president judge of Berks County), as chairman. The principal speaker was Hon. John Mc. P. Berrien, United States Senator from Georgia, formerly Attorney-General of President Jackson. Notwithstanding this great effort by the Whigs, they could not weaken the devotion of the Democrats in the county or lessen their majority.

The polk-berry was brought into great prominence by the Democrats; and during this campaign the Democrats also held a large mass-meeting, said to have been one of the largest ever held at Reading till that time. The procession was long and full of enthusiasm. One of its prominent features was a large boat, rigged as a "Ship of State" manned by a number of boys dressed as sailors, and drawn on wheels in the procession by many young men.

The majority for Polk in the borough was three hundred and sixty-nine, and in the county forty-six hundred and seventy-four. This result indicated the thorough organization of the Democrats. Dallas, their candidate for Vice-President, visited Reading during the campaign and delivered an address at the "Mineral Spring," dwelling particularly upon and favoring the tariff. Gen. Samuel Houston from Texas was also present upon that occasion.

Clymer Mass Meetings in 1866.—Hon. Hiester Clymer, a citizen of Reading, received the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1866. He had been State Senator from this district for two terms, from 1861 to 1866, during which time he acquired a considerable popularity throughout the State. General John W. Geary was the Republican candidate. Both parties were under thorough organization, and, with popular candidates, they labored earnestly for success. The friends of Mr. Clymer united in his behalf and they exerted themselves to bring about his election, if possible. Many mass-meetings were held in different parts of the State, and at all of them much enthusiasm was manifested. In Berks County the leaders of the party were particularly active. Numerous public meetings were held and many speeches were delivered. General political excitement prevailed from the beginning till the close of the campaign, which increased as the day of election approached. Two Democratic mass-meetings were held at Reading, one on July 18th and the other on October 3d, and upon each occasion a multitude of people assembled. At the former there were delegations from four-fifths of the counties in the State. Hon. Richard Vaux acted as chairman of the meeting, and addresses were made by Mr. Clymer, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. George H. Pendleton and other distinguished political leaders; high party feeling was produced under the great excitement which was awakened by demonstrations of all kinds, so high, indeed, that it almost resulted in riots with certain Republicans who were equally earnest and active and demonstrative for their leader, General Geary. And at the latter there was a grand procession, with General Tobias Barto as chief marshal, estimated to contain five thousand persons in a line two miles long. Many wagons, teams, bands and banners of all kinds accompanied the numerous delegations, and the enthusiasm upon that occasion was unbounded. Notwithstanding all this exertion, the city of Reading was not carried for Clymer.

It had been Republican through the war, and this political sentiment still prevailed by a small majority, which, it would appear, Clymer could not overcome, even with the aid of local prejudice and enthusiastic demonstrations. The vote in Reading for him was two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, and for Geary two thousand seven hundred and four, a majority of fifteen against him; and in the county for him thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-eight, and for Geary seven thousand one hundred and twenty-one, a majority of six thousand one hundred and sixty-seven for him.

OFFICIALS OF COUNTY.

Immediately after the erection of the county it became entitled to representation in the Provincial Assembly, and to various county officers; and, after the establishment of national independence and government, also to representation in Congress.

All the officers—national, State and county—from and of the county, from the beginning of its existence to the present time, are set forth in the following arrangement: 1. National Representatives. 2. State Representatives. 3. County Officers.

1. NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.—The office of Representative to Congress of the United States was created by the Constitution of the United States, which was adopted September 17, 1787, and ratified by the Convention of Pennsylvania December 12, 1787. The term of office was then made two years; and so it has continued to the present time. Representatives were apportioned among the several States according to population, which was enumerated within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter.

The first apportionment by Congress gave Pennsylvania eight representatives. These were apportioned by the State Legislature, March 16, 1791, to eight districts. Berks, Northampton and Luzerne Counties were erected into one district, with one member. In 1793 the State was given thirteen members. These were apportioned by the State Legislature on April 22, 1794, when Berks and Luzerne Counties were made the Fifth Congressional District for the next ten years, with one member.

In 1802 Berks, Chester and Lancaster formed the Third Congressional District, with an apportionment of three members.

In 1812 Berks and Schuylkill formed the Seventh District, with one member.

In 1822 Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh formed the Seventh District, with two members.

In 1832 Berks became a separate district, called the Ninth, with one member.

In 1843, and every ten years successively, Berks comprised the Eighth Congressional District, with one member.

The following persons represented Berks County in Congress:

CONGRESSMEN.

Name.	Term.
Daniel Hiester	1789–97
Joseph Hiester[1]	1797–1807; 1815–20
Matthias Reichart	1807–11
John M. Hyneman[2]	1811–13
Daniel Udree	1813–15; 1823–25
Ludwig Worman[3]	1821–22
William Addams	1825–29
Henry A. Muhlenberg[4]	1829–38
George M. Keim	1838–43
John Ritter	1843–47
William Strong	1847–53
J. Glancy Jones[5]	1851–53; 1854–58
Henry A. Muhlenberg, Jr.[6]	1853–54
William H. Keim	1858–59

[1] Joseph Hiester was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1820, and resigned his seat in Congress. Daniel Udree was elected in December, 1820, to succeed him for the unexpired term ending March 3 1821.

[2] John M. Hyneman was re-elected; but he resigned his seat, and Daniel Udree was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1815.

[3] Ludwig Worman died October 17, 1822, whilst occupying this position, and Udree was elected in December following to fill unexpired term ending March, 1823.

[4] Henry A. Muhlenberg resigned his seat in February, 1838, and accepted the mission to Austria as the first minister plenipotentiary. George M. Keim was elected in March, 1838, to fill the unexpired term ending March 3, 1839.

[5] J. Glancy Jones resigned in October, 1858, and accepted mission to Austria. William H. Keim was elected on November 30, 1858, to fill unexpired term ending March 3, 1859.

[6] Henry A. Muhlenberg, Jr., died at Washington on January 9, 1854. He had appeared in Congress only a single day, when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and thereafter was unable to resume his seat.

John Schwartz[1].....1859–60
Jacob K. McKenty.....1860–61
Sydenham E. Ancona.....1861–67
J. Lawrence Getz.....1867–73
Hiester Clymer.....1873–81
Daniel Ermentrout.....1881–87

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Henry A. Muhlenberg, to Austria, 1838–49.
J. Glancy Jones, to Austria, 1858–61.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

John Endlich, at Basle, Switzerland.
Henry May Keim, at Prince Edward Island.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

William Strong. Samuel L. Young.

REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Harrison Maltzberger.

Under the Provincial Constitution as provided by William Penn and his successors, and afterward under the State Constitutions of 1776, 1790 and 1873, the officers named in the subsequent pages were elected and appointed.

The State representatives from Berks County are arranged in three classes: *State Officials; Senators; Assemblymen.*

STATE OFFICIALS.—The following persons from Berks County held State offices:

Charles Biddle, Supreme Executive Councillor, elected by Legislature, 1784–87.[2]

Joseph Hiester, Governor, elected, 1820–23.

Frederick Smith, Attorney-General, appointed by Governor Andrew Schulze, 1823–28.

Gabriel Hiester, Surveyor-General, appointed by Governor J. Andrew Schulze, 1824–30.

Frederick Smith, Supreme Associate Justice, appointed, 1828–30.

Jacob Sallade, Surveyor-General, appointed by Governor David R. Porter, 1839–45.

John Banks, State Treasurer, elected by Legislature, 1847.

William Strong, Supreme Associate Justice, elected, 1857–68.

William M. Hiester, Secretary of State, appointed by Governor William F. Packer, 1858–60.

William H. Keim, Surveyor-General, elected, 1860–61.

Warren J. Woodward, Supreme Associate Justice, elected, 1874–79.

[1] John Schwartz died in July, 1860, and Jacob K. McKenty was elected to fill unexpired term ending March 4, 1861.

[2] He removed from Reading to Philadelphia on 20th October, 1784. He was Vice-President of the Council from 10th October, 1785, till 31st October, 1787. Before his election he was the chief burgess of Reading.

SENATORS.—The office of State Senator was created by the Constitution of 1790. The State was thereby apportioned into senatorial districts, and again in 1793, and subsequently every seven years till the adoption of the new Constitution of 1873, whereby the apportionment was thereafter to be made on the decennial census of the United States. In the beginning Berks and Dauphin Counties comprised a district with an allotment of two members; and they continued together till 1808, when Berks was erected into a separate district with two members. After the erection of Schuylkill County, in 1811, it was added to Berks, and they together comprised a district with two members till 1836, when Berks was again erected into a district by itself with one member, and continued so from that time till now. The term was four years from 1790 to 1838; and three years thence to 1874, when the new Constitution fixed it at four years again.

The members from Berks alone are mentioned:

Name.	Term.
Joseph Heister	1790–94
Gabriel Hiester	1795–96; 1805–12
Christopher Lower	1797–1804
John S. Hiester	1809–12
Charles Shoemaker	1813–16
Marks John Biddle	1817–20
Conrad Feger	1821–24
George Schall	1825–28
Daniel A. Bertolet	1829–32
Paul Geiger	1833–36
John Miller	1837–40
Samuel Fegely	1841–46
John Potteiger	1847–49
Henry A. Muhlenberg	1850–52
William M. Hiester[3]	1853–55
John C. Evans	1856–58
Benjamin Nunemacher	1859–60
Hiester Clymer	1861–66
J. Depuy Davis	1867–73
Daniel Ermentrout	1874–80
Edward H. Shearer	1881–84
Frank R. Brunner	1885–88

ASSEMBLYMEN.—The office of Assemblyman was first created by William Penn in establishing a government for the province; the representatives thereto, from the several counties as

[3] William M. Hiester was elected and served as Speaker of the Senate for the year 1855.

they were erected, were elected annually till the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of a Constitution by the State in 1776. It was continued by this Constitution, and afterward by that of 1790, whereby members to the Assembly were elected annually till the adoption of the new Constitution of 1873. Then the term was increased to two years. In all these years—from 1752 to the present time—Berks County was a separate district, excepting after the erection of Schuylkill County out of portions of Berks and Northampton, when it was added to Berks, and continued so for a period of eighteen years—from 1811 to 1829.

The number of representatives from Berks was as follows:

1752–71	1	1787–1829	5
1772–76	2	1830–57	4
1777–81	4	1858–74	3
1782–86	6		

In 1874 six members were apportioned to Berks, to so continue until an apportionment be duly made on the next census of the United States (1880)—namely, to the city of Reading two members, and to the county of Berks four.

The representatives from the county were as follows:

Name.	Term.
Moses Starr	1752–54
Francis Parvin	1755
Thomas Yorke	1756–57
James Boone	1758
John Potts	1759–61
John Ross	1762–64
Adam Witman	1765–66
Edward Biddle[1]	1767–81
Henry Christ	1771–81
Valentine Eckert	1776–79
Henry Haller	1776–81
John Lesher	1776–81
Jonathan Jones	1779–80
John Hiester	1782
Gabriel Hiester	1782; 1787–89 1791; 1802–04
Baltzer Gehr	1782; 1786; 1792–99
Daniel Hunter	1782
Benjamin Weiser	1782
Joel Bishop	1782–84
Daniel Clymer	1783–84; 1787; 1791
Chris. Lower	1783–85; 1793–94; 1796
Abraham Lincoln	1783–86
John Ludwig	1783; 1789; 1790–92
John Patton	1783
George Ege	1783
Nicholas Lutz	1784–86; 1790–94
John Rice	1784
Henry Spycker	1785–86
David Davis	1785–88
Martin Rhoads	1785
Philip Kraemer	1786–87
Joseph Hiester	1787–90
Charles Biddle	1788
Joseph Sands	1788–90
Daniel Broadhead	1789
Daniel Leinbach	1790
James Collins	1791
C. Shoemaker	1792–1801; 1810; 1812
Paul Groscup	1792–98
John Christ	1795–96
John Spayd	1795; 1810
Peter Frailey	1797–1801; 1810; 1812
William Lewis	1797–98
D. Rose	1799–1804; 1806–08; 1811–12
Daniel Udree	1799–1803; 1805
William Witman	1800–05
Frederick Smith	1802–03
Isaac Adams	1804–05
Jacob Rhoads	1804–05; 1809
Jacob Epler	1805; 1816
Elias Redcay	1806–07
Valentine Probst	1806–08
John Schaeffer	1806–08
John Bishop	1806
Daniel Yoder	1807–08
Bernard Kepner	1808
Jacob Schneider	1809
David Kerby	1809–12; 1815; 1817
John M. Hyneman	1809
James McFarland	1809
Adam Ruth	1810–11
Conrad Feger	1811–14
John Miller	1813; 1815
Jacob Krebs	1813–14
John Addams	1813–14
Jacob Sassaman	1813
George Marx	1814
Jonathan Hudson	1814
Daniel Kerper	1815
Daniel Rhoads, Jr	1815–17; 1822
Jacob Dreibelbis	1815
Christian Haldeman	1816
D. Hottenstein	1816; 1822–24; 1827
William Schoener	1817
Godfried Roehrer	1817; 1820; 1823
Michael Graeff	1817–19
Joseph Good	1818–19
Jacob Levan	1818–19
Elisha Geiger	1818
Jacob Griesemer	1818–19
John Neikerch	1819; 1822

[1] In 1774 Edward Biddle was Speaker of the Assembly.

John Kohler.....1820
Abraham Mengel.....1820
John W. Roseberry.....1820
George Gernant.....1820–21
Samuel Jones.....1821
Joseph Good.....1821
Jacob Rahn.....1821
Jacob Schneider.....1821
William Addams.....1822–24
John Gehr.....1822–23
William Audenried.....1823–24
Henry Boyer.....1824–27; 1832
James Everhard.....1824–26
George Rahn.....1825; 1827–28
Jacob Gehr.....1825–26
George M. Odenheimer.....1825
Daniel A. Bertolette.....1826–28
Michael Graeff.....1826
Philip A. Good.....1827–29
Mordecai Lewis.....1828
John Stauffer.....1829–31
Thomas J. Roehrer.....1829–30
George Klein.....1828
Paul Geiger.....1829–31
John Wanner.....1830–32
John Potteiger.....1831–34; 1842–44
William High.....1832
Peter Klein, Jr.....1833–34
Benjamin Tyson.....1833
Jacob M. Snyder.....1833–54
Adam Schoener.....1834; 1839–40
William Hottenstein.....1835–36
Lewis W. Richards.....1835
John Ulrich.....1835–36
John Jackson.....1835–37
John Sheetz.....1836–37
Michael K. Boyer.....1837
S. Fegely.....1837–39; 1848; 1849; 1851
Jacob Walborn.....1838–39
Abraham Hill.....1838–39
James Geiger.....1838
Henry Flannery.....1840–41
Peter Filbert.....1840
Daniel B. Kutz.....1840–41
Robert M. Barr.....1841
Samuel Moore.....1841–43
John Shenk.....1842–43
Joseph Bachman.....1842–43
Henry W. Smith.....1844–45
John C. Evans.....1844; 1850–52
Alfred J. Herman.....1844
Jacob Tice.....1845–46
Michael Hoffman.....1845–46; 1857
Henry G. Stetler.....1845–46; 1848
Charles Levan.....1846–47
John Long.....1847–48
John C. Myers.....1847–49
Jacob Graeff.....1847
William Shaffner.....1849–50
Daniel Zerbey.....1849–50; 1853
Alexander S. Feather.....1850–51
Jacob Reifsnyder.....1851–52
Isaac Yost.....1852–53
George Dengler.....1852–53
Jacob Wicklein.....1853–54
John B. Smith.....1854
George Shenk.....1854–56
Daniel V. R. Hunter.....1854
Jeremiah Mengel.....1855
John F. Linderman.....1855
Samuel Shearer.....1855
Andrew M. Sallade.....1855
J. Lawrence Getz[1].....1856–57
William Heins.....1856–57
Benjamin Nunemacher.....1856–58
Michael Hoffman.....1857
Edmund L. Smith.....1858–59
Amos Weiler.....1858
Solomon L. Custer.....1859–60
Augustus F. Bertolet.....1859
Joshua S. Miller.....1860
Elijah Penn Smith.....1860–61
Michael P. Boyer.....1861
Henry B. Rhoads.....1861; 1865–67
Charles A. Kline.....1862–64
Daniel K. Weidner.....1862–63
William N. Potteiger.....1862–64
John Missimer.....1864–66
Frederick Harner.....1865–67
Richmond L. Jones.....1867–68
Henry S. Hottenstein.....1868–69
Henry Brobst.....1868–70
Aaron T. C. Keffer.....1870–72
Hiram H. Schwartz.....1870–72
John A. Conrad.....1871–73
Benjamin E. Dry.....1873–76
Michael McCullough.....1873–74
Aaron Smith.....1874–76
Daniel L. Batdorf.....1875
Nicholas Andre.....1875–78
Joseph B. Conrad.....1876–78
George D. Schaeffer.....1877–80
Stephen J. Smith.....1877–80
James Liggett.....1879–82
John H. Riegel.....1879–82
C. A. Seidel.....1881–84
George K. Lorah.....1881–84
Isaac Z. Deck.....1883–86
James W. Sponagle.....1883–86
Benjamin C. Bear.....1884–86
L. P. G. Fegeley.....1884–86

3. County Officers.—By the charter of William Penn and the several grants thereunder, various laws and ordinances were enacted from time to time "for the good government of the

[1] Speaker of House in 1857.

province." The regulation of the affairs of the province, and, subsequently to 1776 of the commonwealth, was directed by officers, either appointed or elected, for the entire territory or for the several counties into which it was subdivided.

The officers of the county from 1752 till 1886 were as follows:

JUDGES.

(See chapter XX., Judiciary.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The office of district attorney was created by act of May 3, 1850, and made elective, with a term of three years. Previously the attorney-general of the State appointed an attorney in the several counties to represent the commonwealth in the prosecution of criminal cases.

The act of 1850 required a residence of one year in the county and a practice of two years at the bar, but the latter was reduced to one year by the act of 1852.

Name.	Term.
Jacob Hubley	1789–1817
Frederick Smith	1818–20; 1824–27
Charles Richards	1821
Daniel J. Hiester	1822–23
Joseph H. Spayd	1828–29
Joseph D. Biles	1830–31
Alexander L. King	1832–35
George G. Barclay	1836–38
J. Pringle Jones	1839–46
Peter Filbert	1847
J. Glancy Jones	1847–48
John S. Richards	1849–50
Jeremiah Hagenman	1850–56
Jacob K. McKenty	1856–59
James B. Bechtel	1859–62
Daniel Ermentrout	1862–65
Wharton Morris	1865–68
Edward H. Shearer	1868–71
Peter D. Wanner	1871–74
Henry C. G. Reber	1875–77
William M. Goodman	1878–80
Hiram Y. Kauffman	1881–83
Israel H. Rothermel	1884–86

SPECIAL DETECTIVES.

An act was passed May 19, 1874, which provided for the appointment of a special detective officer in the several counties of the State, by the district attorney, with the approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The first appointment was made in February, 1875. The officers were:

Name.	Term.
William L. Graul	1875–77
John Denhard[1]	1878–83
Lawrence P. Ressler	1883
James Kerschner	1884–86

COMMISSIONERS AND AUDITORS.—The board of county commissioners comprises three members. Previous to 1875 one was elected annually for three years. The new Constitution of 1873 provided for the election of the three commissioners in 1875 and every third year thereafter.

The board of county auditors also comprises three members. Previous to 1809 they were appointed by the county judges. An act was passed March 16, 1809, providing for the annual election thereafter of three auditors. In 1814 this provision was modified so that a new auditor was introduced into the board annually thereafter. This practice prevailed till the new Constitution of 1873, which provided for the election of three auditors in 1875 and every third year thereafter.

In respect to both commissioners and auditors, "each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected."[2] This was a marked departure from the old system, by which all of one political party were elected. It enabled the opposite party to elect one member. Since 1875 three officers have been elected—two by the Democrats and one by the Republicans.

COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Term.
Evan Price	1752–53
Edward Drury	1752–56
John Godfrey	1752–61
Jacob Lightfoot	1753–56; 1759–62
Thomas Rutter	1756–59
William Reeser	1757–60
Samuel High	1760–63; 1773–76
Christian Witman	1761–64

[1] John Denhard was appointed for a second term, 1881–83; but he was elected to the office of alderman of the Eighth Ward, Reading, in May, 1883, when he resigned, and Lawrence P. Ressler was appointed for the unexpired term.

[2] Constitution of 1873, Art. XIV., Sec. 7.

John Hughes.....1762 65
Frederick Weiser.....1763–66
Richard Lewis.....1764–67
Isaac Levan.....1765–68
Nicholas Harmony.....1766–69
Christian Merkel.....1767–70
Jacob Snyder.....1769–71
John Jones.....1769–72
Henry Rightmeyer.....1770–73
Davis Brecht.....1771–74
Abraham Lincoln.....1772–78
Michael Brecht.....1774–77
Christian Lower.....1776–79
John Kerlin.....1777–80
Adam Witman.....1778–81; 1784–87
Thomas Jones.....1779–82; 1783–86
Thomas Parry.....1780–83
Daniel Messersmith.....1781–84
Michael Forry.....1782–85
Conrad Eckert.....1785–91
Daniel Leinbach.....1786–89
John Keim.....1787–90
Jacob Boyer.....1789–92
Jacob Bower.....1790–93
John Riegel.....1791–94
George Lorah.....1792–95
Philip Miller.....1793–96
Peter Kershner.....1794–97
William Witman.....1795–98
Nicholas Dick.....1796–99
Isaac Adams.....1797–1800
Jacob Rhoads.....1798–1801
Peter Feather.....1799–1802
Jacob Epler.....1800–03
Casper Merkel.....1801–04
John Cunnius.....1802–05
Daniel Yoder.....1803–06
Adam Ruth.....1804–07
Henry Hahn.....1805–08
Henry Hottenstein.....1806–09
Nicholas Leib.....1807–10
Jacob Miller.....1808–11
Valentine Boyer.....1809–12
Daniel Ruth.....1810–13
George Boyer.....1811–14
Jacob Gehr.....1812–15
William Addams.....1813–16
George Shreffler.....1814–17
Daniel Levan.....1815–18
William High.....1816–19
Peter Stichter.....1817–20
George N. Lechner.....1818–21
Peter Knabb.....1819–22
David Bright.....1820–23
George Kemp.....1821–24
Frederick Stamm.....1822–25
Henry Reeser.....1823–26
John Wanner.....1824–27
John Potteiger.....1825–28
John Hahn.....1826–29
Stanley Kirby.....1827–30
George Gernant.....1828–31
Anthony Bickel.....1829–32
Daniel K. Hottenstein.....1830–33
John Filbert.....1831–34
Jacob Goodman.....1832–35
Daniel Snyder.....1833–36
John Deysher.....1834–37
John Y. Cunnius.....1835–38
John Seibert.....1836–39
David Kutz.....1837–40
Michael Reifsnyder.....1838–41
George Weiler.....1839–42
John Long.....1840–43
William Arnold.....1841–44
John Sharman.....1842–45
Adam Leize.....1843–46
Frederick Printz.....1844–47
Michael Gery.....1845–48
David Yoder.....1846–49
Charles Fichthorn.....1847–50
Conrad Clouse.....1848–51
Thomas Shaner.....1849–52
Joseph A. Schneider.....1850–53
John McGowan.....1851–54
Benjamin Kutz.....1852–55
Jacob Young.....1853–56
Gabriel Filbert.....1854–57
William Knabb.....1855–58
Samuel Summons.....1856–59
D. L. Wenrich.....1857–60
William Miller.....1858–61
John F. Moers[1].....1859–61
Paul Wenrich, Sr.....1860–63
J. Donahower.....1861–62
George K. Lorah.....1861–64
H. R. Hawman.....1862–65
John Kurtz.....1863–66
Adam Stein.....1864–67
William S. Young.....1865–71; 1879–81
Jacob Schartle.....1866–69
Benjamin Levan.....1867–70
John L. Moyer.....1869–72
William Rahn.....1870–73
Joseph Muthart[2].....1871–74
David Lord.....1872–75
Henry Seidel.....1873–74
William Fry.....1873–75
William Umbenhauer.....1874–75

[1] Moers died on March 7, 1861, and Henry R. Hawman was appointed on March 14, 1861, by the court and the remaining two county commissioners, to fill the vacancy till the election of a successor at the next succeeding election. In October following, J. Donahower was elected for one year to fill the unexpired term.

[2] Muthart died in April, 1873, and Seidel was appointed to fill vacancy for unexpired term.

Henry W. Smith.....1876–78
William Davidheiser.....1876–78
William G. Moore.....1876–78
John Walborn.....1879–81
Jeremiah R. Guldin.....1879–81
Samuel G. Hatfield.....1882–84
Peter Spang.....1882–84
David C. Keller.....1882–84; 1885–87
Samuel P. K. Fisher.....1885–87
John L. Wagner.....1885–87

AUDITORS.

Name.	Term.
Thomas Lightfoot	1797–98; 1803–05
William Moore	1797–1800; 1803–08
John Bishop	1797–98
Paul Groscup	1799–1800
Jacob Bower	1799–1800
William Green	1801–02
William Bell	1801–02; 1806–08
George De B. Keim	1801–02; 1809
James May	1803–05
John Witman	1806–08
Lewis Reeser	1809
Frederick Frick	1809
John Bieber	1810
George Boyer	1810–11
Daniel Yoder	1810
Christopher Shearer	1811; 1817–19
John S. Hiester	1811
George Lorah	1812
Philip Moyer	1812
John Addams	1812
Henry M. Richards	1813–16
William Addams	1813–14
Peter Trexler	1813
Abraham Mengel	1814–17
William High	1815–18; 1835–38
Peter High	1817–20
Peter Sheetz	1818–21
George Getz	1819–22
Jacob Dick	1820–23
George U. Odenheimer	1821–24
Jacob Schneider	1822–25
Peter Addams	1823–26
Henry S. Klein	1824–27
Elijah Dechert	1825–28
John S. Pearson	1826–29
John Beitenman	1827–30
Simon Seyfert	1828–31
John Jackson	1829–32
John Seltzer	1830–33
John M. Keim	1831–34
Daniel V. R. Hunter	1832; 1839–42
Thomas Wanner	1833–35
John Klein	1833–36
Jacob Fricker	1834–37
Daniel Young	1836–39
William Wunder	1837–39
John L. Rightmyer	1838–41
H. H. Muhlenberg	1839–40
John F. Moers	1840–43; 1852–58
Jacob K. Boyer	1841–44
David Schall	1842–45
John L. Reifsnyder	1843–46
Charles H. Addams	1844–50
Jacob Dick	1845–48
Michael Kraemer	1846–49; 1864–67
Paul Geiger	1848–51
John Y. Cunnius	1849–52
Charles J. Cummens	1850–56
Daniel Laucks	1851–54
Reuben R. Kline	1854–57
Samuel M. Klee	1856–62
Amos K. Strunck	1857–60
Henry F. Felix	1858–61
William Steffe	1860–63
Joseph S. Hoyer	1861–64
Ezra D. Yorgey	1862–65
Andrew Kurr	1863–69
John G. Glase	1865–68
James Bell	1867–70
Peter S. Albright	1868–71
William Y. Shearer	1869–72
Daniel G. Knabb	1870–75
Henry H. Dubson	1871–74
Harrison M. Reber	1872–75; 1876–78
Wm. H. Sallade	1875; 1876–78
Henry Z. Van Reed	1876–78
Jacob D. Hoffman	1879–81
Charles S. Tobias	1879–81
William H. Clark	1879–81
Isaac S. Bagenstose	1882–84
Jacob S. Yoder	1882–84
James M. High	1882–84
Morris H. Boyer	1885–87
Jared B. Kramer	1885–87
Allen B. Aulenbach	1885–87

TREASURERS.

Previous to 1841 the county treasurer was appointed annually by the county commissioners. On May 27, 1841, an act was passed providing for the election of this officer in October following, and every two years thereafter. The Constitution of 1873 increased the term to three years after 1875.

Name.	Term.
Jonas Seely	1752–68
Christopher Witman	1768–79
Daniel Levan	1779–89
Daniel Messersmith	1789–1807; 1809–11; 1814–17
John K. Messersmith	1807–09; 1811–1814; 1817–20
Daniel Rhoads	1820–23

David Bright	1823–35
Peter Nagle	1835–43
Henry Nagle	1843–45
William Arnold	1845–47
Henry Hahs	1847–49
Adam Leize	1849–51
William Ermentrout	1851–53
Charles Van Reed[1]	1853–55
George Feather[2]	1855–59
David Plank	1859–61
William Herbst	1861–63
David L. Wenrich	1863–65
Isaac R. Fisher	1865–67
Charles H. Fritz	1867–69
Samuel Merkel	1869–71
Abraham Y. Yoder	1871–73
Hiester M. Nagle	1873–75
Abraham H. Schaeffer	1876–78
Adam M. Dundore	1879–81
John Kerschner	1882–84
John S. Holtzman	1885–87

SHERIFFS.

The Duke of York's Laws, introduced into Pennsylvania 22d of September, 1676, provided for the nomination by the justices of the county, of three persons within their jurisdiction, out of which the Governor should make choice of one to be sheriff for the year ensuing. By virtue of his office, the sheriff was then a justice of the peace.

In the frame of Government prepared by William Penn for the province in 1682 it was provided that the freemen of the counties should annually elect and present to the governor a double number of persons to serve for sheriff, justices and coroner for the year next ensuing, out of which the Governor should nominate and commission the proper number for each office. After the erection of the county the first appointments of sheriff and coroner were made October 4, 1752.

The Constitution of 1790 provided for a similar election and appointment of sheriff and coroner, but the term of service was increased to three years, and no person was to be twice appointed sheriff for any term of six years. The Constitution of 1838 provided that one person for said offices respectively should be elected by the people for the term of three years. And these offices have thence been so filled.

Name.	Term
Benjamin Lightfoot	1752–54; 1757–58
William Boone	1755–56
Jacob Weaver	1759–60; 1763–64
Henry Christ	1761–62
Jasper Scull	1765–67
Jacob Shoemaker	1768–70
George Nagle	1771–73
Henry Vanderslice	1774–76
Daniel Levan	1777–79
Henry Hoffa	1780–81
Philip Kraemer	1782–84; 1791–93
Peter Filbert	1785–87
Jacob Bower	1788–90
Peter Fraley	1794–96
John Christ	1797–99
Nicholas Dick	1800–02
John Spycker	1803–05
Conrad Feger	1806–08
George Marx	1809–11
Daniel Kerper	1812–14; 1824–26
Peter Aurand	1815–17
John Miller	1818–20
Henry Betz	1821–23
John Bickel	1827–29
James Sillyman	1830–32
Henry Bowman	1833–35
George Fox	1836–38
Henry Binkley	1838–41
Daniel Esterley	1841–44
George Gernant	1844–47
John S. Shroeder	1847–50
John Potteiger	1850–53
John Manderbach	1853–56
Henry H. Manderbach	1856–59
Jeremiah D. Bitting	1859–62
Abraham R. Koenig	1862–65
Tobias Barto	1865–68
William B. Albright	1868–71
Evan Mishler	1871–74
George R. Yorgey	1875–77
Alfred C. Kemp	1878–80
Levi M. Gerhard	1881–83
George D. Boyer	1884–86

CORONERS.

Name.	Term.
William Boone	1752–54
Benjamin Parvin	1755
John Warren	1759

[1] Van Reed was the first Whig who was elected treasurer, because of the general opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic party, Adam Leize, which arose against him on account of attempted legislation to increase the term of office.

[2] William Runkel was elected for the full term, but he having died before the term began, the county commissioners appointed the incumbent, George Feather.

Jacob Kern.....1760–61
Adam Witman.....1762
Samuel Weiser.....1763–65
Christopher Witman.....1766
Henry Haller.....1767
James Whitehead, Jr.....1768–69; 1779–80
Samuel Jackson.....1770
Isaac Levan, Jr.....1771–72
Peter Brecht.....1773–75
Philip Kreamer.....1776–78
Peter Nagle.....1781–87
Peter Feather.....1788–93
Thomas Wildbahn.....1794–99
Peter Aurand.....1800–02
Daniel Kerper.....1803–05
Henry Rieser.....1806–11
J. Christian.....1812–14
Samuel Feather.....1815–17; 1821–29
Samuel Ritter.....1818–20
Adam Reitmyer.....1830–32
John Hahn.....1833–34
John Fox.....1835–37; 1859–64; 1868–76
William Stahle.....1838–49
John H. Seltzer.....1850–52
William Keen.....1853–58
Henry Palm.....1865–67
George S. Goodhart.....1877–79
William H. Kelley.....1880–82
Henry D. Schoedler.....1883–85
Frank H. Denhard.....1886–88

PROTHONOTARY, RECORDER, REGISTER, CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT AND CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The several offices named were created with the County Courts. Immediately after the erection of Berks County they were established at Reading, the county town, and filled by appointment of the Governor. The amended Constitution of 1838 changed the manner of filling the offices named from appointment by Governor to election by the people; and the act of July 2, 1839, passed in pursuance thereof, fixed the term of office at three years. The first officers were elected in October, 1839. No change has been made since. From this time the terms of the officers began on the 1st day of December following their election till the adoption of the new Constitution, when the time was changed to the first Monday of January following their election. The change included also the other county officers.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Name.	Term.
James Read	1752–75; 1777
Thomas Dundas	1776
Jacob Shoemaker	1778
Daniel Levan	1778–89; 1791
John Otto	1790
George Eckert	1792–1800
John S. Hiester	1801–08
Gabriel Hiester, Jr.	1809–17
Samuel D. Franks	1818
John Addams	1819–20; 1824–26; 1830–35
Marks John Biddle	1821–23
Jacob Sallade	1827–29
Alexander H. Witman	1836–38
Benjamin Tyson	1839–42
Daniel Young	1842–45
Peter Strohecker	1845–48
Michael K. Boyer	1848–51
Charles H. Hunter	1851–54
Josiah Hearing	1855–57
David Fister	1857–60
Adam W. Kauffman	1860–63
Jonathan L. Reber	1863–66
Wellington B. Griesemer	1866–69
George K. Levan	1869–72
Ephraim Armstrong	1872–75
Charles F. Rentschler	1876–78
Amos Weiler	1879–81
William D. Althouse	1882–84
Levi F. Dietrich	1885–87

RECORDERS.

Name.	Term.
James Read	1752–76
Henry Christ	1777–89
John Christ	1790–91
Jacob Bower	1792–99
Peter Frailey	1800–08
Jacob Schneider	1809–17
John Addams	1818
Daniel Rhoads	1819–20
John Miller	1821–23; 1830–35
John Frederick Smith	1824–29
Joseph Allgaier	1836–38
John Green	1839
William Wunder	1839–42
Henry H. Maurer	1842–45
John W. Tyson	1845–48
Israel R. Laucks	1848–51
John Bush	1851–54
Hiram S. Getz	1854–57
Nicholas Heckman	1857–60
Charles N. Keller	1860–63
Isaac Laucks	1863–66
Henry Reider	1866–69
Daniel Hummel	1869–72
Charles Hill	1872–75
Jefferson M. Keller	1876–78
Daniel Zimmerman	1879–81
Isaac M. Bechtel	1882–84
W. Benton Stoltz	1885–87

REGISTERS.

Name.	Term.
James Read	1752–74
Collinson Read	1775–76
Henry Christ	1777–89
John Christ	1790–91
Jacob Bower	1792–99
Peter Frailey	1800–08
Jacob Schneider	1809–17
Daniel Rhoads	1818–20; 1824–29
Peter Aurand	1821–23
George Smith	1830–35
William Zieber	1836–38
Joel Ritter	1839–42
John Green	1842–45
Isaac Ely	1845–48
Joseph Ritter	1848–51
Jacob Snell	1851–54
Daniel Buskirk	1854–57
Tobias Barto	1857–60
Benjamin E. Dry	1860–63
Michael S. Thirwechter	1863–66
J. Daniel Wanner	1866–69
Hiram S. Getz	1869–72
Henry C. Croll	1872–75
Peter Y. Edelman	1876–78
Solomon S. Kindt	1879–81
Jonas M. Shollenberger	1882–84
Amon S. Strunk	1885–87

CLERKS OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Name.	Term.
James Read	1752–76
Henry Christ	1777–88
James Scull	1789–91
Jacob Bower	1792–99
Peter Frailey	1800–09
John M. Hyneman	1810–15
John Addams	1816–17
William Schoener	1818–22
Matthias S. Richards	1823
Jacob Sallade	1824–26; 1830–31
Nathaniel P. Hobart	1827–29
Jacob Marshall	1832–35
Henry Rhoads	1836–38
William H. Miller	1839–41
James Donagan	1842
William Shearer	1842–45
Zacharias H. Maurer	1845–48
William W. Diehl	1848–51
Charles J. Wink	1851–54
Daniel Potteiger	1854–57
Ephraim Fritz	1857–60
Daniel Hahn	1860–63
Solomon Close	1863–66
Levi H. Liess	1866–69
Mahlon F. Wolff	1869–72
Isaac K. Knoll	1872–75
Charles M. Clouse	1876–78
Ephraim Dunkle	1879–81
William H. Gilmer[1]	1882–83

CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Name.	Term.
James Read	1752–76
James Whitehead	1777–78
Henry Christ	1779
Daniel Levan	1780–91
George Eckert	1792–99
John S. Hiester	1800–08
Gabriel Hiester, Jr.	1809–12; 1814–17
John M. Hyneman	1813
Samuel D. Franks	1818
John Addams	1819–20
Henry M. Richards	1821–22
Jacob Marshall	1823
Jacob Sallade	1824–26
Nathaniel P. Hobart	1827–29
Philip A. Good	1830–32
William Schoener	1833–35
Charles Troxell	1836–38
William H. Miller	1839
Samuel Myers	1839–42
John L. Rightmyer	1842–51
Zacharias H. Maurer	1851–54
Edwin H. Brockway	1854–57
Joseph S. Hoyer	1857–60
James Bell	1860–63
Francis Roland	1863–66
Levi M. Gerhart	1866–69
Adam H. Sailor	1869–72
Jacob H. Hain	1872–75
Mahlon A. Sellers	1876–78
Enoch S. Matthias	1879–81
Isaac Eckert	1882–84
Morris H. Shaeffer	1885–87

SURVEYORS.

The office of surveyor-general of the State was created April 9, 1781, and the officer was then empowered to appoint a deputy or deputies in any county of the State. The first appointment of a deputy-surveyor for Berks County was made in 1800. One deputy was appointed from that time to 1834, when two deputies were appointed. The appointment of two was continued till the passage of the Act of April 9, 1850, which provided for the election of a county surveyor in October following for the term of three years, and every third year thereafter. Since 1850 this officer has been elected by the people.

[1] Upon the establishment of a separate Orphans' Court, in 1883, this officer was discontinued, and the register became the clerk, as provided by law.

Name.	Term.
Joseph Hoch	1800–13
John M. Hyneman	1814–22
Matthias S. Richards	1823–34
Daniel A. Bertolette	1835–37
Thomas H. Jones	1837–38
Aaron Albright	1838
Michael K. Boyer	1839–44
Benjamin Delong	1839–40
Daniel J. Wanner	1841–47
Daniel Potteiger	1845–50
Samuel Hoffman	1848–50
Augustus F. Bertolet	1850–56
Andrew Kurr	1856–62
Daniel S. Zacharias	1862–77; 1881
Henry C. Zacharias	1877–80
Solomon K. Dreibelbis	1882–86

POOR DIRECTORS.

Previous to 1809 "overseers" of the poor were appointed by the justices of the county. On March 11, 1809, an act was passed authorizing the election of the overseers annually. The poor of the county were provided for by overseers till the passage of an act of Assembly on March 29, 1824, especially for Berks County, which provided for the election of poor directors. At the following election, in October of that year, three directors were elected in pursuance of the act—one for one year, one for two years and one for three years; and annually after said election one director was elected for three years. This law has not been altered. The directors appoint a steward and other officers annually, to superintend and carry on the management of the institution successfully. The board organizes annually on the third Monday of November.

The first seven directors named were appointed by the act to serve till the election of three directors as required:

John Ritter.	John Beitenman.
Jacob Mast.	Samuel Addams.
David Bright.	John Wanner.
Abraham Knabb.	

Name.	Term.
John Beitenman	1824–25
Daniel K. Hottenstein	1824–26
David Bright	1824–27
George Gernant	1825–28
John Levan	1826–29
George Boyer	1827–30
David Ludwig	1828–31
David Deysher	1829–32
Henry Reeser	1830–33; 1835–36
Daniel Oyster	1831–34
Joseph Schmucker	1832–35
John Bickel	1833–35
Jacob Gilbert	1834–37
John Filbert	1835–38
Henry Schoener	1836–39
Daniel Kauffman	1837–38
William Fisher	1838–40
Peter Fister	1838–41
Abraham Kerper	1839–42
John Shollenberger	1840–43
Jacob W. Seitzinger	1841–44
Abraham Kerper	1842–45
Daniel Baum	1843–45
William Bertolet	1844–47
John Dotterer	1845–46
Michael H. Nunemacher	1845–48
John Gernant	1846–49
Daniel Sohl	1847–48
Conrad Reber	1848–49
Jacob S. Ebling	1848–51
Peter Kershner	1849–53
William Knabb	1849–52
William Arnold	1850–57
William Lorah	1852–55
John Richards	1853–56
John R. Edelman	1855–58
George K. Haag	1856–59
Jacob Malsberger	1857–60
Samuel Shaner	1858–61
Samuel Filbert	1859–62
Aaron Getz	1860–66
R. F. Drumheller	1861–64
Peter Marshall	1862–75
Ezra Z. Griesemer	1863–67
George Lash[1]	1865–68
Joseph Muthart	1866–69
Silas W. Fisher	1867–70
Daniel B. Lorah	1868–71
Jacob B. Mast	1869–72
Daniel Y. Peter	1870–73
Henry Ammon	1871–74
Michael Goodman	1872–75
Samuel Strunk	1873–76
Isaac Y. Beidler	1874–77
George Heckman	1875–78
John Herbein	1876–79
Mahlon Vogelman	1877–80
Francis Roland	1878–81
John H. Bauer	1879–82
Elias Obold	1880–83
Elias Bickel	1881–84
Henry Shearer	1882–85
John P. F. Marshall	1883–86
Michael E. Geiger	1884–87
George Herbein	1885–88

[1] Lash died in March, 1868, and Elias Obold was appointed on April 18, 1868, to fill the unexpired term.

STEWARDS.

Name.	Term.
Abraham Knabb	1825–32
Henry Boyer	1833–37
Marshall B. Campbell	1838
Daniel Kauffman	1839–45
Daniel Baum	1846–48
Daniel Sohl	1849–52
Jacob Conrad	1853–68
Philip Eagle	1869–70
Silas W. Fisher	1870–77
Benjamin Anderson	1878–82
Reuben Hetrich	1883–84
Joseph Hornberger	1885–86

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS.

Previous to 1846 only dealers in foreign merchandise were required to take out a county license to enable them to make sale thereof. But on April 22, 1846, an act was passed requiring all dealers in goods, wares and merchandise to take out a county license, and thereby the county commissioners of each county were empowered to appoint annually a mercantile appraiser, who was directed to assess and classify all dealers, and furnish a list of them to the county treasurer. From 1830 till this act was passed, the constables of the townships, etc., of the county furnished under oath a list of the foreign dealers to the clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and the associate judges and county commissioners classified them and delivered a list to the county treasurer. Before 1830 the foreign dealers were returned by the constables to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions; the clerk certified the returns to the State treasurer, who forwarded a list to the county treasurer for the collection of the license fees.

In Berks County the constables still made their returns for the years 1846 and 1847. The county commissioners made the first appointment for 1848.

Name.	Term.
Mahlon Bertolet	1848
William Karns	1849–51
Adam Leize	1852
Solomon Close	1853
J. H. Kelly	1854
Isaac S. Hottenstein	1855
Ephraim Fritz	1856
Daniel S. Kutz	1857
George K. Lorah	1858
Albert C. Henry	1859
Henry Reider	1860
Franklin S. Ludwig	1861
Henry R. Hawman	1862
Elias Filbert	1863
David Lord	1864
Caspar H. Reifsnyder	1865
William H. Kelly	1866
Andrew S. Strassburger	1867
Joseph Harvey	1868
John C. Reed	1869
Alfred Driebelbis	1870
Charles Hill	1871
Aaron Snyder	1872
Charles Hottenstein	1873
Abraham Schaeffer	1874
Henry F. Bush	1875
Jonathan L. Rhoads	1876
Michael Seltzer	1877
Benjamin Klahr	1878
Morris Guldin	1879
Edward Schmeltzer	1880
William A. Young	1881
Levi J. Fisher	1882
George M. Fryermuth	1883
Peter Spang, Jr.	1884
John Stangier	1885
J. M. S. Stertzler	1886

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In 1834 a law was enacted which required the Governor to furnish the county commissioners of each county with standards of weights and measures, which were to be used for the purpose of adjusting weights and measures; and these standards were to be examined, and, if necessary, corrected at least once in every ten years. The standards as required were furnished to the county commissioners, and deposited in the court-house for the purpose intended. But there was no provision for an officer whose duty it was to test all weights and measures. In 1845 this discrepancy was supplied by an act passed on April 15. It authorized the Governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measures for such respective counties of the State as should apply for and obtain copies of the standards, as provided in this act, for the term of three years. And it was made the duty of the sealer "at least once in every year to go to stores, houses, stalls and offices of the makers, venders, or proprietors of beams, scales, weights and measures within the county, and try and adjust all beams, scales,

weights and measures, and seal the same with the initials of his last or surname, and the current year." Under this law the first appointment was made on June 16, 1853. This office, however, became burdensome and offensive to the people of the county, and accordingly they, with the people of seven other counties of the State—Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Franklin and Westmoreland—who felt similarly burdened and offended, effected the passage of a special act on March 22, 1859, whereby the office within the counties named was abolished. After the lapse of eighteen years thereafter it would seem that the weights and measures of this county, as well as other counties of the State, needed the test of the standards. So they were brought to the notice of the people again by the passage of a general law on April 4, 1877. By it the Governor was authorized to appoint one person as sealer, in the several counties where no such office existed, for the term of three years. The first appointment under this law was made April 30, 1877. And strangely enough, as previously, the office only survived six years, and was again abolished, an act for this purpose having been passed on March 8, 1883. The standards are, therefore, not carried around throughout the whole county to remind the dealers and store-keepers that they must at least give *true* measure, if not good, pressed down and running over. The market commissioner of Reading, who visits the markets under the city ordinance, is the only tester now with the standards. The sealers were:

Name.	Term.
Michael S. Thirwechter	1853–54
Solomon Spohn	1855–57
George K. Boyer	1858
William Geiger[1]	1877–78
Matthew Rhoda	1879–81
James D. Long	1882

PRISON INSPECTORS.

The first county prison was erected in 1770. It stands at the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, Reading, still in good condition.[2] Under the law then prevailing, the sheriff had control of the prison during his official term, and he was authorized to appoint keepers. This practice continued till the passage of the act of April 8, 1848, expressly for Berks County, whereby seven prison inspectors were to be appointed, four by the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and three by the county commissioners, who were to comprise the "Board of Inspectors," the terms of office to be as follows: For three, three years; two, two years; and two one year; and afterward, all terms three years. The inspectors were authorized to appoint, with sanction of the court, a keeper, matron, etc. This act of Assembly continued in force till the passage of the act of April 10, 1873, whereby nine inspectors were to be elected at the next regular election, when each elector was to vote for six candidates, and the nine highest to be the inspectors. The elected candidates were to draw lots for one, two and three years. And annually thereafter, three inspectors were to be elected for three years, the electors to vote for two, and the three having the highest vote to be the inspectors.

The following persons were the first inspectors under the act of 1848:

(Appointed by the Court August 7, 1848.)

Name.	Term.
Jacob Lightfoot	3 years.
J. Glancy Jones	3 years.
William Heidenreich	2 years.
Thomas Shaner	1 year.

(Appointed by County Commissioners August 10, 1848.)

Name.	Term.
John Banks	3 years.
Henry Nagle	2 years.
Charles Kessler	1 year.

Inspectors appointed from 1848 *to* 1873.

Name.	Term.
Jacob Lightfoot	1848–57
J. Glancy Jones	1848–51
William Heidenreich	1848–50
Thomas Shaner	1848–55
John Banks	1848–49
Henry Nagle	1848–59
Charles Kessler	1848–51
William Peacock	1849–51

[1] Resigned January 6, 1879.

[2] Upon the completion of the "New Prison," at the head of Penn Street, in 1847, the prisoners were removed thither, and the "Old Prison" was sold and converted into a store-building.

David Fister.....1850–53
J. Bowman Bell.....1851–57
Lewis Briner.....1851–64
Samuel Frees.....1851–54
David Kutz.....1853–68
William Henry.....1854–60
Jacob Dick.....1855–57
Daniel Young.....1857–66
Abr. D. Hill.....1857–66
Levi B. Smith.....1858
James Lee.....1858–64
Jacob Young.....1859–71
Samuel Summons.....1860–72
Charles H. Fritz.....1864–70
Henry Z. Van Reed.....1864–70
J. Glancy Jones.....1864–68
David McKnight.....1864–70
David L. Wenrich.....1868–71
Amos Weiler.....1868–69
Calvin Goodman.....1869–72
Peter A. Kline.....1869–72
George Lerch.....1870–73
Joseph Ganser.....1871–73
W. B. Griesemer.....1872–73
William K. Grim.....1872–73
Isaac R. Fisher.....1872–73
Benjamin Levan.....1873
Jacob Miller.....1873

Elected Under Act 1873.

The first nine named comprised the 1st board elected in 1873. After organization, on the 1st day of December, lots were cast for the terms of these inspectors. The board organizes annually on the 1st day of December.

Name.	Term.
John Gernant	(1 yr.) 1873–74; 1874–77
William Stump	(1 yr.) 1873–74; 1874–77
S. Schmehl	(1 yr.) 1873–74; 1878–81
Samuel Buch	(2 yrs.) 1873–75
Amendon Bright	(2 yrs.) 1873–75
William Herbst	(2 yrs.) 1873–75
W. J. Lyon	(3 yrs.) 1873–76; 1876–79
Tobias Barto	(3 yrs.) 1873–76
Jacob Miller	(3 yrs.) 1873–74
Calvin Goodman	1875–77
Peter Rapp	1874–77
Jacob Shaffner	1875–78
Peter A. Kline	1875–78
Peter L. Hain	1875–78
James T. Reber	1876–79
William S. Ritter	1877–82
Adam Minnich	1877–80
Daniel L. Rhoads	1877–80
David Brown	1877–80
Josiah Boltz	1878–81
Isaac H. Rahn	1878–81
Lewis L. Moyer	1879–82
John Stieff	1879–82
Adam H. Potteiger	1880–83
Charles S. Wentzel	1880–83
Milton T. Donmoyer	1880–83
William D. Klopp	1881–84
William A. Schall	1881–84
William W. Lewis	1881–82
William Schweitzer	1882–84
John Obold	1882–85; 1885–88
Henry Rieger	1882–85; 1885–88
Jacob S. Wisler	1882–85
John S. Wenrich	1883–86
Samuel H. Mensch	1883–86
Dallas Leinbach	1883–86
John B. Clemmer	1884–87
William H. Seitzinger	1884–87
D. D. Hinterleiter	1884–87

PRISON WARDENS.

Name.	Term.
Mahlon Bertolet	1849–53
Dr. Henry Tyson	1853–65
Joseph Ganser	1865–70
Daniel S. Francis	1870–73
Thomas Will	1873–76
Isaac K. Knoll	1876–79
Adam B. Brossman	1879–82
Dr. R. B. Rhoads	1882–85
Aaron M. Wenrich	1885

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Numerous legislative attempts were made to popularize and thoroughly introduce public education. Fifty years were spent in endeavors to educate the poorer classes of children by proposed taxation, with comparatively little progress. Finally, an act was passed May 8, 1854, which made proceedings in this behalf compulsory, and authorized a school tax to be levied, directors to be elected, etc. And to see that the branches of a common education were properly taught, teaching directed, established graded schools maintained, and uniformity in course of studies preserved, a county superintendent was to be elected for a term of three years by all the directors of the county. Since 1854 the system of education provided by the State has been carried on successfully in the county by school directors and a county superintendent.

The school affairs of the city of Reading are under the supervision of a board of school controllers and a city superintendent.

The county superintendents were:

Name.	Term.
William A. Good	1854–60
John S. Ermentrout	1860–69
David B. Brunner	1869–75
Samuel A. Baer	1875–81
David S. Keck	1881–84; 1884–87

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Before 1867 the jurors for the trial of cases in the several courts of the county were selected from the qualified electors by the county commissioners and the sheriff. On April 10, 1867, a general act was passed for the State requiring the election of two jury commissioners in October following, for the term of three years, and every third year thereafter, for the purpose of selecting jurors from the qualified electors. The act provides that each elector shall vote for one person for this office, and the two persons having the highest vote shall be the commissioners. They are to select a number designated by the court, and place the names in a jury wheel in the presence of a judge of the court; and they and the sheriff are to draw panels of jurors as grand, petit, and traverse jurors for the county as theretofore. The number generally designated for the jury wheel previous to 1875 was a thousand names; then, upon the introduction of an additional law judge, the number was increased to twelve hundred. Since 1867 the jurors for the quarterly terms of the several courts of the county were selected and drawn as mentioned, by the following commissioners, who were elected for that purpose:

George W. Bruckman, Charles J. Faber	1867–70
Zacharias H. Maurer, Joseph Brelsford	1870–73
Israel R. Laucks, Samuel U. Hollenbach	1873–76
Michael K. Boyer, Reuben Rhoads	1877–79
Henry Graul, Edwin H. Harner[1], Jacob K. Sterrett	1880–82
Cosmos Swoyer, John B. Snyder	1883–85
William G. Welder, Daniel Sheirer	1886–88

[1] Edwin H. Harner removed from the county, and J. K. Sterrett was appointed February 26, 1881, for unexpired term.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

In 1676 the Duke of York's Laws required a license to enable a person to sell liquors in the province of Pennsylvania. This was granted by two justices of the peace in the Quarter Sessions, for the term of one year, upon the applicant furnishing "a certificate of his good behavior from the constable and two overseers of the parish" wherein he dwelt. In 1710 the law required the application to be recommended by the justices of the county courts to the Governor, who issued the license. The number was unlimited. But in 1794 the law required the judges of the Quarter Sessions, at the first session of every year thereafter, to limit and declare the number of taverns and public-houses to be licensed for the year following; and the judges were to have "regard to the particular neighborhoods and situations the most suitable for the accommodation of the inhabitants and travelers." The Governor still granted the licenses upon the proper recommendation; and he continued to grant them till the passage of the act of March 8, 1815, when the judges of the Quarter Sessions issued them, upon the recommendation of the applicant by twelve reputable citizens of the district in which the tavern was to be kept. On April 23, 1869, an act of Assembly was specially passed for Berks County, whereby a Board of License Commissioners was created to issue licenses. The first board was composed of three members: the district attorney, in office *ex officio;* one member appointed by the judges of the Quarter Sessions for a term ending February, 1871; and the third by the county commissioners for a term ending February, 1873. And every two years after 1869 the court or commissioners were authorized to appoint a person for a term of four years. Licenses in the county were accordingly issued annually by this board till the law was repealed, May 5, 1876. In the year previous, on April 12, 1875, a general law to restrain and regulate the sale of liquors was passed by the Legislature for the State, excepting in those counties for which special provision was made. After the repeal of the act of 1869, the Court of Quarter Sessions issued licenses pursuant to the act of 1875. And this

is the law under which the licenses are still issued.

In respect to licenses, a general act was passed March 27, 1872, "to permit the voters of this State to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors." The time for the first general election on the question, in every city and county, was fixed for the third Friday in March, 1873, and every third year thereafter on the day for the annual municipal elections. It will be observed that the time was set in the spring of the year in order to obtain the expression of political sentiment uninfluenced by the general tide of opinion of the fall elections. One election was held, but before the first three years had expired the act was repealed, on April 12, 1875.

The board, during the seven years in which the act prevailed, comprised the following members:

(Ex-officio, being the District Attorneys.)

Name.	Term.
Edward H. Shearer	1869–71
Peter D. Wanner	1871–74
Henry C. G. Reber	1874–76

Appointees.

Name.	Term.
Richard Ludwig	1869–75
John H. Snyder	1869–73
William Heins	1873–76
Elias Obold	1875–76

OIL INSPECTOR.

The office of oil inspector was created by the act of May 15, 1874, "to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils." By this act the standard or fire test of all burning-fluids was fixed at one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit. The inspector is appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the county for the term of three years; and he is required to furnish security in ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. The first appointment was made in August, 1877.

Charles A. Z. Griesemer was the first inspector. He was reappointed in 1880, and again in 1883.

Biographical Sketches of Congressmen, Foreign Ministers, Delegates to State Conventions and State Officials.

CONGRESSMEN.

Daniel Hiester was born in Bern township, Berks County, in 1747. He obtained a good English education and became a prosperous business man. He moved to Montgomery County, where during the Revolution he took an active and patriotic part. He was chosen a colonel and afterwards a brigadier-general of militia, and was in the service for a considerable time. In 1784 he was elected to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 was appointed a commissioner of the Connecticut land claims. After the Revolutionary War he returned to Berks County and was elected a member of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congresses of the United States. After this he removed to Hagerstown, Md., and was elected from that State a member of the Seventh and Eighth Congresses. During his attendance upon the Eighth Congress he died at Washington, March 8, 1804. He was one of those who voted for locating the seat of government on the Potomac.

Joseph Hiester, a Congressman for many years. (See sketch as a Governor of State, with State Officials).

Mathias Reichert was of German parentage. His grandfather, John Frederick Reichert, was born in Augsburg, Kingdom of Würtemberg; emigrated to Pennsylvania, landing May 24, 1720; settled at New Hanover, in Montgomery County; took up one hundred and fifty acres of land, and died there in 1748, leaving a wife Anna Maria, and three children,—Casper, Mathias and Hannah. Mathias was born in 1719 and died March 25, 1775, aged fifty-six years, and left three sons and three daughters. The youngest son was Judge Reichert, born February 26, 1758. He married Maria Salome, daughter of Henry M. Muhlenberg, May 2, 1782. They had five sons and four daughters. He spent much of his life at Colebrookdale as a farmer, scrivener and justice of the peace. He first served as one of the court justices under the Constitution of 1776; was appointed

associate judge of Berks County under the Constitution of 1790 and served until 1797. In 1802 he moved to Reading to fill an appointment as collector of excise, and in 1807 was elected to the United States House of Representatives to succeed Governor Joseph Hiester; was re-elected in 1809 and served until 1811. He held the commission as a justice of the peace for forty-two years and died in 1830, highly respected by the entire community.

John M. Hyneman was a resident of Reading. He was a representative in the State Legislature from Berks County in 1809, filled the position of clerk of the Orphans' Court from 1810 to 1815, and was county surveyor from 1813 to 1816. He was elected a representative in Congress by the Berks District in 1810, and re-elected in October, 1812, serving from 1811 to 1813, when he resigned, and General Daniel Udree was elected to fill the vacancy. He died in April, 1816, aged forty-five years.

Daniel Udree was born in Philadelphia August 5, 1751. He removed to Berks County, and settled in Oley township, where he became extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron. He operated the Oley Furnace and Rockland Forges very successfully for over thirty years, owning, in connection with those industries, several thousand acres of land. He was established in business by his uncle, Jacob Winey, a prominent capitalist and merchant of Philadelphia.

He was enlisted in the Revolutionary War for several years, commanding a regiment at the battle of Brandywine, where his horse was shot under him. He took an active part in the local militia for many years, and served the office of major-general for one term of seven years about 1815.

He represented Berks County in the General Assembly from 1799 to 1803, and also for the year 1805, and while there showed an earnest interest in legislation relative to public internal improvements in the State. He was the representative in Congress for the Berks District for two terms, from 1813 to 1815, and from 1823 to 1825. Whilst at Washington during his last term in Congress, John Quincy Adams was elected President. Shortly before the election he attended a party which was given by Mrs. Adams, and she, in a quiet, pleasant way, alluded to the probable support which her husband would receive from the representatives from Pennsylvania. "Yes," said he to her, "we are like the handle of a jug, all on one side," intimating politely that the great majority of them were for General Jackson. He died July 15, 1828, leaving a large estate. He was the last really prominent and representative man who lived in Oley, and one of the few Congressmen selected from the country districts of the county. In personal appearance, he was a well-developed man, rather below the medium height, and his conversational manner was quick and nervous.

Ludwig Worman was a native of Bucks County, Pa. He removed to Berks County early in life, and carried on the tanning business in Earl township. He was elected to Congress for the term 1821 to 1823, and died October 17, 1822, while a member of that body.

William Addams was born on the 9th of March, 1777, in Lancaster County, Pa.; removed to Berks County early in life, and served as county auditor during the years 1813 and 1814; was county commissioner from 1814 to 1817; member of the State Legislature from 1822 to 1824, and associate judge of Berks County from 1839 to 1842, having succeeded the Hon. William Darling by appointment from Governor David R. Porter.

He was a Representative in Congress from Berks County from 1825 to 1829, and rendered efficient service on a committee for the Deaf and Dumb Institutions of the States of New York and Ohio. He was a man of exemplary habits, highly respected and honored by those who knew him, and held many local positions of trust and responsibility. He was esteemed for his "sterling integrity, good sense and unostentatious sincerity of purpose." For many years he was captain of the "Reading Troop," which, under his discipline, was the pride of the county. He died at his residence in Spring township, this county, March 31, 1858, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, a Congressman from 1829 to 1838. (For sketch, see biographies of Foreign Ministers.)

JOHN RITTER, a Congressman from 1843 to 1847. (See sketch in chapter on Newspapers.)

WILLIAM STRONG, a Congressman from 1847 to 1853. (See sketch with biographies of State Officials.)

J. GLANCY JONES, a Congressman from 1851 to 1858. (See sketch with biographies of Foreign Ministers.)

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG[1] was born at Reading, Pa., July 21, 1823. He was the son of Henry Augustus Muhlenberg and Rebecca, daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. His preliminary education was acquired under the direction of his father. At the age of fourteen he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., where he remained one year, passing thence to Dickinson College, where he entered the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1841. He was a close student, especially of the classics and of history. He passed three years, from 1841 to 1844, in the office of his preceptor, Hon. J. Pringle Jones, engaged in the study of the law.

During his father's candidacy for Governor, in 1844, he displayed marked ability as his private secretary, and conducted all his father's correspondence during the canvass. In 1846, when the Mexican War broke out, he raised a company of volunteers in Reading, and personally tendered their services to the Governor, but the complement of Pennsylvania having already been filled, the offer was declined. In the County Convention of 1846, he, with his brother Hiester, the president of that body, was mainly instrumental in causing the adoption of a resolution approving of the principles of the tariff of 1842, and demanding that, as it was passed by Democratic votes, it should receive a fair consideration from a Democratic Congress. He also delivered a speech in the same body on the Oregon question, in which he strongly favored the claims of the United States to all that district of country lying south of the parallel of 54° 40′. In 1847 and 1848 he was occupied in writing a "Life of General Peter Muhlenberg," of Revolutionary fame, which was published early in 1849, by Cary & Hart, Philadelphia, and was well received. It was dedicated to Jared Sparks, as a slight recognition of his services in elucidating our Revolutionary history.

In the fall of 1849 he was elected to the Legislature from Berks County, and served three years. He there acquired a reputation for integrity, eloquence and business ability. Shortly after taking his seat he delivered a speech on the supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which greatly influenced the Senate in its decision to pass the measure. During the second part of his Senatorial career he was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, though the youngest member of that House, his competitor on the Whig side being Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie (the president of the Constitutional Convention of 1872–73). The Senate then contained sixteen Whigs, sixteen Democrats and one Native American, and a majority of all who voted was required to elect. On the eighth ballot, and on the third day, when it was evident that no choice could be made, unless the Whig candidate should vote for himself, the Democratic candidate, together with Messrs. Packer and Guernsey, also Democrats, out of political courtesy, abstained from voting. Throughout the whole contest the two candidates respectively voted for Thomas Carson and William F. Packer. As chairman of a select committee, to which was referred that portion of Governor Johnston's message for 1851 treating of the care and preservation of the State archives, Mr. Muhlenberg reported a bill, which became a law, for the publication, at the expense of the State, of the records of the proprietary government and of all papers relating to the Revolutionary War down to 1783. He was greatly instrumental in securing the passage of an act making an appropriation to continue the geological survey of the State, conducted by Professor Rogers. He favored also the building of new railroads to develop the resources of the commonwealth, though he was opposed to the State granting any direct aid to these objects. During the whole of his Senatorial term he was, in the words of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, "The bulwark

[1] "Biog. Ency. of Penna."



Henry A. Muhlenberg

of the treasury against the assaults of outside interested parties." He was outspoken in defense of a tariff of such amount and so levied as to protect the great manufacturing interests of country. He also thought that as iron was an indispensable requisite for any nation, to provide against the contingency of a war, and to render the United States independent of any other country, that a high, though not a prohibitory duty should be imposed on that article.

In the Senate and in the County Conventions he, in connection with Judge Strong and other distinguished Democrats, demanded a modification of the tariff of 1846, in favor of the iron interest, in accordance with the views of Hon. Robert J. Walker, the author of that tariff—views expressed at the time of its passage. He was an earnest opponent of slavery, and considered it "a curse to that community on which it was inflicted; no one could dislike it more than he did, nor did he ever wish to be thought the friend and advocate of the institution." In his devotion, however, to the Union, and in his desire to do away with all causes which might inflame one section of the country against the other, looking upon the compromise measures of 1850 as a solemn compact between the North and South, he thought those measures and the laws resulting from them should be executed fully, honestly and completely. His devotion to the Union was one of the cardinal principles of his political faith. The words used by his father in Congress, at the time of Clay's compromise act of 1833, might be placed in his mouth also,—"The Union is the first and greatest of our national blessings, and to preserve it, nothing can or ought to be too precious. I go for the Union, the whole Union and nothing but the Union. It must be preserved, peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must."

No one who knew him intimately can doubt for a moment that he would have been foremost in the van of those Democrats who, in the hour of greatest danger, rushed to the rescue of their government and of their Union if he had then lived.

At such a time he would not have been behind his brother Hiester, or his uncle, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, in forming that party which, in their opinion, held the true Democratic doctrine, in that it advocated the greatest good to the greatest masses. In July, 1852, he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for Congress in Berks County, and was elected the following October by a large majority. He left Reading late in November, 1853, for Washington, and was present at the opening of the thirty-fourth Congress, but had scarcely taken his seat when he was stricken down by illness. Everything was done for him that was possible and it was believed at one time that he was materially improved, but a relapse occurred and he died January 9, 1854, of hemorrhage and congestion of the lungs. His remains were laid to rest in the "Charles Evans Cemetery," near Reading.

He was a warm and true friend; no act of kindness was ever forgotten by him, and nothing within the limits of possibility was deemed too difficult when done in the cause of a friend. His fearlessness in all departments of life was one of the most marked traits of his character; he never shunned bearing the responsibility of any of his actions; he did what he considered his duty, no matter what the consequences might be. Above all, throughout all of his public life he was a man of unswerving integrity and unblemished honor; he would do nothing, however great the inducements to the contrary, which could lower himself in his own esteem or in that of others.

His standard was a very high one, and when he believed himself to be right, no power on earth could divert him from the path which honor, good faith, good feeling and his own judgment pointed out. He possessed an ample fortune, from which he was ever ready to contribute to all objects, whether charitable, religious, political or literary, which deserved his support.

As a citizen of Reading, he was foremost in advancing, by pen, tongue and purse, all projects which could benefit or increase the prosperity of his native place.

Had he lived, he would have written his name on the historical records of his country, and would have impressed his character on her legislation; cut off untimely in the flower of

his youth, and in the very maturity of his powers, his loss was a great calamity to the commonwealth. He married, in November, 1847, his cousin, Annie H., daughter of the late Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pa., and a son and only child survives him,—Henry A. Muhlenberg, a member of the Reading bar.



GEORGE MAY KEIM

George May Keim was the son of General George de Benneville Keim. He was born at Reading on March 23, 1805, and educated at home and at "Bentley Hall," the school of Joshua Hoopes, at Downingtown, Chester County, Pa. He then studied law under Charles Chauncey, Esq., at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to practice on June 5, 1826, and on August 11th following he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks County.

In 1827 he was elected cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, his uncle, Benneville Keim, having then been the president, which position he held till 1836. In 1829 he was commissioner, and afterwards for some years a manager, of the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

Mr. Keim took an active interest in the development of Reading. In this behalf he encouraged enterprises of various kinds. He aided in the erection of the pioneer rolling-mill and nail-works by Keims, Whitaker & Co. He was a member of the firm of Jones, Keim & Co., who carried on the Windsor Furnace, in Windsor township. This firm became celebrated for its fine castings made directly from the iron-ore. Among other distinguished representations, it cast "The Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci, which was highly complimented.

Military matters in the county won his attention, and he was identified with them actively for many years. In 1830 he was elected captain of the Reading Artillerists, succeeding his uncle, Captain Daniel de B. Keim. Shortly afterward he was chosen colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia; and, in 1835, he was elevated to the office of major-general of the Sixth Division of Pennsylvania Militia, which included the companies of Berks, Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, succeeding his father in that position.

He represented the county at the convention called to amend the State Constitution, held during 1837–38. His speech on banking elicited general approval. He was one of the committee of nine (including such distinguished statesmen as John Sergeant, Charles Chauncey, Thaddeus Stevens and George W. Woodward) who issued a forcible address relative to the ways and means to provide for the cause of common-school education and the general diffusion of useful knowledge, together with the industry and pecuniary prosperity of Pennsylvania.

Upon the vacancy in the office of Representative in Congress from this district by the resignation of Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg in accepting the mission to Austria, General Keim was elected to fill the unexpired term. This was in 1838, and he was then re-elected for two terms, occupying this position till March, 1843, and filling it with honor. At the election for Speaker of the House in the Twenty-sixth Congress he received a complimentary vote, notwithstanding the caucus nomination by the Democrats. During the Twenty-seventh Congress he distinguished himself by a patriotic speech against a petition which prayed for a

dissolution of the Union. In 1842 he declined a renomination for a fourth term.

Charles Dickens, who visited this country in 1842, whilst at Washington in March, was given a Congressional dinner, and upon this occasion General Keim presided, with many prominent men in politics and letters present to give a welcome to the great author.

After his retirement from Congress, General Keim was offered by President Tyler his choice of three positions—minister to Brazil, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, or United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He selected the latter, so that he could remain at home; and in 1844 he was reappointed to this position by President Polk.

He had popularized himself throughout Pennsylvania to such a marked degree by his political course till 1848, that earnest and strong movements were instituted in different sections of the State to nominate him as the Democratic candidate for Governor, but he declined to entertain the matter.

In 1852 he was elected to the office of mayor of Reading, by City Councils, to fill the unexpired term of Major George Getz, who died whilst occupying that position. He accepted this high compliment by Councils to him as a citizen, it having been given entirely unsolicited. In 1860 the Democratic State Convention was held at Reading, and then General Keim was elected as a Presidential elector-at-large.

General Keim always took a great interest in everything connected with agriculture. He introduced imported thoroughbred cattle in the county. He aided in establishing the Berks County Agricultural Society, and delivered the address at their first annual meeting, held on October 28, 1852. He was the second president of the society, holding that position for several years, and giving largely of his efforts towards the success of the society. During his administration of its affairs (May 13, 1854) the county commissioners leased to the society for ninety-nine years the "Commons," for the purpose of holding its annual exhibitions. At different times he, by request, made agricultural addresses in different sections of the State, which were received with marked favor. He was also interested in the geology and mineralogy of Pennsylvania, having begun in early life investigating these subjects with earnestness. A large and choice collection of minerals, which included valuable specimens from different parts of the earth, was the result of his devotion to these branches of knowledge; and he also succeeded in gathering a fine collection of Indian relics, principally from Central Pennsylvania. After his decease the former was presented by his children to the Lehigh University, and the latter to the Smithsonian Institution.

When the Civil War broke out, his patriotic impulses led him to express himself boldly in behalf of the Union. When the divisions in the Democratic party were having their worst effects, during the Presidential campaign of 1860, in distracting its organization and hastening its defeat, he stood steadfast, coming out from his retirement in order to encourage his Democratic friends. His public influence at this critical period aided greatly in holding together the Democratic party of the county.

In the spring of 1861, when this community was intensely excited over military preparations for war, General Keim raised a company of volunteers for home defense, and he was active and enthusiastic in drilling and preparing them for actual duty; and one of the last acts of his life was to head a paper with his name, offering the services of his company to the government. Owing to this excitement and unusual exertion, whilst preparing to drill his company in the armory at Odd-Fellows' Hall, he was stricken with paralysis, from which death ensued shortly afterward. He died on June 10, 1861, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was buried at sunset, on June 12th, with military and Masonic honors, in Charles Evans' Cemetery, minute guns having been fired from an elevated position south of the cemetery as the procession approached. The whole community mourned his loss. His funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed at Reading.

The personal character of this distinguished citizen of the county is so accurately por-

trayed by an editorial obituary notice, published in the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, upon the occasion of his decease, that I introduce an extract from it as an appropriate conclusion to this biographical sketch:

"Although General Keim was, during the greater part of his life, eminently a public man, it was in his private and social relations that his best traits of character were displayed. Genial in his manners, kindly in his sympathies, generous in his disposition and warm in his attachments, he attracted around him many friends who learned to know and appreciate him, as those who had but a superficial acquaintance with him could not do. His house was the abode of hospitality; his door always open to the rich and poor, friend and stranger alike, and no one ever crossed his threshold who did not meet a hearty welcome. His charities were liberal and even munificent, and never withheld from any worthy object, whether individual or associative. The poor of our city always found in him a friend and benefactor. Our churches, our schools, our fire companies, our military organizations and all our institutions of benevolence and philanthropy were the recipients of his bounty, which was freely and largely bestowed. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and not a few young artists, struggling in poverty and obscurity, experienced the benefit of his counsel and encouragement. The collection of paintings and statuary which embellished his homestead was large and valuable, and embraced many pieces of rare merit that attested his fine taste and the discriminating liberality with which he cultivated it. His knowledge of men and books was extensive, and made him as a conversationalist an entertaining and instructive companion.

"The people of his native county always had in him a faithful advocate and true representative. He was devoted to their interests and found pleasure in all efforts that were calculated to advance them in prosperity and usefulness. He was among the first to arouse the spirit of home industry in his fellow-citizens; and many of the earlier business enterprises undertaken here after 1835 received his hearty co-operation."

In 1827 General Keim was married to Julia C. Mayer, youngest daughter of Hon. Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster, who for a number of years represented that county in the State Senate. She died on May 12, 1857. He left six surviving children,—George de Benneville, Charles Wetherill, Henry May, Julia Mayer, Susan Douglass and Mary May.

William H. Keim, a Congressman from 1858 to 1859. (For sketch, see chapter on Civil War.)

John Schwartz was born at Sunbury, in Northumberland County, Pa., on October 27, 1793. His father was a native Saxon, emigrating to this country when quite young, and subsequently serving in the Continental army during the whole of the Revolution; and removed to Reading when the subject of this sketch was ten years old. The son was placed in a town store and brought up to the business of a merchant, which he carried on successfully at Reading for many years. Subsequently he became interested in the iron business, and with a co-partner (Simon Seyfert) erected the Mount Penn Furnace, in Cumru township. He was successfully engaged in that business till 1858, when he retired.

For many years previous to his retirement



MAJOR JOHN SCHWARTZ.

from business he took an active interest in the political affairs of the county as a Democrat; and in all that time he never held nor sought an office. But in 1858 an influential part of the Democratic party of the county became dissatisfied with the political course pursued by the then representative in Congress, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, and they, objecting to his renomination, started an independent movement which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Schwartz. The campaign during the fall was bitter and earnest, and ended in his election by a majority of nineteen votes. This was a great victory for him and caused much rejoicing by a large body of citizens. The disappointment to the regular

Democrats was inexpressible; and the most disappointed of all was the defeated candidate who found that all his laborious efforts throughout the county, by public addresses to the people, had been spent in vain. But this defeat was, as it were, a blessing in disguise, for it led President Buchanan to tender to Mr. Jones, on the day of his defeat, the mission to Austria; so that this departure from the rule of the Democratic party gave the people of the county not only a new representative in Congress, but an honorable position at a foreign court. Mr. Schwartz took his seat in March, 1859. He was a man of large ability, fine appearance and pleasing address. These qualities enabled him to make a very favorable impression at Washington. On May 7, 1860, he delivered a speech on the tariff, favoring high duties on imports as a means of protecting home industries and of developing a balance of trade in our behalf. This speech was distinguished for its plain and concise style and for its facts and arguments on the subject under discussion. Whilst attending to the duties of his position he was attacked with jaundice, from which he died at Washington in June, 1860. It was said that his persistent determination to attend the daily sessions of the House, in the faithful performance of his duties, against the remonstrances of his physician and the entreaties of certain relatives who were with him, hastened his death. His decease was announced in the House and Senate, both of which bodies adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory; Messrs. Campbell, McPherson, Maynard, Grow, Stevens and Florence in the former, and Messrs. Cameron, Sumner and Seward in the latter having paid highly complimentary tributes to his many exemplary qualities as a man and his uprightness and zeal as a legislator, in discussing the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. His remains were brought to Reading by the sergeant-at-arms of the House and the Congressional committee, which consisted of Messrs. Covode, Train, Winslow, Hickman, Nixon and Graham. The funeral took place at his residence, on South Fifth Street, near Chestnut, on June 23, 1860, and the interment was made in the Charles Evans Cemetery, after appropriate and largely attended religious services in Trinity Lutheran Church. He was a prominent Mason, which body attended the funeral and performed the customary honors at the grave. The whole community mourned his loss. His social qualities were of the most genial kind. In his daily intercourse he was generous and honorable. During his long career as a man of extensive business transactions at Reading he ever maintained an honest name and an upright character, and in all the private relations of his life he bore an unblemished reputation.

During the War of 1812–15 Governor Simon Snyder gave him the appointment of quartermaster of the brigade which was raised in this and the adjoining counties, with the rank of major. He marched with the brigade to Baltimore and remained on duty at Camp Dupont till the danger that threatened Maryland from the invasion of the British army was over. From that time till his decease he was familiarly known to the people of Berks County as Major Schwartz.

Jacób Kerlin McKenty, the only son of Henry McKenty, was born at Douglassville, Berks County, in 1827. He was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1848, afterwards spent one term in the Law Department of that institution, then completed his legal studies under the direction of Hon. William Strong, of Reading, and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1851. He soon became prominently identified with the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1856 was elected district attorney and served one term. In 1860 he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Schwartz, who died while in office. He died unmarried at the residence of his parents January 3, 1866. He was a well-read and highly-esteemed lawyer.

Sydenham E. Ancona was born in Warwick, Lancaster County, Pa., November 20, 1824, and removing to Berks County, was for several years connected with the Reading Railroad Company. He was elected in 1860 to represent Berks County in Congress, and was twice re-elected, serving until 1867. In 1866 he was one of the representatives designated by the House to attend the funeral of

General Scott. He has filled the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company since its organization.

J. Lawrence Getz, a Congressman from 1867 to 1873. (For sketch, see chapter on Newspapers).

Hiester Clymer was a descendant of Richard Clymer, who emigrated to America from Bristol, England, in 1705, and became a shipping merchant and ship-builder in Philadelphia. Richard Clymer had two sons, William and Christopher. The latter was the father of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William became a captain in the English navy; was married to Anna Roberdeau, a sister of Gen. Roberdeau, by whom he had one child, Daniel C. Clymer, born in 1747 at Philadelphia, and entered the legal profession first in his native city and later came to Reading.[1] He had one daughter and two sons, William and Edward T. The latter was married to Maria Catharine, daughter of William Hiester, of Bern township, and resided near Morgantown, in Cærnarvon township, at the time of his death, in 1831.

Hon. Hiester Clymer, one of the sons of Edward T. Clymer, was born in Cærnarvon township, Berks County, November 3, 1827. After receiving a preparatory education at Reading he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated therefrom in 1847. His father and grandfather were educated at the same institution. He entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Berks County, April 6, 1849. He went to Pottsville in 1851, where he remained five years successfully engaged in his profession, and in 1856 returned to Reading. In 1860 he served as a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners and during the same year was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Charleston. In October, 1860, he was elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin Nunemacher, and was re-elected in October, 1861 and 1864, and served until 1866. His career in the Senate of Pennsylvania was distinguished for dignity and courtesy of demeanor, readiness, force and eloquence in debate and steadfast devotion to the best interests of the commonwealth. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in March, 1866, and immediately thereafter resigned his seat in the Senate. He made an energetic canvass of the State and spoke to large assemblages of people in nearly every county. Although he received a larger vote than had ever been previously given to any Democratic candidate for the same office, his competitor, General Geary, was elected. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for President. In 1870 he was appointed by Governor Geary a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, and held the position for several years. In the year 1871 he made a tour of Europe. In October, 1872, he was elected a Representative in Congress from Berks County and served with distinguished ability until 1883.

Mr. Clymer was married, in 1856, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Matthew Brooke, of Birdsboro', Berks County. They had two children, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Clymer died in October, 1870. Mr. Clymer was married a second time to Mrs. Clemens, of St. Louis, Mo., who survives him.

Daniel Ermentrout, son of William and Justina Silvis Ermentrout, was born at Reading, in Berks County, January 24, 1837. He was educated in the public and classical schools of his native place, and also at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and Elwood Institute, Norristown, Pa. Upon returning to Reading he began the study of law in the office of Hon. David F. Gordon, (then a practicing attorney at Reading, and at one time president judge of the Berks District,) and after pursuing a regular course of study under his direction, was admitted to the bar on August 3, 1859. Whilst pursuing his studies and also previously for a time he taught school at Norristown, Conshohocken and Reading, and in Muhlenberg township. He has been in active practice at Reading since his admission to the bar, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative business, having

[1] See chapter on Bench and Bar.





been connected with many important trials in the local courts and with arguments before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Soon after his admission to the bar he became an active partisan in the Democratic party, and his ability and energy were soon recognized by the prominent political leaders. In 1862 he was elected to the office of district attorney of Berks County, and officiated for a term of three years. This was during the trying times of the Civil War, and besides numerous general criminal affairs, he conducted several prominent trials which attracted considerable public attention. He filled the office of city solicitor for three terms, from 1867 to 1870. After serving these two local offices successfully, he was chosen, in 1873, to represent this district in the State Senate for a term of three years, and in 1876 he was re elected for a term of four years. During the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 he was a prominent representative from Pennsylvania in the official proceedings. Whilst filling the office of State Senator the Governor of the State appointed him, in October, 1877, to serve as a member of the Pennsylvania Statuary Commission, which was authorized by the Legislature to select two representative Pennsylvanians as appropriate subjects for statues to be contributed by Pennsylvania to Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

As a member of this commission, he was particularly interested in the selection of General Peter Muhlenberg as one of the subjects for a statue, because in him the county of Berks would be prominently represented (he having been a grandson of the distinguished Conrad Weiser), as well as the Germans, who have done so much toward the welfare and progress of Pennsylvania. Upon the conclusion of his second term in the State Senate he was elected to represent this district in Congress for the term of two years from 1881 to 1883, and has since been twice re-elected, serving his third term at this time.

Mr. Ermentrout represented the Seventh Ward of Reading in the Board of School Controllers for a number of years, and took an active part in the educational matters of the city. He also served several years as chairman of the Democratic Committee of Berks County. He was a delegate to various Democratic State Conventions; and in 1880 he was a delegate from this district to the Democratic National Convention which was held at Cincinnati, and nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for President—Mr. Ermentrout voting for Tilden as long as his name was mentioned as a candidate.

The history of Berks County has interested Mr. Ermentrout for many years, and his earnest researches have thoroughly familiarized him with the early settlements, social progress and political government of the county. He has delivered a number of addresses upon various public occasions which were particularly noted for their historical information. As a speaker he is forcible, commanding a high degree of power over his audience, and as a writer his language is perspicuous and fluent. Though prominently identified with the legal profession and the political government of the county for twenty years, he has nevertheless been a close and very successful student in general and classical literature. He has also traveled extensively through the United States and Europe.

Mr. Ermentrout was married to Adelaide Louise Metzger, a daughter of John Metzger, of Lancaster, and a lady of high culture and fine personal appearance, eminently qualified to fill the prominent social positions to which the representative character of her husband necessarily introduces her. In 1878, Mrs. Ermentrout acted as vice-regent of the Centennial Association of Valley Forge, in the district of Berks County in aid of the Valley Forge Fund and as such conducted with great success a "Grand Ball" at Reading on the evening of April 22, 1879. It was the most distinguished entertainment of the kind ever afforded to the citizens of the county, and netted a considerable sum to the association. Many prominent officials and representative men of the State were in attendance, including the Governor, his family and his staff. Mrs. Ermentrout during her husband's presence at Washington in the performance of his representative duties, has taken an active and prominent part in the re-

ceptions given by the President and high officials. Mr. and Mrs. Ermentrout have two children,—a son, Fitz Daniel, and a daughter, Adelaide Louise.

Genealogy.—John Ermentrout, who emigrated from the Palatinate, Germany, to Pennsylvania in 1739, was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of the foregoing sketch. The son of John was Christopher, born Feb. 8, 1754; the son of Christopher was John, born April 27, 1777. Amongst the children of the second John was William, the father of John S., Daniel and James N., whose sketches appear in this history. William Ermentrout, their father, was born December 12, 1799, and died Jan. 21, 1880. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Reading and served as a member of the board of control of its public schools, as school treasurer, and as treasurer of the county of Berks.

The sons of William Ermentrout, in addition to the three named, are William C., Benjamin F. (deceased), Philip M., Joseph C. and Dr. Samuel C.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Hon. Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Lancaster, Pa., May 13, 1782. He was the eldest son of Rev. Henry E. and grandson of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the American ancestor of the family, who emigrated from Saxony in 1741 as a missionary of the Lutheran Church to the German population of Pennsylvania. Rev. Henry E. was an erudite and profound scholar and theologian, a celebrated mineralogist and botanist, and an author of so great repute in the latter science as to be characterized as the "Linnæus of our country." So learned a man was he, and so happy in his instructions to his son, that the latter was most thoroughly and liberally educated, and it was deemed unnecessary to send him to college, as before the period of life at which young men most commonly are matriculated at such an institution he had completed the usual collegiate course. In those days party spirit in the land was running high, and his father's family and connections were all imbued with "Republican," or, as they were afterward termed, "Democratic" principles. The odious "Alien and Sedition Laws" had been passed, and the Germans of Pennsylvania were sorely harassed by their provisions, and many able men were engaged in opposing their spirit and endeavoring to secure their repeal.

Though but sixteen years of age, he was writing in defense of Jefferson and McKean, and his pen gave promise of the potent influence which, in after-years, it was destined to wield over the German mind of his native State. According to the wishes of his father, he proceeded to New York to study theology under Rev. Dr. Kunze, and, in 1802, having been duly licensed to preach, took charge of the congregation of German Lutherans in Reading, Pa., which he retained for twenty-seven years. During a greater part of this time he was a member of the Synod, and filled the offices of secretary, treasurer and finally, by unanimous election, that of president, to which he was subsequently re-elected as often and as long as the constitution would permit.

As a pulpit orator he was celebrated. His great learning, his complete knowledge of this subject, his splendid rhetoric and profound logic combined to make in him one of the finest preachers of his church. His health becoming impaired, he resolved to withdraw from ministerial duties and retire to a farm; and no sooner did he signify his intention of so doing, than his fellow-citizens, who had long admired his quiet and consistent support of Democratic principles, solicited him to represent the district in Congress. In June, 1829, he resigned his ministerial office, having during the preceding October been elected a Representative in Congress.

In December, 1829, he took his seat at Washington, and gave his support to the administration of President Jackson. The latter, as the leader of the Democratic party, was attracted by the position assumed by Henry A. Muhlenberg, who, though he might have been deemed inexperienced in the forms of legislation, was yet so thorough in his understanding of the measures proposed, and so energetic in the manner in which he advocated their adoption, that in the very outset of his Congres-

sional career he established an influence in the party which few men obtain after many years of service.

His views on the tariff question were very moderate. He believed more in the permanency of the system than in the amount of protection; the latter to be purely incidental, and the adjustment of duties to be such as should furnish a revenue to defray the expenses of the government.

He was opposed to the United States Bank, and coincided in all the views hostile to that institution expressed by the President. It was he who, on the 18th of February, 1834, after more than two months of daily appeals on behalf of the friends of the banks, moved the previous question, and, by the vote which was then taken settled forever its destiny.

He continued for nine years his position as member of the House, and was indefatigable in his duty to his constituents and to his country. In 1835 he was a candidate of a portion of the Democratic party for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1836, when it seemed more than probable that each section of the party would nominate an electoral ticket, he induced his friends to give way and support the ticket already chosen. They did so, and Martin Van Buren was elected. In 1837 the latter tendered him a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and afterwards the Russian mission, both of which, for private reasons, he was obliged to decline. In 1838 he was named ambassador to Austria, was unanimously confirmed, and remained at Vienna until the close of 1840.

In 1844 he was nominated by the State Convention for the post of Governor, which he accepted, but died suddenly on August 11, 1844, two months prior to the election.



H. A. Muhlenberg

Mr. Muhlenberg was married twice: first to Elizabeth Hiester, a daughter of Gov. Jos. Hiester with whom he had one daughter Mary Elizabeth, intermarried with E. Jonathan Deininger; and then to Rebecca Hiester, also a daughter of Gov. Hiester, with whom he had six children, —Emma Elizabeth, Hiester H., Henry A., Emma Elizabeth, Rose Catharine and Henry A. His first wife died in 1806, and the second in 1841.

J. Glancy Jones was born October 7, 1811, in Cærnarvon township, Berks County. His ancestry were of Welsh origin. His great-grand-father, David Jones, settled in 1730 upon the Conestoga Creek, near Morgantown, and there he erected and carried on one of the first forges in that section of the State. His grandfather, Jonathan Jones, was captain of a company of troops belonging to the Continental Line, enlisted by authority of Congress, and

rendered distinguished services in the expedition against Canada in 1776. Afterward he was lieutenant-colonel for a time. His death was occasioned by the hardships of that campaign. Jehu Jones, son of Jonathan and father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years engaged in the profession of a teacher, for which he was qualified by a classical education. He died in 1864, at an advanced age.

J. Glancy Jones was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and in 1833 was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which his family had for generations belonged. His inclinations, however, led him to prefer the profession of the law; and having undergone the necessary course of preparation, he was admitted to the bar in 1839. He commenced practice in 1842, at Easton, Pennsylvania. The judicial district was composed at that time of the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton, and was presided over by the Hon. John Banks. After a residence of three years at Easton he removed to Reading, and was admitted to the bar of Berks County January 7, 1845. He was appointed district attorney for Berks County, under the administration of Governor Shunk, in March, 1847, and served in that capacity until January, 1849. During that period he was tendered by the Executive the president judgeship of the Chester and Delaware District.

Though successful in the practice of his profession, he very early inclined to politics. Being a decided Democrat, he became active in the affairs of the dominant party in his native county, as well as in the State at large. He was the warm personal friend and political supporter of Morris Longstreth, the unsuccessful competitor of Governor Johnston in 1848, and the following year was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1850 he was elected to Congress from the Berks District. Having declined a renomination, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, the younger, was chosen as his successor for the term beginning in December, 1853. Mr. Muhlenberg having died shortly after taking his seat, a special election was held in February, 1854, to fill the vacancy, when Mr. Jones was chosen for the unexpired term. He was re-elected for two succeeding regular terms, in 1854 and 1856, thus holding the position of Representative, with but a brief intermission, for the period of eight years. As a member of the Committee on Claims, he was the author of the bill establishing the United States Court of Claims. In 1857, he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a position of leadership which necessarily secured for its incumbent a national reputation.

After the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, in 1856, Mr. Jones was selected as a member of his Cabinet. This selection was ratified by the Democratic press and party throughout the country with great unanimity, but it awakened the bitter hostility of certain political enemies of Mr. Jones in Pennsylvania. This local hostility, Mr. Buchanan thought, might endanger the harmony of the party in the State, and the success of his administration; he therefore wrote to Mr. Jones, under date of February 17, 1857: "I have reserved the question of your appointment to a seat in the Cabinet until the latest hour, hoping, as I anxiously wished and desired, that public opinion in Pennsylvania might justify my choice;" but this opposition, he further wrote, "will deprive me of your valuable services in the cabinet. I have most reluctantly arrived at this conclusion." Two years later Mr. Buchanan wrote that he bitterly regretted this action. In February, 1857, he tendered to Mr. Jones the mission to Berlin. "It is my purpose," he wrote, "to present your name to the Senate for that highly respectable and important mission immediately after my Cabinet shall have been confirmed. And permit me here to add that I think your mind and qualities are admirably adapted to that branch of the public service." This position Mr. Jones declined. He continued his service in Congress as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was the zealous advocate and supporter of President Buchanan's administration on the floor of the House.

In the year 1858 he was unanimously renominated for Congress, his opponent being Major John Schwartz, the candidate of the Anti-Lecompton Democracy, which united with it the strength of the Republican party.



J. Glancy Jones

Mr. Jones, being the special representative of the policy of the federal administration, the contest in Berks, as elsewhere, was conducted largely upon national issues. One of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the county ensued, which resulted in the election of Major John Schwartz by a majority of nineteen votes. The total vote in the district was upwards of fourteen thousand. Immediately after the result of the contest was known, President Buchanan tendered to Mr. Jones the Austrian mission, which he accepted. Upon his confirmation by the Senate, he resigned his seat in Congress, and left, with his family, for his post in January, 1859. Upon the accession of the Republican party to power, in 1861, Mr. Burlingame was appointed by President Lincoln to succeed Mr. Jones at the court of Vienna; but, having been almost immediately recalled, Mr. Jones, at the request of the administration, remained in the embassy until the arrival of his successor, Hon. John Lothrop Motley, in the month of December. At the period of the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States the subject of the belligerent relations of the two contending sections devolved duties of a peculiarly delicate and responsible nature upon our diplomatic representatives abroad, and, so far as Mr. Jones' sphere of service was concerned, he sustained his official trust in a manner highly satisfactory to the administration and the government of his country.

Upon his return home, where he arrived in January, 1862, the period of Mr. Jones' public life practically terminated, though he did not cease to participate in the counsels of his party for many years afterward. He resumed the practice of the law, and carried it on for about ten years, when declining health compelled him to retire from all employments of a public nature.

Mr. Jones was, for a long period, a prominent person in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been frequently a delegate to diocesan conventions, and having taken a leading part in the measures which led to the establishment of the new diocese of Central Pennsylvania in 1871. During his entire political and professional career he preserved a character of unblemished integrity, and in his private relations to his fellow-men was equally above reproach. He had many warm and zealous friends, and succeeded, as few public men succeed, in preserving the personal esteem of his political opponents, against whom he never cherished animosity or resentment. He was well fitted to be a leader of men, and those who differed most radically with him in political opinion did not hesitate to acknowledge the winning power of his personal influence. He was a very social man. His domestic life was especially happy and attractive. His wife, Anna Rodman, a daughter of the Hon. William Rodman, of Bucks County, formerly a representative of that district in Congress, was a lady of superior refinement and most estimable Christian character, and her decease, in 1871, severed the ties of a peculiarly united and affectionate household.

Mr. Jones died at Reading March 24, 1878, in his sixty-seventh year, and upon that occasion the bar of the county united in a testimonial of marked respect to his memory and appreciation of his public services.

Two of his sons, Charles Henry and Richmond L. Jones, were admitted to the Berks County bar in 1863, having studied law in their father's office. The latter was a representative from the county in the Legislature from 1867 to 1869, and the former became a resident and practitioner at the bar of Philadelphia. Mr. Jones' eldest daughter, Anna Rodman, married Farrelly Alden, of Pittsburgh, and died there in December, 1885. His youngest daughter, Catharine, married William Thomas Wallace, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Endlich was born March 30, 1819, near Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He received the usual German common-school education, together with thorough musical instruction, from his fifth year, under some of the most famous masters. In his sixteenth year he applied himself to the study of forestry, and when twenty years of age entered the government service of his native state in the department of forestry. Political affiliations rendering his continuance in that position irksome, he handed in his resig-

nation in 1840, and immediately came to this country. He settled in Reading as a teacher of music, spent several years in Richmond, Va., in the same capacity, and returning to Reading, continued his profession with great success. In 1845 he married Miss Emma N. Miller, daughter of Rev. Jacob Miller, D.D., of Reading. In 1852 he relinquished his musical profession, and removed to a farm he had purchased in Alsace township, where he now resides.

In politics, Mr. Endlich has always been a consistent Democrat, serving repeatedly as delegate to local and State Conventions of that party. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him United States consul to Bâle, Switzerland, whence he returned in 1861. In 1866 he took his family to Germany for the purpose of giving his sons the benefits of an education at German institutions. He returned in 1872 and was induced to employ his musical attainments, especially in the line of sacred music, in the interest of the Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. During the course of the following year he published a choral book for services in the Lutheran Church, a collection for use in Sunday-schools, and a Liturgy, the musical work in all of which, including many original compositions, has received most flattering recognition in this country and in Germany. Of his children, three are living,—Emma A. Endlich, authoress of several religious publications; Dr. F. M. Endlich, geologist and mining engineer; and G. A. Endlich, attorney-at-law.

Henry M. Keim, son of Hon. George M. Keim and Julia Mayer, his wife, was born at Reading, August 16, 1842. He attended the Pennsylvania Military Institute at Reading during its flourishing days, and then spent four years in the Reading High School, from which he was graduated in 1858, at the age of fifteen years, at the head of his class; subsequently he took a regular course of study at the Union College, Schenectady, and was graduated in 1862. He then studied law in the office of Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., at Reading, and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1865.

In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and was with the Pennsylvania division under Major-General Reynolds, who held the road to Hagerstown during the battle of Antietam. During the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels in July, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and was commissioned first lieutenant. Shortly after, having been mustered into service, he was detailed with certain other first lieutenants to pass an examination for the purpose of relieving Lieutenant Petriken, of the regular army, as ordnance officer of the Lehigh District, and being successful, he was appointed to this responsible office by Major-General Franz Sigel. His company was mustered out of service in the latter part of August, 1863, but he was retained in this position. At the end of three months an application was made by him for his discharge, but General Sigel issued an order prohibiting him to be mustered out at that time; and in a letter explanatory of his action in the matter, he said,—

"It was absolutely necessary and in the interest of the service to retain Lieutenant Keim. No officer could be found at that time to act in the aforesaid capacity, and it would have been injurious to the service to discharge him after he had made himself acquainted with the duties involved in his office."

His duties required much labor, and a great responsibility was connected with the office. Ordnance stores valued at over a million and a quarter of dollars were in his possession at one time, and he aided in arming and equipping twenty-seven thousand men for the military service.

Mr. Keim was one of the last three city auditors of Reading, having served for the year 1874-75, when that office was abolished by the new city charter of 1874, and the office of controller substituted. In 1875 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for mayor of the city, but he was defeated. The city was then still Republican, the Republican party having elected this officer from 1873 to 1879. And in 1876 he served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee during the

Tilden campaign, and was chairman of the committee of arrangements during the great Jubilee Festival of the party, at Reading, when a great parade was held, followed by the roasting of two buffaloes.

Mr. Keim is at present holding a number of prominent positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the managers of the Reading Iron-Works; is a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery, a manager of the Reading Library and of the St. Luke's Hospital at Bethlehem, Pa. He has been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, Reading, for a number of years, his grandfather, George DeB. Keim, having been its first senior warden, when the parish was organized, in 1822, from old St. Mary's. He was a member of the committee who raised the endowment of the new diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the primary convention of the diocese, held at Harrisburg, in 1871, and served for five years on its standing committee.

In June, 1885, Mr. Keim was honored by the administration of President Cleveland with the appointment of consul to Prince Edward Island. He is now filling this appointment. He is the fourth person in the history of our county who has received a foreign appointment from the national government.

Mr. Keim was married, in 1867, to Emma E. Trexler, a daughter of Mr. Horatio Trexler, for many years prominently identified with the iron industry of Berks County.

DELEGATES AT CONVENTION OF 1776.

Jacob Morgan was born in the northern part of Wales in 1716, emigrating thence with his father, Thomas Morgan, to Caernarvon township about 1730. Near the head-waters of the Conestoga, in the vicinity where Morgantown is situated, his father took up a large tract of land. He and David Jones were the most prominent settlers of that section of the county, they locating there about the time that the Indians moved northwardly towards and beyond the Blue Mountain. During the French and Indian War, Jacob Morgan served as a captain in the provincial service, having been commissioned December 5, 1755; and four years afterward he held the same commission in the regiment of Pennsylvania troops. He was one of the justices of the county for many years, 1768 to 1769, and 1772 to and beyond 1784, possibly till 1791. He represented the county at the Provincial Conference of 1776, and the Constitutional Convention of the same year. For a time he was colonel of a battalion of Associators, and afterward held the command of all the troops raised in the county.

During the years 1777 and 1778 he was a member of the Executive Council of the State, and of the Council of Safety from October 17, 1777, to December 4th following. In April, 1780, he received the appointment of assistant forage-master, which he held for some time. He died at Morgantown on Nov. 11, 1792, aged seventy-six years, and his body was buried in the graveyard of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, adjoining the village. He laid out the town-plan of Morgantown about the year 1770 and named the place after his family.

Gabriel Hiester, a son of Daniel Hiester and Catharine Shueler (natives of Witzenstein, Westphalia), was born in Bern township June 17, 1749. He was brought up as a farmer, receiving such an education as the neighborhood afforded at the Bern church school. During the Revolutionary excitement he was selected as one of the representatives from Berks County to the Provincial Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. This was in July, 1776. In 1778 he received the appointment of justice of the Common Pleas Court of the county, which he held for four years. Then he was elected to the Assembly, and represented the county in this legislative body for eight years, at different times—1782, 1787–89, 1791 and 1802–04. During this time (in 1789) he was in the Assembly when the question of framing a new Constitution was discussed, but he voted against the propriety of calling a convention for this purpose. He was Senator from the district which comprised Berks and Dauphin Counties for ten years—1795–96 and 1805–12.

This continued selection by his fellow-citizens indicated their confidence in him as a man of ability and integrity. He died on his farm, in Bern township, on September 1, 1824, aged over seventy-five years. He was a brother of Colonel

Daniel Hiester (of Montgomery County), Colonel John Hiester (of Chester County) and a cousin of Governor Joseph Hiester (of this county). His wife was Elizabeth Bausman, who survived him eight years, dying in the eighty-first year of her age.

John Lesher was a native of Germany. He was born January 5, 1711. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734, and was naturalized in 1743. He first settled in the upper section of Bucks County, but subsequently removed to Oley township. Along the Manatawny Creek, near the Oley churches, he, with two other men (John Yoder and John Ross), erected a forge in 1744. This was known as the "Oley Forge." From that time, for a period of fifty years, he was prominently identified with the iron industry of Berks County. He represented the county in the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and served in the General Assembly from 1776 till 1782, a period of six years. Whilst in the convention he was one of the important committee who prepared and reported the "Declaration of Rights." During the Revolution he acted as one of the commissioners for purchasing army supplies, having received his appointment on January 20, 1778. He died in Oley township April 5, 1794, aged eighty-three years.

Benjamin Spyker was born in the Palatinate about the year 1723. His father, John Peter Spyker, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738, landing at the port of Philadelphia and proceeding thence shortly afterward to Tulpehocken township, where a large tract of land was taken up and a permanent residence effected. In 1744 he was licensed to carry on the business of an Indian trader; and subsequently he enlisted in the "French and Indian War"—his business having been destroyed by the rupture between the settlers and the Indians. During this trying period he wrote a number of important letters in reference to the cruelties of the Indians and the suffering of the people. He was a neighbor and intimate associate of Conrad Weiser. At the beginning of the Revolution he assisted in organizing the Associators of the county and preparing them for active military service. In 1776 he represented the county in the Provincial Conference and in the Constitutional Convention. He also served the office of justice of the peace for many years in Tulpehocken township, his district comprising the western section of the county, and there he commanded a strong social and political influence. He died in September, 1802, aged nearly eighty years.

Daniel Hunter.—The parents of Daniel Hunter were emigrants from Germany who were amongst the early settlers of Oley township. Their name was Yaeger; but it was changed to English by requirement of a provincial law. He was born in this township about the year 1729. At the breaking out of the Revolution he manifested an earnest interest in public affairs. His prominence and boldness led to his selection as a representative man from the county to the Provincial Conference in June, 1776, and to the convention in July following. In the next year the War Office of Pennsylvania appointed him to act as one of the commissioners to procure blankets for the Continental army, and also as a paymaster of the militia. He represented the county in the General Assembly for the year 1782. Whilst serving this office he was taken ill, and from this illness he died at home in February, 1783, aged fifty-four years.

Valentine Eckert was born in Longaselva, in the Kingdom of Hanover, in 1733. He came to America with his parents in 1740, who settled in the Tulpehocken Valley at a point to the east of where Womelsdorf is now situate. He was naturalized in September, 1761. In June, 1776, he was one of the ten members of the Provincial Conference who represented Berks County in that important body; and in July following he was also selected as one of the eight members to represent the county in the Provincial Convention which was assembled for the purpose of framing a new government founded on the authority of the people. In 1776 and 1779 he represented the county in the Provincial Assembly. He offered his services to the government in the Revolutionary War, which were accepted, and he commanded a company of cavalry Associators for a time. He and his company participated in the battle of Ger-

mantown in October, 1777, where he was wounded. He was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county on March 21, 1777, and served in this office till his promotion to lieutenant of the county in January, 1781.

Whilst serving as sub-lieutenant he also acted as a commissioner for the purchase of army provisions. In 1784 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county and occupied this office for a term of seven years, when, by the Constitution of 1790, a president judge of all the courts was appointed to take the place of the several judges. In the Pennsylvania militia he was brigade inspector for the county from April 11, 1793, for a period of twenty years. About the year 1816 he moved to the State of Virginia and died at Winchester in December, 1821, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

CHARLES SHOEMAKER was born at Germantown about the year 1735. His grandfather emigrated to this country with Pastorious and settled in the vicinity of Germantown. At an early age, about the year 1765, he moved to Windsor township[1] and took up a considerable quantity of land. He exerted a large influence in politics and business in the upper section of the county. He represented the county as a member in the Provincial Conference and also in the Constitutional Convention of 1776. In 1777 he was appointed as one of the justices of the county for seven years, and at the expiration of his term he was re-appointed, serving doubtless till the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. The State Assembly, in December, 1777, appointed and empowered him to solicit and take subscriptions for the Continental Loan, this service having required a large measure of ability to conduct the duties of the office with success. He succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of subscriptions from various citizens of the county. At the close of the war much loss was suffered by farmers and merchants from non-redemption of these loans. The people exhibited their patriotism to the country by lending their aid in its extremity.

[1] In lower section on Schuylkill. Shoemakersville was named after him.

In November, 1777, he acted as one of the commissioners who assembled at New Haven, in Connecticut, to regulate the price of commodities in the colonies.

He represented the county in the General Assembly for twelve years—1792 to 1801, in 1810 and in 1812; and in the Senate for one term of four years—1813 to 1816. He lived a retired life for several years, and then died in April, 1820.

THOMAS JONES, JR., was the son of Thomas Jones, one of the earliest Welsh settlers in Cumru township, having taken up land there in 1735. He was born in 1742 in this township. At the beginning of the Revolution he assisted in organizing the Associators of Berks County, and he was in active service for a time as a major in one of the battalions of the county. He was a member of the First Constitutional Convention from Berks County. He died in March, 1800, aged fifty-eight years. His residence was in Heidelberg township.

DELEGATES AT CONVENTION OF 1789.

JOSEPH HIESTER.—(For sketch, see State Officials.)

GABRIEL HIESTER.—(Sketch *ante*.)

DANIEL BRODHEAD.—(For sketch, see Chapter IX., "Revolution.")

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION OF 1837.

JOHN RITTER.—(For sketch, see Chapter XVII., on Newspapers.)

GEORGE M. KEIM.—(For sketch, see Chapter XIX., on Politics.)

WILLIAM HIGH.—(For sketch, see Chapter XX., Judges.

MARK DARRAH.—(For sketch, see Chapter XXI., on Medical Profession.)

JAMES DONAGAN.—(For sketch, see Chapter XX., on Attorneys.)

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION OF 1872.

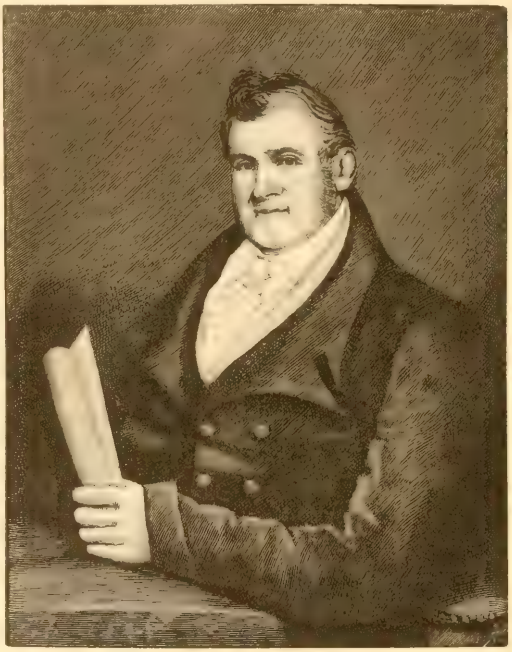
GEORGE G. BARCLAY.—(For sketch, see Chapter XX., on Attorneys.)

HENRY W. SMITH.—(For sketch, see Chapter XX., on Attorneys.)

HENRY VAN REED.—(For sketch, see Chapter XX., on Judges).

STATE OFFICIALS.

JOSEPH HIESTER was born in Bern township, Berks County, on November 18, 1752. His father, John Heister, emigrated to this country in 1732 in the twenty-fifth year of his age, from the village of Elsoff, in the province of Westphalia, Germany. Some years afterward, he settled in Bern township, where he was then married to Mary Barbara Epler, a daughter of one of the first settlers in that section of the county. He and his two brothers, Joseph and Daniel (who emigrated in 1738), took up large tracts of land comprising several thousand acres and extending from the Bern church to the Tulpehocken Creek, and there they carried on farming. He died in 1757, aged fifty years. His wife was born in 1732; and she died in 1809. The remains of both were buried in the graveyard appurtenant to the Bern church.



Joseph Hiester

Joseph Hiester was brought up on the farm till he was a young man. It is said that he at times related his early experience at plowing—how he was put to the plow so young that when it struck a stump or stone, and was thereby thrown from the furrow, he was not able to replace it till it had run a considerable distance; and when caught in a root its rebound would occasionally throw him prostrate. In the intervals of farm labor he attended the school which was conducted at the Bern church, and there acquired the rudiments of an English and also a German education. The homestead was situated about a mile northwardly from the church.

He removed to Reading before he was of age, and entered the general store of Adam Witman. Whilst in the employ of Mr. Witman he became acquainted with his daughter Elizabeth, and he was married to her in 1771. He continued with his father-in-law till the breaking out of the Revolution. Then appreciating the spirit of the people for independence, he took an active part in discussing the principles of the Federalist party, and in encouraging the enlistment of men for military service. He raised a company of eighty men in July, 1776 which became a part of the "Flying Camp" and participated in the battle of Long Island.[1] He was taken prisoner in this engagement and confined on the notorious prison-ship "Jersey" for a time, and was afterward imprisoned in New York. Whilst a prisoner in the latter place he was taken sick with a low fever, and became so feeble that in passing up and down-stairs he was obliged to creep on his hands and knees.

[1] See Chap. ix. Revolution.

He and the other men imprisoned endured many hardships and much suffering. After having been held in prison several months he was exchanged. He proceeded immediately to Reading, and remained at home only a short time, sufficient to regain his health and strength, when he again joined the army, which lay towards Philadelphia. He returned in time to participate in the battle of Germantown. In this engagement he received a wound on his head. He continued in active service till the close of the war. A record of his services, or of his company, unfortunately, has not been preserved.

His earnest participation in the public meetings at Reading, which encouraged revolution, led to his selection as one of the ten delegates from Berks County to the conference held at Philadelphia on June 18, 1776, which decided that a Provincial Convention should be called on July 15, 1776, for the express purpose of "forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only." His first cousin, Gabriel Hiester, was elected as one of the eight delegates to this convention, but he himself became engaged in the military service of his country.

Upon his return from the Revolution he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Adam Witman, in the mercantile business, and some years afterward became the sole proprietor of the store. He conducted his business operations very successfully for a number of years. Public affairs also received much of his attention, not only relating to political government, but also to the development of Reading and the county by internal improvement. Four years after his return he was elected one of the members of the General Assembly from Berks County, and re-elected twice, continuing in this office for three years,—from 1787 to 1790. He was a member of the General Assembly when that body ratified the Constitution of the United States, which went into operation in March, 1789; and also when it decided that alterations and amendments to the Constitution of 1776 were necessary, and that a convention for that purpose should be called. He was chosen one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1789, having been the first on list of delegates from Berks County, and he assisted in framing the Constitution of 1790. After serving in this representative capacity, he was chosen the first State Senator from this district for one term of four years,—from 1790 to 1794. In 1797 he was elected to represent Berks County in Congress, succeeding his first cousin, Daniel Hiester, who had held this office for the first four terms, from 1789 to 1797, under the national Constitution, and he was continued as the representative for five terms, from 1797 to 1807. After an intermission of eight years—which he devoted entirely to business at Reading—he was again sent to Congress in 1815 and re-elected twice. Whilst holding this office he was prominently identified with the political affairs of Pennsylvania, so much so that in 1817 he became the nominee of the Federalist party for Governor. Though not elected then, his great popularity was shown in the flattering vote which he received.

He was the first candidate on the Federal ticket who received a majority of the votes in the county of Berks against the Democratic candidate, and also in the southeastern section of the State, which comprised eleven very populous and influential counties. The party naturally selected him in 1820 a second time as the most available candidate, and he was elected. This was a great victory for him, but especially for his party, inasmuch as he was the first successful candidate which the Federalists had placed in the field against the Democrats. The political returns show his increased popularity. The majority against him at the election of 1817 was 7005, but the majority for him at the election of 1820, notwithstanding that his opponent on the Democratic ticket had been Governor for the previous three years, was 1605. A careful study of the election returns reveals the fact, however, that the devotion of the people of Berks County to him caused his election. Theretofore the county had always been Democratic by a sure, if not a large, majority, and if it had continued steadfast to the Democratic party in 1820 he would certainly have been defeated. The county is therefore entitled to the greater part of the

credit for his election.[1] Having been elected to this position, he resigned his seat in Congress. He had been induced by his personal and political friends to become a candidate for this office upon the express condition that he would serve only one term, and notwithstanding his successful administration and a great pressure from partisans and many friends to be a candidate for re-election, he resolutely refused to permit the use of his name.

The administration of Governor Hiester was characterized by great activity in promoting the growth of the commonwealth, especially through internal improvements. Political contests were conducted in that period with great bitterness. Harsh criticisms were made against those who occupied prominent positions and directed public affairs. The administration of his immediate predecessor, Governor Findlay, was condemned without measure. The condemnation was so furious that it made a deep impression upon Governor Hiester, so deep, indeed, that he was led to refer to it in his inaugural address. Among other things, he said,—"But I trust, if any errors shall be committed, they will not be chargeable to intention. They will owe their origin to the imperfection of our nature and the narrow limits of human foresight. They will not proceed from a willful neglect of duty on my part, nor from any want of devotion to the best interests of our beloved country. Such errors, I may justly hope, will meet with indulgence from an enlightened and liberal people. Where censure shall, upon a full and impartial view of matters, be merited, let it not be withheld. It is the duty of freemen to examine closely into the conduct of those to whom they have delegated their power, or the guardianship of their rights and interests, to censure the abuse of the one, or the neglect or mismanagement of the other. Considering myself as elected by the people of this commonwealth, and not by any particular denomination of persons, I shall endeavor to deserve the name of chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, and to avoid the disgraceful appellation of the Governor of a party."

The great patronage at the disposal of the executive had become very troublesome. This was particularly experienced by Governor Findlay, and Governor Hiester, knowing this, asked the Legislature to devise some method by which the Governor could be relieved. He also suggested that the annual sessions of the Legislature might be shortened without detriment to the public good, that public improvements could then be made advantageously and domestic manufactures encouraged with success, and that there existed an imperative duty to introduce and support a liberal system of education, connected with some general religious instruction.

During the session of 1822 the city and county of Lancaster were erected into a school district, called the Second, the First having been the city and county of Philadelphia, erected in 1819. According to his sentiments, expressed to the Legislature, Governor Hiester in every possible way encouraged the system of free education; but a decade elapsed after his term before the system was perfected sufficiently by legislation to make it effective. And whilst Governor Hiester occupied the gubernatorial chair the State capital was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg. The building was begun in 1819 and finished in 1821, and the General Assembly convened in it for the first time on January 3, 1822. The capital had been at Lancaster since 1799, and previously at Philadelphia.

In his last annual message to the Legislature Governor Hiester expressed many sentiments which indicated his strong love for the State and his zeal for her welfare and progress, concluding it as follows:

"Having been for nearly fifty years occasionally engaged in various highly responsible situations in the service of my country, and having witnessed its progress from colonial vassalage to independence and sovereignty, it is with most sincere pleasure that, on quitting the theatre of action, I can congratulate you and our fellow-citizens at large on the propitious situation in which it is now placed; and I avail myself of the occasion it affords me of repeating my fer-

[1] His election was celebrated by a grand festival at Reading. See Chap. xix.—Politics

vent prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose superintending influence it has attained its present eminence, that he may continue to cherish it with his fostering care, preserving its citizens in the free enjoyment of their just rights and republican institutions, until all earthly governments shall be terminated by the consummation of time."

Upon the expiration of his term of office he lived in retirement at Reading. His residence was situated on the northern side of Penn Street, midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets.[1] The dwelling consisted of a two-story brick building, with a large frame stable on the rear of the lot. He owned a number of farms in Alsace (now Muhlenberg), Cumru and Bern townships, and also tracts of woodland on Mount Penn, altogether numbering nearly two thousand acres, seven prominent business stands and dwellings in Reading, valued at over fifty thousand dollars, and also out-lots. He occupied and farmed the out-lots for his own use, and kept horses and cows—a custom carried on by the more prominent inhabitants of Reading in order to supply their families with vegetables.

He frequently visited his farms. Upon one occasion, about 1825, he called to see John Sailor, who was farming the three hundred and twelve acre farm on the Kutztown road, at "Hiester's Lane" (now in North Reading, and owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company). Finding Mr. Sailor on the barn-floor, threshing grain with a flail, he pulled off his coat and handled the flail, not only vigorously but successfully. During his youth he was recognized as an accomplished workman at all kinds of farm labor. When Mr. Sailor reached an advanced age and lived in retirement, he narrated this circumstance with much pleasure.

Governor Hiester was a man of commanding presence and pleasing address. He was about six feet tall and weighed about two hundred pounds. His manners were simple and unassuming, so much so, indeed, for a man of his high station and large means, that the people of this community were thereby most favorably impressed. The men of to-day, now old and gray, who then were boys at Reading, recall him with pleasure and speak of him in the highest terms of respect. And just as they speak of him so do they also speak of his wife. He was a member of the Reformed Church. His wife died June 11, 1825, aged seventy-five years, two months and nine days. He died seven years afterward, June 10, 1832, in the home which he had occupied for two-score of years, aged seventy-nine years, six months and twenty-two days. His remains were buried in the burying-ground of the Reformed Church. The funeral was conducted without display of any kind, according to the known wishes of the Governor; but though the occasion was not signalized by a great military parade and other demonstrations of respect, because they were declined by the family, a great many people nevertheless assembled to witness the simple ceremonies which were performed in carrying to the grave him who had occupied for over fifty years the most prominent positions before them. Some years afterward the remains of the Governor and his wife were removed to the Charles Evans Cemetery.

He left an estate which amounted to four hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. The greater part consisted of bonds and stocks —the latter having included, it is believed, fifty thousand dollars in the United States Bank. His surviving children and grandchildren were a son, John S. Hiester; two daughters, Catharine Spayd (widow of Hon. John Spayd) and Rebecca Muhlenberg (intermarried with Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg); a granddaughter, Mary E. Muhlenberg (the daughter of Mary Heister, who was intermarried with Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg); and seven grandchildren, the children of Elizabeth Hiester, who was intermarried with Levi Pauling, namely—Joseph Pauling, Henry Pauling, Elizabeth Pauling (intermarried with Thomas Ross), James Pauling, Rebecca Pauling, Ellen Pauling and Mary Pauling.

Governor John Andrew Shulze, though not elected Governor from Berks County, his

[1] On the western half of lot No. 30 in town plan, now occupied by Tobias Barto, No. 437.

birth and earlier life in the county entitle him to a place in this history.

John Andrew Shulze was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks County, on July 19, 1775. He was the son of Rev. Christian Shulze, a Lutheran clergyman. His mother was Eve Elizabeth Muhlenberg, the oldest daughter of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He was liberally educated for the ministry, and regularly ordained as a minister in 1796, and he assisted his father for eight years in the discharge of pastoral duties to several congregations in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties. Owing to a rheumatic affection, he, in 1804, was obliged to relinquish preaching. He then moved to Myerstown, then in Dauphin County, and pursued the business of merchant. In 1806 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and afterward twice re-elected, serving his constituents with distinction for three terms. In 1813, upon the erection of Lebanon County, he was appointed to fill the office of prothonotary, in which he continued for eight years. In 1821 he was again elected to the Legislature, and, in 1822, he was chosen Senator, to represent the Senatorial district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. Whilst serving as a Senator he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, and was elected by a majority of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and six over Andrew Gregg, the Federal candidate; and, in 1826, he was re-elected Governor with little opposition, the Federal party having run John Sergeant against him. In 1829 he was again brought out as a candidate, but, for the sake of harmony in the party, he withdrew, and George Wolf was nominated and elected. Whilst acting as Governor he had the honor of tendering the courtesies of the State to General Lafayette, who was then upon his celebrated tour through the country. His administration of the affairs of the State government during his official career was distinguished for integrity, wisdom and statesmanship.

During President Jackson's opposition against the Bank of the United States, Governor Shulze left the Democratic party. But he was not active in political life after his retirement from the office of Governor, excepting upon one occasion, in 1840, when he was a member of the Harrisburg Whig Convention, which nominated General Harrison for President. In this connection he ran as a Senatorial elector upon the Harrison ticket, and was elected, and afterward officiated as president of the State Electoral College.

Upon retiring from office he removed to Lycoming County, where he continued to reside till 1846. During that period he was engaged in certain extensive speculations in this great and enterprising county, but he was not successful in them. Then he moved to Lancaster, where he continued to reside till his death, November 18, 1852. He was a superior man, and he enjoyed the high esteem of his fellow-citizens for his many excellent personal and social characteristics. He was one of the few really prominent men whom this county produced. His predecessor in the gubernatorial chair of this State was Joseph Hiester, who was elected to this high office from Berks County.

Frederick Smith, one of the most distinguished men that Berks County has produced, was born in the year 1773, and was a son of Rev. John Frederick Smith, an eminent divine of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneers of that denomination in America. Frederick Smith obtained a superior classical education, and, selecting the law as his profession, after a careful preparation, was admitted to the bar at Reading August 7, 1795. He soon thereafter won prominence and distinction, both as a counselor and as an attorney in important litigation. In the mean time he became actively interested in the politics of his native State, and was a member of the Legislature for two years—1802–3. He was appointed deputy attorney-general for Berks County in 1818, and occupied that position for three years.

He served from 1823 to 1828 as attorney-general of Pennsylvania, under Governor Andrew Shulze, by whom he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1828, which position he filled until the time of his death. His judicial career, though brief, was distinguished. His decisions are

cited as emphatic expositions of the law, and are characterized by clearness and logical force of reasoning. Besides possessing superior literary and professional ability, he was a man of genial spirits and affable manners, thus winning to him in social circles a large number of intimate friends.

Judge Smith died in Reading on Tuesday, October 4, 1830. He had returned to his home and family apparently in good health, and his heart buoyant with joy, only the evening before his sudden and unexpected death. Having just finished his evening repast, he was stricken down with a fatal malady, from which he suffered but a few hours. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic Church, but have since been removed to the Charles Evans Cemetery. The members of the Reading bar called a meeting, of which Marks John Biddle was chairman and David F. Gordon secretary, and passed resolutions commendatory of his life and character.

A meeting of the Philadelphia bar, held in the Law Library of that city, adopted appropriate resolutions in testimony of his high character and his distinguished ability. Of this meeting William Rawle was chairman and T. L. Wharton secretary.

Gabriel Hiester, a son of Hon. Gabriel Hiester, a prominent representative man of Berks County, was born in Bern township January 5, 1779. He was given a good English and German education, and his youth was spent on his father's farm. His father having taken an active and very successful part in our local politics, he naturally exhibited the same spirit at an early age. By appointment from the Governor, he was prothonotary of the county from 1809 to 1817, and clerk of the Quarter Sessions from 1809 to 1812 and 1814 to 1817, and associate judge from 1819 to 1823. During the War of 1812–15 he served as brigade-major under General William Addams, of Berks County, in the campaign at Washington and Baltimore. He served as a Presidential elector in 1817 and in 1821, casting his ballot upon both occasions for James Monroe. Governor Andrew Shulze appointed him surveyor-general of the State on May 11, 1824, when he removed to Harrisburg, and he officiated in that position for six years.

Whilst at Harrisburg he became interested in the iron business, and erected the first rolling-mill in that vicinity, at Fairview, on the Conedoguinet, and he continued actively engaged in it till his decease. He died there on September 14, 1834. He was married, in 1803, to Mary Otto, a daughter of Dr. John Otto, of Reading. She died in 1853. They had the following children: Louisa, Harriet (intermarried with C. B. Bioren), Augustus O., Gabriel and Catharine.

Jacob Sallade, a son of Andreas Sallade and Eva (*née* Schmidt), his wife, was born at Womelsdorf (Middletown) July 13, 1789, and there educated. He was employed for a time as clerk in the general store of a brother of Governor J. A. Shulze, at that place, and also officiated as a justice of the peace. In 1824 he received from Governor Shulze (with whom he was upon intimate terms, having been brought up together in the same town) the appointment of clerk of the Orphans' Court and clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, and then he removed to Reading. He held these offices for three years, after which he filled the office of prothonotary for three years—from 1826 to 1829—by appointment also from Governor Shulze. During the next ten years he was engaged in the business of general merchandise at Reading, and he also served as a justice of the peace for a time.

In 1839 Governor Joseph Ritner appointed him surveyor-general, and he continued to serve in this position for six years. During that time he resided at Harrisburg, and he died there shortly after his term expired. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in Charles Evans' Cemetery. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and enjoyed much popularity during his official career.

He was married to Susanna Mayer, with whom he had issue seven children—Maria Catharine, Andrew M. (an attorney at Reading), Charles M., Sarah, Susanna, Rebecca and Jacob M. (an attorney at Reading).

John Banks, a State treasurer during the year 1847. (For sketch see biographies of President Judges.)

William Strong, LL.D., associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States until the time of his voluntary retirement, at the age of seventy years, was born at Somers, Conn., May 6, 1808, and is the son of the Rev. William L. Strong, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and graduate of Yale College. His preparatory education was acquired at the Munson Academy, Massachusetts, and when sixteen years of age he entered the freshman class at Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in 1828, with honor to himself and the institution. He subsequently taught a classical and mathematical school, occupying his leisure hours in the study of the law and so continued until February, 1832, when he entered the Law Department of Yale College. In the following month of October he was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and shortly afterward he was admitted to practice in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia. On November 17th of the same year he opened a law-office in Reading and made that place his residence. In political faith he was a Democrat of the old school and as such was several times elected a member of the City Councils of Reading and also one of the controllers of the public schools. In 1846 he was elected as representative of the Eighth District in the Congress of the United States, and was re-elected in 1848. He served on several important committees and was chairman of the Committee on Elections. In 1850 he declined a re-election and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1857 he was elected by the people of the commonwealth a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the term of fifteen years, but resigned his position on the bench October 1, 1868, and returned to practice his profession at Philadelphia. On February 18, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which high position he held till 1878, when he was retired under the act of Congress.

While a resident of Reading he was for many years a director of the Farmers' Bank, as well as a director of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. He was counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company until he was elevated to the Supreme bench. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, having been for many years a member of that denomination and ruling elder. For several years he was one of the vice-presidents of the American Bible Society, as also of the American Sunday-School Union; and in 1873 was elected president of the American Tract Society. He received in 1867 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College, at Easton, and in 1870 the same honorary diploma was granted him by Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., and also by his *Alma Mater*, Yale College.

William Muhlenberg Hiester, son of the celebrated physician, Dr. Isaac Hiester, was born in Reading, May 15, 1818. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame. His mother, Hetty Muhlenberg, died in 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He received a preparatory training at the West Nottingham Academy in Maryland, and subsequently entered Bristol College in Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1837, in the second and last class of graduates from that institution. He read law in the office of Judge Banks, attended a course of lectures in the Law Department of Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar at Reading, January 7, 1840. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1843, by Harvard College. He practiced his profession four years in Erie, Pa., and in 1845 returned to Reading, and associated himself with the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1852 he was elected by the Democratic party as a member of the State Senate, and served until 1855, taking foremost rank among the Democratic members. At the opening of the session of 1855, after an exciting contest, he was elected Speaker of the Senate on the twenty-seventh ballot. His career as Speaker was dignified, firm and impartial. In January, 1858, he was appointed secretary of the commonwealth by Governor William F. Packer, and continued in that office during the administration of three years. He supported Stephen A.

Douglas for President of the United States in the campaign of 1860, but subsequently earnestly advocated the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and was a warm friend of the Union. In the summer of 1863, when Pennsylvania was being invaded by General Lee, Mr Hiester was appointed by Governor Curtin one of the mustering officers, with the rank of major, to muster in troops that volunteered for ninety days' service, in response to the Governor's proclamation of June 26, 1863, calling for sixty thousand men. He was assigned to duty at the temporary rendezvous on the Agricultural Fair Grounds at Reading, which, in compliment to him, was designated Camp Hiester. In the execution of his military commission, he mustered into the State service eight full regiments of volunteers, comprising an aggregate force of eight thousand men. After the war he supported the Republican party, and in 1864 was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Berks County District. After this event, he retired from participation in public affairs, and devoted his attention to the benevolent and business interests of his native city. He was a director in the Reading Library Company, in the Charles Evans Cemetery Company and the Reading Gas Company, and a liberal supporter of the public and private charities of the city. He died in Reading August 16, 1878, and left a widow, and a son Isaac, who is a practicing attorney at Reading.

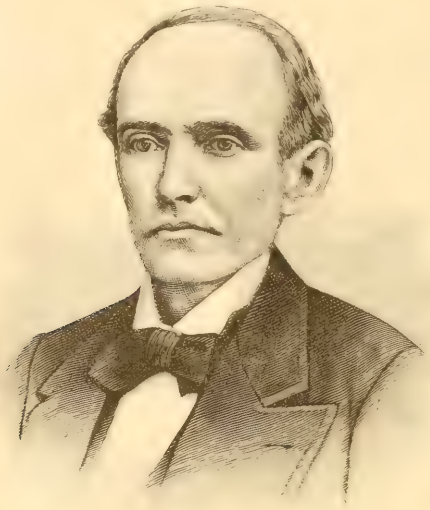
William H. Keim, a surveyor-general of Pennsylvania from 1860 to 1861. (See sketch in chapter on Civil War.)

Warren J. Woodward was the second president judge elected in Berks County under the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. He was called here by a very strong public sentiment which had been developed in his favor by his high and spotless character as a man, and by his ability and reputation as a young and promising jurist.

He was born September 24, 1819, at Bethany, in Wayne County, Pa. His father, John K. Woodward, was a civil engineer and journalist, and at the time of his decease, in 1825, was prothonotary of Wayne County; his grandfather was an associate judge of that county for fifteen years, and sheriff in 1807. After acquiring an academic education at Wilkesbarre, he taught school for several terms in his native county. At the age of seventeen years he directed his attention to the publication of the Bethany *Herald*, having had at that early age editorial control of that newspaper. Subsequently, he was employed in the editorial staff of the *Pennsylvanian*, a prominent Democratic newspaper published at Philadelphia, and continued his connection with it till 1840. He then returned to Wilkesbarre, and, selecting the law as his profession, entered the office of his uncle, George W. Woodward, a practicing attorney at the Luzerne County bar, for the purpose of pursuing the necessary course of study. Whilst in this office his uncle was elevated to the bench as president judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. His preparation was completed under the preceptorship of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, and he was admitted to the bar at Wilkesbarre on August 1, 1842.

As a young attorney he was close and diligent in the preparation of the cases that came to him. His great care and thoroughness soon won the attention of older attorneys, and they selected him as junior counsel in important litigation. He continued in active and very successful practice for fourteen years. In April, 1856, the Legislature erected a new judicial district out of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties—the Twenty-sixth in the State. These counties adjoined Luzerne on the west and north. In that section of the State Mr. Woodward had come to be thoroughly known as an upright man and a distinguished lawyer, and public sentiment drifted naturally towards him as the person qualified to fill the responsible position of president judge of that district. The Governor, James Pollock, responded to this sentiment by appointing him to the position, and in October following he was elected for the term of ten years. The qualities of his mind, developed through earnest application and a long and wide experience in the practice of the legal profession, fitted him eminently for this high office, and the community, whose several rights had been placed under his

judicial care, soon found the able lawyer advance into the noble judge. His reputation spread rapidly into adjoining districts. Half of his term had not expired, yet the old and influential district comprising Bucks and Montgomery Counties gave him the nomination for the president judgeship on the Democratic ticket, and asked him to accept it. This was a flattering recognition of his judicial character and ability; but he declined the honor. In the same year, 1861, the term of our president judge in Berks County was about to expire, and the major part of the attorneys of our bar gave him a pressing invitation to become his successor. The Democratic convention held at Reading, August 31, 1861, gave him the nomination by acclamation, and this he accepted. In a letter dated at Bloomsburg, September 11, 1861, besides expressing his gratitude for the high honor conferred upon him, and his opinion about the impropriety of law judges of the commonwealth participating in political struggles and excitements, he gave our community to know that he, in the matter of the Civil War then raging, was most positively for the preservation of the Union of all the States, and for the enforcement of the Constitution. "To secure these ends," he said, in concluding his letter, "some personal sacrifices must be made, and some peculiar political theories must be postponed. Present exigencies demand the united and cordial support by our whole people of every legitimate and constitutional effort of the national government to bring the existing war to a successful issue." His sentiments were highly approved by our community, and in October following he was elected by a majority of four thousand and ninety-two votes over a local candidate for the same position. The Republican party had nominated Henry W. Smith, Esq., a prominent attorney of Reading, who was affiliated with the Democratic party, and a strong effort had been made for his election. The majority was therefore highly complimentary.



W. J. Woodward

Judge Woodward moved to Reading and took his seat upon the bench in December, 1861. His judicial and social deportment at once inspired the citizens of the county with unqualified confidence. The Civil War caused much commotion in the county. The Democrats were displeased with the extreme course of the Republican administration in national affairs, but he, notwithstanding his election by them, advised co-operation and the enforcement of law to restore peace. His earnest public actions as a citizen of this community, in behalf of the war, in conjunction with prominent and influential professional and business men, contributed a powerful influence towards the creation of a proper spirit in that alarming period. The majority of the people in the county were opposed to the war, especially to the new administration, and a bad influence at that time might have resulted in a great social disturbance, if not in loss of life and property. If it lay here concealed, it would not have dared to develop itself with such men as he to condemn it. His patriotic conduct as a man of Democratic principles and associations is therefore worthy of special mention.

During his term he was unusually devoted to his office, and his administration of its responsible duties gave entire satisfaction; and he became thoroughly identified with the interests and welfare of our county. His re-election was therefore assured. Shortly before the expiration of his term the Legislature established a District Court for Luzerne County, and the bar of that county unanimously invited him to accept the office of president judge of the new court. When the movement became known to the members of the bar of Berks County they held a special meeting and passed resolutions expressing the highest regard and affection for him, and inviting him to remain with them. The thorough appreciation of his course upon the bench by the entire community, and the earnest expressions of good-will by all the attorneys who practiced under him, induced him to decline the honor proposed by the Bar of Luzerne County, and to remain in the county of Berks. He was nominated by acclamation at the Democratic Convention in June, 1871, and re-elected for a second term of ten years by a majority of 5968 votes.

The new Constitution of the State increased the number of the justices of the Supreme Court from five to seven members, and the two new members were to be elected in 1874, one by the Democratic party and the other by the Republican party. The superiority of Judge Woodward's judicial qualifications and experience brought him prominently before the Democrats of the State as a worthy candidate for this important position, and he received the nomination of their State Convention. This honor was given to him without solicitation of any kind on his part. The office sought the man. Upon his nomination he received numerous congratulatory letters, and the people of Berks County rejoiced at this honor, though they should suffer the loss of his valuable services. One of these letters was from Mr. Thomas C. Zimmerman, one of the editors of the *Times* and *Journal*, which elicited the following, among other expressions of gratitude:

"To what extent my professional reputation has been enhanced by the liberal and ungrudging eulogies of the *Journal* and of the *Times* it is of course impossible to conjecture. That I have been very greatly indebted to those articles for my general position in the State, I have never for a moment entertained a doubt. . . I believe I am indebted to the course of the *Journal* in former years, and of the *Times* since you purchased it, for the existence of that sentiment [pervading the State, as to his fitness and capacity for the position for which he was a candidate], more than to any other cause. The effect of that course, moral and direct, has been a most significant and essential element of the force that has secured my nomination."

The one was a thorough Democrat, the other a thorough Republican. The deliberate expressions of the former are significant, in showing how he, on the one hand, had won the favor of a person of opposite political sentiments, and, on the other, how he regarded the extent and power of its influence.

Shortly after the election of the two Associate Justices the Hon. Edward M. Paxson, the Republican candidate elevated at the same time to the Supreme bench, visited Judge Woodward at Reading. Whilst here they cast lots for precedence in the order of suc-

cession to the position of chief justice, and Judge Paxson won it. The term was for twenty-one years, without re-election, and Judge Woodward could therefore not hope to fill the highest position in the court except by the death or resignation of Judge Paxson. He took his seat on the Supreme bench on January 1, 1875, and filled the office with honor and distinction till his decease, September 23, 1879. He was particularly regarded for devotion to his office and for ability and conscientiousness in the discharge of its duties. His remains were buried at Wilkesbarre.

Judge Woodward was elected president of the Reading Benevolent Society, at Reading, in 1871, and he occupied this office till his decease. He took a deep interest in the benevolent affairs of our community and gave generously towards the relief of poor people. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Franklin and Marshall College.

Whilst upon the bench in Berks County for a period of fourteen years, he adjudicated many cases, the opinions in which were not questioned by writ of error or appeal. This exhibits the high degree of confidence which lawyers and laymen had in his judgment and discrimination. These cases have been compiled by G. A. Endlich, Esq., an attorney of the Berks County bar, and published in two volumes. They are known as "Woodward's Decisions." The language in which his opinions are expressed is terse, indicating a clear and logical condition of intellect. His handwriting was ever recognized for its neatness, regularity and legibility, characteristics which manifested the extreme care and deliberation of his actions. And his conduct in the associations of life was, like his language and handwriting, thoroughly exemplary.

He was married to Katharine Scott, daughter of Hon. David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, with whom he had three children—two sons (Henry and Warren, both educated for and admitted to the bar, but now deceased) and a daughter, Katharine Scott (intermarried with Frank Perley Howe, son of Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D.D., residing at Danville, Pa.).

CHAPTER XX.

JUDICIARY—BENCH AND BAR.

Judges—Attorneys-at-Law—Biographical Sketches.

Judges.—Various Acts of Assembly were passed before 1722, for a period of forty years, to establish the powers of courts for the purposes of protecting men in the enjoyment of their personal rights, of redressing wrongs, of adjudicating the rights of property and of administering estates. Finally, in that year, the law for the several courts of the province became settled, and continued so till the Revolution, with the exception of certain amendments by two supplementary acts passed in 1759 and 1767.

From the time of the erection of the county in 1752 down to 1776 the following persons acted in the capacity of justices, the length of service of most of them being unknown:

Conrad Weiser.	Thomas Rutter.
Francis Parvin.	Jacob Morgan.
Anthony Lee.	James Diemer.
Jonas Seely.	John Patton.
Henry Harvey.	George Douglass.
William Bird.	Henry Christ.
William Maugridge.	Seb. Zimmerman.
Moses Starr.	Nicholas Harmony.
James Boone.	Mark Bird.
Jacob Levan.	Daniel Brodhead.
James Read.	William Reeser.
Peter Spyker.	Jonathan Potts.
Joseph Millard.	Baltzer Gehr.
Benjamin Lightfoot.	Thomas Dunlap.
George Webb.	

In 1776 the Constitutional Convention provided in the first Constitution of the State that the Supreme Executive Council should consist of twelve persons, who were to be chosen by ballot by the respective counties for the term of three years. The apportionment gave one to Berks County. The following Councilors were elected from Berks till the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. The term of the first was fixed at two years, and afterward three years.

Name.	Term.
Richard Tea, elected in 1776, declined to serve	
Jacob Morgan	1777–78
James Read	1779–81; 1788–90
Sebastian Levan	1782–84
Charles Biddle	1785–87

This Constitution also provided for the establishment of courts of justice in every county of the State. The following persons officiated as judges of the county from 1776 till 1790. The first three were president judges of the courts for a time:

James Diemer.
Henry Christ.
Peter Spyker.
James Read.
Daniel Levan.
Valentine Eckert.
John Ludwig.
Jacob Morgan.
Charles Shoemaker.
Paul Groscup.
John Eckert.
Jacob Weaver.
John Otto.
Matthias Reichert.
Nicholas Hunter.
Egedius Meyer.
John Christ.

And it provided also that each election district should elect two or more persons for the office of justice of the peace, and that the president of the Executive Council should commission one or more for each district for seven years. The following justices were elected in Berks County, and commissioned from 1777 till 1790, the dash after the year indicating uncertainty whether or not the full term was served, and the repetition of the year indicating re-election:

Name.	Term.
Henry Christ	1777-84; 1784—
Jacob Shoemaker	1777—
James Read	1777—
Daniel Hiester	1777—
Peter Spyker	1777—
Jacob Weaver	1777-84; 1784—
John Ludwig	1777-84; 1784—
Benjamin Shott	1777—
Christopher Schultz	1777—
Samuel Ely	1777-84; 1784—
Jacob Waggoner	1777—
Daniel Rothermel	1777—
John Old	1777—
Chas. Shoemaker	1777-84; 1784—
Egedius Meyer	1777-84; 1784—
Jacob Morgan	1777-84; 1784—
Thomas Parry	1777—
Michael Lindenmuth	1778—
Gabriel Hiester	1778—
John Guldin	1780—
Valentine Eckert	1784—
Paul Groscup	1784—
John Eckert	1784—
John Otto	1785—
Matthias Reichert	1788-91—
Nicholas Hunter	1788
James Diemer	1788-91—

PRESIDENT, ADDITIONAL LAW, ORPHANS' COURT AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

The Constitution of 1790 provided for the establishment of Circuit Courts in the State, to be composed of certain counties—not less than three nor more than six; and for the appointment by the Governor of a president judge of the courts in each circuit, and also of other judges, not less than three nor more than four in number, whose residence should be in the county. All the judges appointed were to hold their offices during good behavior.

In 1791, in pursuance of the Constitution of 1790, the State was divided into five judicial circuits or districts, and each district became entitled to a president judge. The Third District comprised Berks, Luzerne, Northampton and Northumberland Counties. In 1806 the State was divided into ten districts, and Berks, Northampton and Wayne comprised the Third District. In 1811 Schuylkill County was erected and included in the district, but it was cut off in 1815. In 1812 Lehigh County was erected and included in the district. In 1834 the State was divided into seventeen districts, and Berks, Lehigh and Northampton comprised the Third District.

The county of Berks was erected into a separate judicial district by the act of April 5, 1849, and called the Twenty-third District. It has since been a separate district, with this number in the judicial system.

In 1810 the associate judges were limited to two in number. The provision in reference to the tenure of office was modified by the amended Constitution of 1838, whereby the term of president judges was fixed at ten years, and of associate judges at five years.

In 1850 an amendment to the Constitution was adopted which provided for the election of the judges for the terms mentioned. The first election was held in October, 1851.

The office of additional law judge was created by the act of April 15, 1869, for Berks County, with similar powers and term as those of president judge

The office of Orphans' Court judge was created

for the county by the act of June 13, 1883, pursuant to the new Constitution; and on June 29th following the Governor made the first appointment. His judicial powers are confined to matters which arise in the Orphans' Court, and the term of service is ten years.

The office of associate judge was abolished by the New Constitution, the incumbents to continue in office until their terms of service expired.

Before 1874 county officials took their offices on the second Monday of December succeeding their election. The new Constitution provided that thereafter they should take their offices on the first Monday of January succeeding.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Name.	Term.
Jacob Rush	1791–1805
John Spayd	1806–09
Robert Porter	1810–32
Garrick Mallery	1833–35
John Banks	1836–46
J. Pringle Jones	1847–48; 1851–61
David F. Gordon	1849–51
W. J. Woodward[1]	1861–71; 1871–74
Jeremiah Hagenman[2]	1875–79; 1880–90

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES.

Name.	Term.
Henry Van Reed[3]	1869; 1875
Jeremiah Hagenman[4]	1869–74
Augustus S. Sassaman	1876–85
James N. Ermentrout	1886–95

ORPHANS' COURT JUDGE.

Hiram H. Schwartz[5]	1883

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Name.	Term.
James Diemer	1791–1819
George Ege	1791–1818
Matthias Reichert	1791–97
Joseph Hiester	1791–94
Nicholas Lutz	1795–1806
Benjamin Morris	1798–1809
Gabriel Hiester	1819–23
Charles Shoemaker	1820–22
William Witman	1823–28
Jacob Schneider	1824–29
Matthias S. Richards	1829–45
William Darling	1830–38
William Addams	1839–42
John Stauffer	1843–51
William High	1846–50
Samuel Bell	1851
Daniel Young	1851–56
William Heidenreich	1851–56
David Schall	1856–66
George D. Stitzel	1856–66
Charles Kessler	1866–71
David Kutz[6]	1866–70
Henry Rhoads	1870–71
George W. Bruckman	1871–76
Daniel Buskirk	1871–76

COURT CRIERS.

Jacob Goodman	
Joseph Ritter	1840–80
Albert H. Fegely	1882–86

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—The office of attorney-at-law is not an elective one. It never was. But it has existed time out of mind. It began with the administration of justice. It is inseparable from it. The history of attorneys would be the history of the courts of judicature. They have always occupied a prominent place. Their prominence has resulted from energy well directed in behalf of the rights and property of mankind,

[1] Warren J. Woodward was elected one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the 3d of November, 1874, for the term of twenty-one years. He took and held his seat from January 4, 1875, till his death, on the 23d of September, 1879.

[2] Jeremiah Hagenman succeeded Warren J. Woodward, by promotion, on 13th of January, 1875, when he was sworn as president judge for the remainder of the term, ending on 5th of January, 1880. He was elected in November, 1879, for a term of ten years.

[3] Henry Van Reed, a member of the county bar, was appointed on the 13th of July, 1869, by the Governor, John W. Geary, to fill the office, and he held his seat till his successor, duly elected, was qualified on the 6th of December, 1869. He was appointed a second time by the Governor, John F. Hartranft, on the 12th of January, 1875, to fill the vacancy in this office, caused by the promotion of Jeremiah Hagenman to the office of president judge, until his successor, Augustus S. Sassaman, a member of the county bar, duly elected, was qualified on the 2d of January, 1876, for ten years.

[4] Jeremiah Hagenman was elected on the 12th of October, 1869, to this office for ten years from the 6th of December, 1869. He was promoted to the office of president judge, for the remainder of his term, on the 13th of January, 1875, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Warren J. Woodward, who had been elected to the Supreme Bench.

[5] Hiram H. Schwartz was appointed on the 29th of June, 1883, to serve in this office till the 7th of January, 1884. He was nominated for the office, for the full term, by the Democratic convention in August, 1883, and elected in November following.

[6] David Kutz having died in office on the 20th of July, 1870, Henry Rhoads was appointed by Governor John W. Geary, on the 3d of August, 1870, for unexpired term ending on the 4th of December, 1871.

and also in behalf as well of the establishment as of the development of principles regulative of associations in every department of life.

A law was enacted in this State as early as 1710 in relation to this office. Then the justices were authorized to admit any attorney or attorneys to plead in any of the established courts during good behavior. No provision was made as to number or ability. In 1715, however, the authority of the justices was modified. They might admit "a competent number of persons, of honest disposition and learned in the Law, to practice as attorneys, who shall behave themselves justly and faithfully in their practice." And, in 1727, a provision was made requiring such persons before they were admitted to take the following oath: "Thou shalt behave thyself in the office of attorney within the court, according to the best of thy learning and ability, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to the client; thou shalt use no falsehood, nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice." And these qualifications have continued to this day. Since the adoption of the State and national Constitutions they have qualified to support them This last qualification is common to all statutory officers.

The following attorneys resided in the county of Berks and practiced in its several courts. The date after each name is the time of admission to practice:

Name.	Admitted.
James Read	
James Biddle	
David Henderson	
James Whitehead, Jr.	
Edward Biddle	
Daniel Levan, Jr.	November 11, 1769
Collinson Read	August 13, 1772
James Potts	August 1, 1773
Daniel Clymer	May 4, 1776
Alexander Graydon	May 14, 1779
Edward Scull	August 17, 1779
Nathaniel Potts	August 14, 1781
Jacob Hubley	November 14, 1786
George Eckert	February 19, 1787
James Scull	February 19, 1787
Joseph Hubley	August 14, 1787
John Spayd	February 14, 1788
Peter Hoofnagle	February 14, 1788
Marks John Biddle	December 9, 1788
Jacob R. Howell	February 11, 1789
Charles Evans	August 9, 1791
William Witman	August 20, 1793
Frederick Smith	August 4, 1795
Levi Pauling	August 18, 1796
Bird Wilson	May 14, 1798
Andrew Graff, Jr.	April 9, 1798
John S. Hiester	August 6, 1798
William S. Biddle	June 2, 1801
Fred. John Haller	November 4, 1801
William Morris	August 9, 1804
Anthony Morris	November 6, 1804
Samuel D. Franks	August 10, 1805
James B. Hubley	April 4, 1809
William Clymer	———, 1809
John Spayd	April 2, 1810
Samuel Baird, Jr.	April 10, 1810
William Morris, Jr.	November 8, 1810
Thomas B. Smith	July 4, 1814
James Biddle	August 9, 1815
Francis S. Muhlenberg	May 8, 1816
Nathaniel P. Hobart	January 13, 1818
Charles Davis	August 4, 1818
Charles Whitman	August 9, 1818
William Darling	November 13, 1818
Alexander L. King	April 3, 1820
Edward B. Hubley	April 5, 1820
James L. Dunn	November 10, 1821
W. C. Leavenworth	August 18, 1822
Daniel J. Hiester	August 4, 1823
Lloyd Wharton	March 26, 1824
Lawrence S. Lardner	April 8, 1824
David F. Gordon	August 6, 1824
Thomas Morris	November 1, 1824
Wm. Fullerton Duncan	January 3, 1825
David Evans	January 5, 1825
Henry W. Smith	January 5, 1825
John S. Wharton	March 4, 1825
Edward P. Pearson	May 23, 1825
Charles J. Jack	August 1, 1825
Robert M. Brooke	August 2, 1825
John H. Sheetz	August 3, 1825
Joseph W. Roland	August 20, 1825
George M. Keim	August 11, 1826
Joseph H. Spayd	November 8, 1826
Philip Kendall	January 1, 1827
Elijah Dechert	January 4, 1827
Levi B. Smith	January 10, 1827
William M. Biddle	April 4, 1827
Andrew L. King	November 5, 1827
John S. Gibbons	August 4, 1828
Jacob Hoffman	November 10, 1829
Robert M. Barr	January 3, 1831
Peter Filbert	January 6, 1831
John Mayer	January 8, 1831
Henry Rhoads	April 3, 1832
William Strong	November 8, 1832
George S. Wharton	August 15, 1832
James Pauling	November 7, 1833
Francis Aurand	November 13, 1833
William Betz	January 10, 1834

George G. Barclay.....April 10, 1835
Newton D. Strong.....August 3, 1835
Augustus F. Boas.....August 4, 1835
J. Pringle Jones.....November 2, 1835
Anthony F. Miller.....August 15, 1836
Franklin B. Schoener.....January 3, 1837
John S. Richards.....April 4, 1837
Garrick Mallery.....August 14, 1837
Dennis W. O'Brien.....August 7, 1838
Jeremiah D. Bitting.....August 8, 1838
Andrew M. Sallade.....August 11, 1838
Jason H. Sherman.....August 7, 1839
William M. Hiester.....January 7, 1840
Peter Shearer.....April 7, 1840
Matthias Mengel.....April 8, 1840
George E. Ludwig.....November 3, 1840
James Donagan.....December 22, 1841
Samuel Sohl.....April 5, 1842
Jeremiah Hagenman.....April 7, 1842
J. Dundas Biddle.....May 17, 1842
Charles Wierman.....May 17, 1842
George W. Arms.....March 8, 1843
John K. Longnecker.....November 6, 1843
Henry Van Reed.....April 5, 1844
William M. Baird.....April 12, 1844
Henry A. Muhlenberg.....July 5, 1844
Isaac High Keim.....July 5, 1844
Robert Frazer.....July 5, 1844
Franklin B. Miller.....December 14, 1844
Jacob S. Livingood.....January 7, 1845
J. Glancy Jones.....January 7, 1845
Silas E. Buzard.....April 8, 1845
Edward W. Scudder.....August 4, 1845
Edward M. Clymer.....August 4, 1845
J. Bowman Bell.....January 5, 1846
J. Lawrence Getz.....August 6, 1846
John K. Hamlin.....August 6, 1846
William B. Schoener.....August 15, 1846
J. De Puy Davis.....January 5, 1847
James May Jones.....January 5, 1847
John Banks.....April 7, 1847
Samuel L. Young.....August 10, 1847
A. Lucius Hennershotz...November 11, 1847
J. Biddle Gordon.....January 6, 1848
James A. Banks.....February 21, 1848
J. Bright Smith.....April 5, 1848
William F. Filbert.....August 9, 1848
A. Jordan Swartz.....September 28, 1848
Joel B. Wanner.....January 13, 1849
Jacob M. Sallade.....April 6, 1849
John A. Banks.....April 6, 1849
Hiester Clymer.....April 6, 1849
Charles B. Weaver.....November 8, 1850
Jacob K. McKenty.....April 7, 1851
Henry C. Kutz.....April 24, 1851
Wm. Edmund Banks.....April 25, 1851
Wm. S. Marx.....August 4, 1851
Albert G. Green.....November 11, 1851
Edmund L. Smith.....November 11, 1851

George De B. Keim.....April 8, 1852
Charles K. Robeson.....April 8, 1852
E. R. Zimmerman.....April 8, 1852
Carl O. Wagner.....November 5, 1852
Michael P. Boyer.....August 8, 1853
Wharton Morris.....November 15, 1854
Frederick L. Smith.....November 10, 1855
Amos B. Wanner.....January 12, 1857
B. Frank Boyer.....March 15, 1857
Daniel R. Clymer.....August 20, 1857
James B. Bechtel.....April 14, 1857
Wm. K. Loose.....April 14, 1858
Chas. Ph. Muhlenberg.....November 8, 1859
Daniel Ermentrout.....August 3, 1859
Wm. H. Livingood.....January 19, 1860
Hiram H. Schwartz.....July 14, 1860
Jesse G. Hawley.....September 20, 1860
Thomas S. Brenholtz.....September 20, 1860
J. George Seltzer.....February 5, 1861
Abner K. Stauffer.....April 15, 1861
Edward H. Shearer.....April 15, 1861
John Ralston.....August 14, 1862
Frank R. Schmucker.....August 25, 1862
Wm. P. Baird.....February 9, 1863
Chas. Henry Jones.....April 14, 1863
Richmond L. Jones.....April 14, 1863
Daniel E. Schroeder.....April 23, 1863
Chas. A. Leopold.....April 23, 1863
J. Warren Tryon.....November 14, 1863
J. Howard Jacobs.....November 14, 1863
Augustus S. Sassaman.....January 9, 1864
Israel C. Becker.....January 28, 1864
Francis M. Banks.....May 21, 1864
Horace A. Yundt.....August 9, 1864
Chas. H. Schaeffer.....August 9, 1864
Franklin B. Laucks.....August 13, 1864
Wm. M. Goodman.....August 13, 1864
Edwin Shalter.....August 13, 1864
Louis Richards.....January 16, 1865
Irenæus Shalter.....January 16, 1865
J. Ross Miller.....August 7, 1865
J. Dallas Schoener.....August 7, 1865
Henry May Keim.....August 7, 1865
Harrison Maltzberger.....August 7, 1865
Peter D. Wanner.....November 4, 1865
Llewellyn Wanner.....August, 1866
Wm. M. Rightmyer.....January 21, 1867
Geo. M. Ermentrout.....November 27, 1867
James M. Ermentrout.....November 27, 1867
Geo. F. Baer.....January 22, 1868
Chas. F. Evans.....April 28, 1868
T. H. Garrigues.....August 10, 1868
Ben. B. Laucks.....January 11, 1869
H. Willis Bland.....April 12, 1869
Henry C. G. Reber.....April 12, 1869
Cyrus G. Derr.....August 12, 1870
Wm. L. Guinther.....November 14, 1870
Morton L. Montgomery.....August 28, 1871
Garrett B. Stevens.....August 12, 1872

Horace Roland.....August 12, 1872
Edgar M. Levan.....August 17, 1872
Frank R. Schell.....September 16, 1872
Edwin White Moore.....September 30, 1872
James A. O'Reilly.....January 13, 1873
Stephen M. Meredith.....August 11, 1873
Daniel H. Wingerd.....September 29, 1873
Hiram Y. Kaufman.....November 9, 1874
John C. K. Heine.....April 12, 1875
B. Frank Dettra.....April 12, 1875
B. F. Y. Shearer.....April 12, 1875
C. H. Ruhl.....April 15, 1875
B. F. McAtee.....April 15, 1875
Jno. F. Smith.....August 9, 1875
Jefferson Snyder.....August 9, 1875
John B. Dampman.....November 8, 1875
Henry A. Muhlenberg.....November 8, 1875
Daniel B. Young.....January 10, 1876
Adam H. Schmehl.....January 10, 1876
Edwin B. Wiegand.....January 18, 1876
Wesley D. Horning.....April 17, 1876
Gustav A. Endlich.....November 12, 1877
Simon P. O'Reilly.....January 14, 1877
Wayne Hayman.....January 14, 1877
Henry A. Zieber.....April 10, 1878
Isaac Hiester.....August 13, 1878
J. H. Marx.....August 13, 1878
Jeremiah K. Grant.....November 11, 1878
Walter B. Craig.....November 12, 1878
D. Nicholas Schaeffer.....November 12, 1878
M. Brayton McKnight.....November 12, 1878
Israel C. Becker.....December 12, 1878
Daniel G. Guldin.....January 20, 1879
Warren Woodward.....January 20, 1879
Chas. P. Sherman.....August 11, 1879
Frank S. Livingood.....August 11, 1879
John W. Apple.....August 11, 1879
Henry D. Green.....November 10, 1879
William C. Heacock.....April 12, 1880
William O. Miller.....April 12, 1880
Chas. M. Plank.....November 22, 1880
William J. Rourke.....November 22, 1880
Albert R. Heilig.....November 22, 1880
Alonzo E. Ream.....November 22, 1880
George F. Hagenman.....January 24, 1881
Israel H. Rothermel.....August 20, 1881
John H. Rothermel.....August 20, 1881
Daniel F. Westley.....November 14, 1881
Charles C. Kehr.....November 14, 1881
Henry Maltzberger.....November 14, 1881
George J. Gross, Jr.....November 14, 1881
Henry O. Schrader.....November 14, 1882
I. Comley Fetter.....November 13, 1882
James B. Baker.....November 13, 1882
Adam B. Rieser.....November 13, 1882
Ellwood H. Deysher.....November 13, 1882
Richard H. Koch.....November 12, 1883
Henry P. Keyser.....November 12, 1883
J. Ed. Miller.....November 12, 1883
Felix P. Kremp.....November 12, 1883
Charles H. Tyson.....November 10, 1884
William B. Bechtel.....November 10, 1884
Frank K. Flood.....November 10, 1884
Philip S. Zieber.....November 10, 1884
Wm. Kerper Stevens.....November 10, 1884
Howard P. Wanner.....November 9, 1885

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS-AT LAW.

JUDGES.

CONRAD WEISER was the most prominent historical character in the county of Berks previous to 1760. His great prominence arose from his intimate connection with the provincial government of Pennsylvania for thirty years. He was the principal judge of Berks County from 1752 to 1760, for which reason this sketch is presented at the head of the biographies of the judges.

He was born November 2, 1696, at Alstaedt, a small village in the County of Herrenberg, in Würtemberg, Germany, and there he acquired a general education, which included the principles of the Christian religion according to the catechism of Martin Luther. Whilst in his fourteenth year he emigrated with his father and family (which included himself and seven other children) to New York, landing June 17, 1710. At that time several thousand Germans were sent to America by Queen Anne, who had furnished them with food for a time at London. Shortly after their arrival they were removed to Livingston Manor by the Governor of New York, to burn tar and cultivate hemp to defray the expenses incurred by Queen Anne in conveying them from Holland to England and from England to America. They labored till 1713 in this employment, under the direction of commissioners who were placed in authority over them; then, finding that they were existing under a form of bondage, they protested against the treatment, and this effected their release. Shortly afterward they became dispersed. About one hundred and fifty families of them, including the Weiser family, removed to Schoharie, forty miles west of Albany. Whilst spending the winter of 1713–14 at Schenectady, his father was frequently visited by an Indian chief of the Mohawk tribe, and during one of these visits the chief proposed to him to visit the Mohawk country and teach him the language of that tribe. His

father agreed to the proposition, and he accordingly accompanied the Indian chief.

Conrad Weiser was in his eighteenth year when he went to live with the Indians. He was a strong young man, but all of his strength was necessary to endure the sufferings which he was compelled to undergo whilst living with them. He had scarcely clothing sufficient to cover his body during the winter of that trying year. Besides much suffering, he was frequently threatened with death by the Indians during a state of intoxication. In July, 1714, he returned to his father's home at Schoharie. In this time he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Mohawk language, and whilst at home he increased this knowledge by being called upon to act as interpreter between the German settlers of that vicinity and the Mohawk Indians. Several families of this tribe lived within a mile of his residence. His services were performed gratuitously. The settlers having been disturbed in their possessions, they left that section of the country; Conrad Weiser's father and a number of others migrated to Pennsylvania. They located in Tulpehocken in the spring of 1723, in the midst of the Indians; and there they also commenced the improvement of the land which they occupied without permission from the land commissioners. The Indians complained, but the settlers were not disturbed. Subsequently the Indians released their rights for a consideration from the provincial government, and about 1733 removed beyond the Blue Mountain.

Conrad Weiser was married to a young woman of Schoharie in 1720. He continued at that place till 1729, when, with his wife and five children (two sons—Philip and Frederick—and three daughters—Anna, Madlina and Maria), he removed to the Tulpehocken settlement, locating on a tract of land half a mile east of the present borough of Womelsdorf. Shortly after his arrival his ability and success as an Indian interpreter became known to the provincial government, and the Governor employed him in negotiations with the Indians. His first services in this capacity were performed in 1731; and from that time for nearly thirty years he was almost constantly engaged in this important work. He attended and assisted at numerous treaties, some of which were very important. In the published proceedings of these treaties in the colonial records and Pennsylvania Archives, his name appears prominently. He always distinguished himself—giving entire satisfaction to both parties. His integrity was particularly recognized and publicly complimented.

He was one of the most prominent men in the "French and Indian War." His numerous letters, which appear in the chapter on that subject in this history, indicate his zeal, courage and patriotism. He served in that war as a colonel, having received his commission as colonel on October 31, 1755, and as such officer commanded the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment. His services were of great value to the government and to the people of this county.

The first proceedings for the erection of Berks County were instituted in 1738. In this behalf Mr. Weiser was very active. And he continued active till the determined requests of the citizens were granted eventually by the General Assembly in 1752. The town of Reading was laid out by the Penns in 1748. In the disposition of the town-lots, Mr. Weiser acted as one of the commissioners He was prominently identified with the first movements in building up the town, and he manifested a strong interest in the development of the business interests of the place.

The Governor of the province, in 1741, appointed him as a justice of the peace. He continued to serve in this office for a number of years. When the county was erected, in 1752, he was appointed one of the first judges. He acted as president judge of the courts till his decease, in 1760. His appointment to this important position was natural, by reason of his prominence, influence, experience and ability. He lived at Reading mostly during the latter part of his life.

He died on his Heidelberg farm July 13, 1760, and his remains were buried in a private burying-ground on the place, where they have remained since. He left a widow and seven children: five sons,—Philip, Frederick, Peter, Samuel and Benjamin, and two daughters,—Maria, who was intermarried with Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, and Margaret, who was intermarried with —— Finker. He was possessed of a large estate, consisting of properties at Reading, and lands in Heidelberg township, and in the region of country beyond the Blue Mountain. In Heidel-

berg he owned about eight hundred and ninety acres, which included a tract of three hundred and forty-seven acres and the privileges of a "Court-Baron," granted to him in 1743—the tract having originally contained fifty-one hundred and sixty-five acres as granted to John Page, in 1735, by patent, and then been erected into a manor, called the "Manor of Plumton." At Reading, one of his properties was a business stand, and it has continued to be a prominent business place from that time till now, a period embracing over one hundred and thirty years. This has been known latterly as the "Old White Store."

An extended and interesting biographical sketch of Conrad Weiser, including his numerous letters during the "French and Indian War," his reports of journeys, etc., was prepared by one of his descendants, Rev. C. Z Weiser, D.D., and published at Reading, by Daniel Miller, in 1876.

Jacob Rush, the first president judge of the Third Judicial District of which Berks County formed a part, was born in Byberry township, near Philadelphia, in the year 1746, and was the brother of the celebrated artist and physician, Benjamin Rush. He received an excellent preparatory education and then entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he was graduated in 1765. Immediately after the State Constitution of 1790 was adopted, he was appointed to preside over the courts of the Third District, which included the county of Berks. He afterward became president judge of the First District, of which Philadelphia formed a part, and held that responsible position for many years, until the time of his death. In the controversy between Reed and Dickinson he was an able writer on the side of the latter. He published his "Charges on Moral and Religious Subjects" at Philadelphia in 1803. He was a patriot of the Revolution and in its darkest days stood firm to its principles and to his country. Judge Rush also published in 1774 "Resolves in Committee Chambers" and in 1819 a work on "Christian Baptism." While president judge of the Third District he resided in Reading, on the west side of South Fifth Street, between Cherry and Franklin Streets. He died at Philadelphia, January 5, 1820.

John Spayd was born in Dauphin County in January, 1764. He acquired a classical education, read law and was admitted to the bar February 14, 1788, and began practicing at Reading, where he attained great prominence. He was appointed judge of the courts of Berks County in 1806 and served with distinguished ability until 1809. During the years 1795 and 1810 he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of law at Reading. He went to the city of Philadelphia for surgical relief from a disease with which he had long suffered, underwent an operation, but the result was beyond the control of human skill and he died there at two A.M., October 13, 1822, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His remains were brought to Reading on the 15th and interred the following day in the Lutheran grave-yard. The judges of the court, members of the bar and the Borough Council each passed appropriate resolutions commendatory of his life and character as a lawyer, as a judge and as a public-spirited citizen, resolved to attend his funeral in a body and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. His remains have since been transferred to Charles Evans' Cemetery.

As an advocate his knowledge was various and extensive, his judgment sound and his counsel recognized as of a high order. By his brethren of the bar his merits as a sincere friend and as an honorable practitioner were highly appreciated, and he performed all his various duties as a lawyer, a judge and a citizen with recognized promptness and acknowledged ability. As a lawyer he disdained everything like artifice or technical advantage and looked to the merits of his case alone. He seemed ever to contend for justice rather than victory; hence his influence with the court and jury was deservedly great. In the prosecution of doubtful claims, where individuals had important trusts to fulfill, which they were anxious should be judiciously and faithfully managed, recourse was had with the utmost confidence to John Spayd, and his opinions were considered oracles upon which the most perfect reliance could be placed.

The Borough Council at the time of his death passed resolutions in commendation of his valuable services for many years as chief burgess. At a bar meeting presided over by Judge Robert Porter

resolutions commendatory of his life and character were adopted. Members of the Philadelphia bar held a meeting in the District Court-room, presided over by Hon. Joseph B. McKean, and adopted resolutions relating to "John Spayd, Esq., a distinguished member of the profession from Reading, who died while on a visit to Philadelphia, and in testimony of our respect for his private virtues and professional attainments, we will attend as far as the limits of this city the removal of his remains for interment at Reading."

Judge Spayd was married to Catharine Hiester, eldest daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. Their children were Elizabeth, married to Edward B. Hubley, once a member of Congress from Schuylkill County; John, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; Catharine B., married to John B. Brooke, a prominent merchant of Reading and father of Dr. John B. Brooke; Joseph H., a member of the Berks County bar; George W., once chief burgess of Reading; Henry, who completed the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania and died one year after his graduation; Amelia, married to Dr. Diller Luther, of Reading.

At the time of his death Judge Spayd resided in Penn Square, Reading, next house west of the Farmer's Bank.

Robert Porter was the third president judge of the several courts of Berks County. He was the eldest son of General Andrew Porter and was born at Philadelphia on January 10, 1768. His father then was conducting a mathematical and an English school. When he was only eight years old the Revolution had begun in earnest and his father had enlisted to serve the United Colonies in their great struggle for independence. Toward the close of the war his father was colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, and it is said that Judge Porter, when only thirteen years of age, was enlisted in one of the companies under the command of his father. At the conclusion of the war he resumed his studies at Philadelphia, and, selecting the law as his profession, he was admitted to practice on May 15, 1789. After being engaged in a successful practice for twenty years, at Philadelphia, he, in 1810, was appointed by Governor Simon Snyder to the office of president judge of the Third Judical District which comprised the counties of Berks, Northampton and Wayne. He occupied this honorable position for the period of twenty-two years, and then, upon resigning his commission, retired to private life. He resided at Reading, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Penn Streets, during his term of office. He died on June 23, 1842, at Brookville, Pa., aged seventy-four years. Judge Porter was a man of profound learning and superior legal attainments.

Garrick Mallery was a native of Massachusetts. After obtaining a good preliminary education, he entered Yale College and was graduated from that institution in the year 1809. He soon afterwards became principal of an academy at Wilksbarre, and while occupying that position engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Wilksbarre about 1812. Being well adapted by nature to the legal profession, he added to his efficiency by diligent and well-directed study, and therefore soon acquired a practice which extended over a large portion of Northern Pennsylvania. In 1825 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and during his legislative career was instrumental in securing the enactment of certain bills which led to the great improvement of the North Branch region.

In 1832 Governor Wolf appointed him president judge of the Third Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, in which position he soon won fame and distinction, and presided with ability and dignity. He resigned in 1836 and removed to Philadelphia, where he resumed the practice of the law. About the time of his resignation the members of the bar of Berks County met March 16, 1836, and passed resolutions of regret, and tendered him a bar dinner in Reading as a token of their high appreciation of his ability as a judge and character as a gentleman. He replied in the kindliest terms from Easton, Pa., but owing to a press of professional duties was obliged to decline the proffered honor. His experience in reference to titles to coal and unseated lands throughout the State of Pennsylvania rendered his services especially valuable to purchasers of that kind of property, and his practice thus became very extensive. During his residence in Philadelphia he was

standing master in Chancery of the Supreme Court of Pennnsylvania, and was for many years solicitor and advisor of the Camden and Amboy, the Philadelphia and Trenton and other railroad companies.

Judge Mallery was thrice married; his last wife was a daughter of Dr. Otto, a prominent physician of Philadelphia. Hon. William Strong, lately retired from the Supreme Court of the United States, was married to his daughter.

JOHN BANKS, the fifth president judge of courts of Berks County, was born near Lewisburgh, Juniata County, Pa., in the year 1793. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Scotland and lived to the age of nearly one hundred years. His father being a farmer, his youth was spent mostly in assisting him in the arduous duties of that occupation. The advantages of a liberal education, however, were not denied him. He entered upon the study of law with a well-disciplined mind, was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1819, and soon after removed to the western part of the State. He located in Mercer County and there rapidly attained eminence at the bar. Without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated and elected a representative in Congress, and twice re-elected, serving from 1831 to 1836. He won distinction in Congress by his treatment of contested election cases. His patience and fairness in the investigations and his clearness in applying the law to the facts, made his conclusions invariably acceptable. In the spring of 1836 he vacated his seat in Congress to accept the appointment of president judge of the Third Judicial District of the State, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton, the office having been tendered him by Governor Ritner. Succeeding so accomplished a jurist as Garrick Mallery, he sustained himself in his new position under difficult circumstances, and proved by his administration of justice that he had an acquaintance with the law fully as much under control as his predecessor. He possessed a kind heart, was easy and graceful in his manners and clear in his opinions. His superior qualities soon won for him the full confidence of the people. No man was ever more obliging and condescending to his juniors than he, and no man ever lived in Reading whose companionship was more highly prized by so varied a circle of friends. Having spent eleven years as president judge of the court, he resigned the position in 1847, and accepted the office of State treasurer of Pennsylvania and served one term. In 1841, while judge of the courts, he was nominated by the Whig party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by David R. Porter, the Democratic nominee. He was subsequently nominated and supported by the Whig



JOHN BANKS.

members of the State Legislature, when in the minority, as their candidate for United States senator.

Upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Banks resumed the practice of the law, and soon became the acknowledged leader of the Berks County bar. He continued in his profession until his death, April 3, 1864, enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice.

JOHN PRINGLE JONES was born near Newtown, in Durham township, Bucks County, in 1812, and was an only child. His father died when he was young. His mother was a Pringle and a member of an English family of great respectability in Philadelphia. She moved to her native city after the death of her husband. The education of the son, J. Pringle Jones, was acquired at Captain Partridge's Military Academy, in Middletown,

Conn., and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied two years and was then admitted to the senior class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated with honor in 1831. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Charles Chauncey, Esq., and was admitted a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1834. Being a great lover of nature, he traveled to and wandered over the green hills of Berks County, and whilst in the county, in 1835, he determined to locate in Reading. He was at once received into the best society on account of his education, culture and social qualities. In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Berks County and served in that office until 1847. During this time he was associated in the practice of law with Robert M. Barr, Esq., who was appointed, in 1845, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. At the expiration of the official term of Hon. John Banks as judge of the Third District, then composed of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties, he was appointed by Governor Shunk to fill this honorable position. He took the oath of office March 15, 1847. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1849, Berks County was erected into a separate judicial district, of which David F. Gordon was appointed president-judge, and Judge Jones continued to preside in Lehigh and Northampton Counties until 1851.

In 1849, Mr. Barr, the State reporter, died, and Judge Jones completed two of the "State Reports" which his former partner had left unfinished. These reports are known as "Jones' Reports." In 1851 he was elected president judge of the courts of Berks County for ten years. After the expiration of this term he devoted himself to literary pursuits and to the management of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of which he was elected president.

In 1867 Judge Maynard, of the Third Judicial District, then composed of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, died, and Judge Jones was appointed his successor for the unexpired term. This was the last official position he occupied. In 1871 he had an attack of paralysis. In October, 1872, he sailed for Europe,, accompanied by his wife, and traveled through France, Italy, Germany and a part of Russia. He was taken sick and died in London, on Monday, March 16, 1874. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in Charles Evans Cemetery.

He was married first to Annie Hiester, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, in 1840. After her death he was married, in 1851, to Catharine E. Hiester, daughter of John S. Hiester Nature favored Judge Jones with a fine physical appearance and excellent mental endowments. He had a decided taste for literature, and after he retired from the bench devoted much of his time to the gratification of this taste. He was a man of sterling integrity and great moral worth. A marked trait was his strong attachment to his friends, of whom he had a great many in the county of Berks and also throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

DAVID F. GORDON was born at Philadelphia on November 20, 1795. He received an excellent classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and then studied law and was admitted to practice in 1816, and soon afterward gained an



DAVID F. GORDON.

enviable reputation as a member of the bar. He remained in that city until 1824, when he removed to Reading and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks County. He continued in active practice here for eight years, and then purchased from George Getz the *Berks and Schuylkill*

Journal, a weekly English newspaper published at Reading, which he was well qualified to publish by reason of his learning and literary taste. He published this paper very successfully, conducting its editorial department with ability, until 1838, then sold it and resumed his law practice. After practicing for eleven years he was appointed to the office of president judge of this judicial district by Governor W. F. Johnston. Berks County had just been erected into a separate judicial district, called, in the system, the Twenty-third

He remained on the bench until December, 1851, retiring then by virtue of the amendment to the Constitution, under which the office of judge became elective, and Hon. J. Pringle Jones was chosen to fill this position for ten years. Whilst holding this office he was nominated by the Whig party of the State for the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court, but his party being then in the minority, he was defeated. He was recognized as an able judge and thoroughly conscientious in the performance of all his judicial duties. His course won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Upon retiring from the bench he resumed his legal practice at Reading. He died on December 27, 1859, aged sixty-four years.

As a man, he was highly esteemed for his many superior traits of character. He was buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery.

WARREN J. WOODWARD, a president judge from 1861 to 1874. (For sketch, see biographies of State Officials).

JEREMIAH HAGENMAN was born at Phœnixville, Chester County, Pa., on February 6, 1820. His parents were Jeremiah and Mary H. Hagenman. He obtained a preparatory education in the schools of his native town, and at the early age of sixteen years engaged in the profession of teaching. He continued to teach some time and then removed to Reading, where he entered the public schools and prosecuted higher branches of study till he was nineteen years old. He then began the study of law, under the direction of Peter Filbert, Esq., at Reading, teaching occasionally whilst pursuing his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar on April 7, 1842. In the following autumn he opened an office at Reading and soon entered upon an active practice, which he conducted very successfully for seventeen years, when he was elected additional law judge of Berks County for a period of ten years. In 1875, upon the elevation of Hon. Warren J. Woodward to the Supreme bench of the State, he was promoted to the office of president judge, and in 1879 he was re-elected for another term of ten years He is now filling this honorable position. The attorneys have always appreciated him for his courtesy on the bench, and the younger attorneys have found him



J. Hagenman

possessed of a kindly spirit and great indulgence,—two characteristics disposed to encourage them in the trial of their cases. During the past seventeen years numerous cases tried before him have been taken to the Supreme Court, but his adjudications have been generally sustained, comparatively few judgments having been reversed.

Judge Hagenman became interested in politics soon after his admission to the bar, and was prominently identified with the movements of the Democratic party from 1850 till 1869. He attended many State Conventions as a delegate from this district; and in 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which assembled at New York and nominated Hon. Horatio Seymour

for President. In 1850 he was elected district attorney, under the act then passed creating the office, and, after serving three years, was re-elected for a second term. He was the first person chosen to this position and the only district attorney who filled it for six years. His administration of the duties of the office was highly satisfactory, and he was tendered a third term by the party leaders, but he declined the honor.

The public school affairs of Reading received the earnest attention of Judge Hagenman for nearly forty years. He first became a director about 1846, in the Southwest Ward, and served several years. In 1858 he was elected to represent the Southeast Ward (subsequently the Third, and then the Fourth) in the School Board, and afterward re-elected, term after term, till 1883, when he declined to serve any longer.

For twenty years he served as chairman of the High School committee. He advocated, with much success, the erection of more commodious and attractive school buildings; and he first suggested the practicability of heating the buildings by heaters in the cellars. The first successful experiment was made in the Elm Street building, under his supervision as chairman of a special committee. This was about 1865. Then the High School (academy) building, and next the Lerch building came to be heated in the same way. This process of heating the school-rooms is now common in all the public schools. In recognition of his valuable services the board named the "J. Hagenman School Building" after him, which is a superior brick structure, situated on Franklin, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, and was erected in 1875.

He served the county commissioners as solicitor for a number of years. About 1860 he was instrumental in having them to allow half of the court fines to be appropriated towards establishing a Law Library for the bench and bar, in the courthouse. David L. Wenrich, Sr., one of the commissioners, was particularly favorable to the plan, on account of the great convenience to the judges and the attorneys in the trial of cases, and he had the board of commissioners to make an order to pay half of the fines for five years for that purpose. John S. Richards, Esq., an attorney at the bar, suggested the idea. Subsequently legislation was obtained allowing this to be done, and a Law Library association was incorporated. Law-books multiplied in number year after year, till now the association possesses a valuable and extensive library.

In 1850 Judge Hagenman was married to Louisa A. Boyer, a daughter of George Boyer, who was a descendant of one of the first families in the county, and who was a prominent member of Trinity Lutheran congregation, having taken an active part in the erection of its church building in 1791, which is still in a good state of preservation. Judge Hagenman is now serving as trustee of Trinity Church, of which he is a consistent member. They have one son—George F. Hagenman, Esq., a practicing attorney at the Reading bar.

Henry Van Reed was born August 31, 1821, in the northern corner of Cumru (now Spring) township, this county, on the Cacoosing Creek, near its outlet into the Tulpehocken. His grandfather, John Van Reed, settled there about the time of the Revolution, and his father was born there in 1786. He was educated at Reading, Lititz, Lafayette College and Dickinson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1843. Upon returning home he selected the law as his profession and pursued a regular course of legal study in the office of David F. Gordon, Esq., a distinguished lawyer at Reading, and afterwards president judge of this judicial district. On April 5, 1844, he was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office at Reading, and soon established a large and lucrative practice, which he continued for twenty years.

In 1851 he made a trip to California, visiting his brothers, James and Lewis, who had gone thither some years previously. He was engaged in the banking business at San Francisco, with his brother James, for some months, but preferring a residence in the eastern section of the country, he returned home in the same year.

In April, 1869, the State Legislature authorized the qualified electors of Berks County to elect at the next succeeding general election an additional law judge, whose powers and term of office were to be similar to those of the president judge. At that time the Governor, John W. Geary, was a Republican in politics, and, having been authorized to appoint a suitable person to act as such judge

till one should be elected and commissioned, he, upon the flattering recommendation of a number of prominent Republicans of the county, appointed Mr. Van Reed to this position on July 13, 1869. This was a high compliment to Mr. Van Reed The appointment was given to him without any solicitation on his part, he believing, as Judge Woodward had previously expressed himself, that a judge, or a man about to become a judge, should not participate in the matter of political appointments and elections. He was then a prominent attorney in active practice; and, having been an earnest Republican—though not a politician—whose views on political subjects were known and appreciated, public attention was naturally directed towards him as the person qualified to fill the position. He occupied his seat on the Bench till December 6, 1869, when his successor duly elected was qualified. Subsequently, from January 12, 1875, till January 2, 1876, he filled the same office by appointment from Governor John F. Hartranft, to supply a vacancy caused by the promotion of the then incumbent to the office of president judge. He distinguished himself upon both occasions by his ability and by the promptness and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of this honorable position. His course was highly satisfactory, and his continuation on the bench was only interrupted by the great predominance of Democratic sentiment in the county. Upon being retired from the bench he gradually discontinued the practice of the legal profession.



Henry Van Reed

Judge Van Reed represented this district as one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, which was held in 1872 and 1873—he having been selected as the Republican delegate.

During the progress of the Civil War he was an

ardent supporter of the national administration in every way. His strong, patriotic feelings impelled him to express himself in the most positive manner in favor of prosecuting the war. When the State of Pennsylvania was threatened with an invasion by the rebels, in September, 1862, he enlisted, with a large number of the most prominent men of Reading, as a private in Company G, of the Second Regiment of the State Volunteer Militia, commanded by Captain F. S. Bickley. This company was marched to and beyond the State line and engaged in performing military service for eleven days, when it was discharged. And during the terrible excitement throughout the State, owing to the battle of Gettysburg, in the beginning of July, 1863, he enlisted again in Company C, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and acted as a sergeant. This regiment was composed entirely of Berks County companies, and it was under the command of Col. Charles H. Hunter, continuing in service from July 6 till August 12, 1863.

Judge Van Reed died June 30, 1885, after an illness of several years. The members of the Berks County bar held a meeting and took appropriate action upon his death. Besides highly eulogistic addresses by them upon that occasion, relating to his life and character, they passed a resolution wherein they regarded him "as one of the best types of manhood this county has developed." "His sentiments were just and his impulses noble. As a lawyer and judge he was able, conscientious and painstaking. As a man he despised sham and hypocrisy; and he took for his own example the Christian virtues. He had the rare gift of courage equal to his convictions; and, therefore, in public as well as in private life he acted as he believed that an honest, upright man should act, without regard to affiliations or personal consequences. He was a fortunate man in that he acquired such a position in the public attention that high places sought him though he was in a minority party."

He was married to Catharine Gernant, a daughter of George Gernant. She died January 13, 1883. He left two surviving children—George Van Reed and Anna Van Reed.

Augustus S. Sassaman was born in Douglass township, Berks County, Febuary 7, 1834. His paternal ancestor, Augustus Sassaman, a native of Witgenstein, Germany, married a Miss Gernant, emigrated to America and settled in the Maidencreek district of this county immediately after the Revolution. Judge Sassaman received a preparatory educational training in the district schools, and at a classical seminary in Boyertown. In 1853 he was admitted to the junior class in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., was graduated from that institution with the class of 1855 and immediately thereafter entered the profession of teaching at New Berlin, Union County, in an institution which, in 1856, was merged into the Union Seminary. He filled its chair of ancient languages for three years, the chair of natural sciences for four years, and for a time he gave instruction in the German language. While teaching he began the study of the law under the direction of Hons. A. H. Dill and Isaac Slenker. Resigning his position in the Union Seminary in 1862, he spent a year in the office of Isaac Slenker, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at Lewisburgh, Pa., in December, 1863. At the instance of some of the friends of his wife, who was a Miss De Turk, from Berks County, and a descendant of Huguenot ancestry, he returned to his native county and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He continued in the active duties of his profession until 1875, when he was elected additional law judge of the courts of Berks County and served one full term of ten years, from January 2, 1876, to January 4, 1886. Upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Sassaman returned to the practice of the law, in which he is now actively engaged.

James Nevin Ermentrout, the youngest son of William and Justina (Silvis) Ermentrout, was born at Reading, October 25, 1846. After a preparatory education in the common schools he was admitted into the High School when eleven years old, at the head of his class. He spent four years in this local institution and graduated June, 1862. Having been first in his class at the time of his graduation, he delivered the valedictory,—the highest honor at the commencement exercises. After teaching a country school in Ruscombmanor township during the following winter (1862–63), he entered the Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata County, and there continued his studies in the higher branches of education for a year, excepting the winter of 1863–64, when he again



James N. Dementrouth



H. H. Schwartz

taught a school in Alsace township. Then he was appointed professor of languages in that institution, and filled this important position very acceptably for a year. In 1865 he resigned this position and returned to Reading. During that year he assisted in organizing the parochial school in the St. John's German Lutheran Church, and conducted it as principal with great satisfaction to the officers and members of that congregation. His brother, Professor John S. Ermentrout, was then filling the office of superintendent of common schools of the county, and owing to the many schools over an extended territory and the great labor in performing the duties of this position, he was appointed deputy superintendent. His qualifications for the work of assisting in perfecting the school system in the county were of a high order. He continued in this educational work for two years, from 1866 to 1868, and distinguished himself by his devotion to it. The increasing number of schools, scholars and teachers indicated the zeal with which he pursued this undertaking, and the success of his efforts.

Whilst deputy superintendent, he selected the law as his profession, and conducted a course of reading and study, under the preceptorship of his brother, Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., a practicing attorney at Reading and now representative in Congress from this district, till November 27, 1867, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1868, upon discontinuing his labors as deputy superintendent in the educational work of the county, he directed his attention entirely to the legal profession, and, by reason of his extensive acquaintance throughout the county which he had made during his visits in the several school districts, he soon became actively engaged in practice. In 1869 he formed a law partnership with his brother, under the firm-name of Daniel & James N. Ermentrout. Their law business increased rapidly and embraced a general practice, including important litigation and the settlement of numerous valuable estates. In 1874, Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., was elected State Senator from this district, and re-elected for three successive terms till 1880; and then he was chosen a member of Congress, which office he has held from 1881 till now—he being the present incumbent. During this period the extensive practice of the firm was conducted very successfully and almost entirely by the junior member, and this constant engagement in legal business gave him a large and valuable experience. His strict integrity won for him the confidence of all who came to know him or transact business with him; and his uniform courtesy to all the members of the bar was a prominent characteristic of his daily life for which he was highly regarded by them.

When the term of the additional law judge of the county was about to expire, the members of the bar naturally directed their attention towards Mr. Ermentrout as an attorney worthy of their consideration in connection with this office. In April, 1885, a letter was addressed to him, subscribed by eighty attorneys, without regard to political party, comprising almost the entire number at the bar, requesting him to permit the presentation of his name to the people and the suggestion of himself as a proper person to fill this office. He consented, because he felt it a duty incumbent upon him to do so, inasmuch as the request came with such unusual unanimity and in such a non-partisan form. This proceeding on the part of the attorneys created a strong public sentiment in his behalf, and when the Democratic Convention assembled at Reading, on August 31st following, he was nominated by acclamation, and afterward elected at the ensuing county election. He was sworn into office for ten years on January 4, 1886. His call to the bench by the almost unanimous voice of the Berks County bar is the highest possible tribute to his legal learning and personal integrity.

Hiram H. Schwartz is of German extraction. His grandfather, Isaac Schwartz, was married to Miss Margaret Rathmacher; and he resided in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their children were Jacob, John, Isaac, Elizabeth, Harriet, Kate, Mary and Esther. John was born on the 13th of March, 1804, at Schwartz's Spring, in Upper Macungie, and he was married to Hannah Keck, daughter of Conrad and Catherine Moyer Keck, of the same township. Their issue was six children,—Hiram H., John W., Alfred P. (deceased), Eli G., Catherine (married to E. L. Breinig) and Katurah (married to —— Fulmer).

Hiram H. Schwartz was born on a farm in Maxatawny township, now owned by Jacob Kutz, and in April, 1834, removed to a farm in North

Whitehall township, Lehigh County, where his youthful days were spent. He first became a pupil of the subscription schools of the neighborhood, subsequently of the free school and finally, at the age of sixteen, continued his studies under the direction of Rev. Dr. Van Derveer, remaining for several years at the boarding-school of the latter. He then entered Franklin and Marshall College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1855. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, pursuing at the same time a course of study in the law. He was elected school superintendent of Lehigh County in 1857, which office he filled very acceptably for three years. On the 12th of May, 1858, he was admitted to the bar, having pursued his studies under Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, of Allentown. In 1860 Judge Schwartz began the practice of his profession at Kutztown, Berks County. In the fall of 1869 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1870–71, meanwhile continuing in active practice. On the 29th of June, 1883, he was appointed judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks County, an office created under the act of 1883 expressly for this county, and at the succeeding election he was elected for this position for the term of ten years. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, of Kutztown. He has been for many years an earnest friend of the cause of education, being now a trustee of the Kutztown State Normal School. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Kutztown.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

James Diemer was an educated physician and one of the prominent citizens of Reading at the time of the erection of Berks County. He was an Englishman and the first physician of the town who conversed in the English language. As early as 1765 he served as one of the wardens of Christ's Episcopal Church, and, in 1815, he deeded the lot upon which Christ Cathedral stands to Marks John Biddle, James May and George Douglass. He filled the office of justice of the peace under the provincial government; and under the provisions of the State Constitution of 1776 he served for several years as one of the judges of the County Courts, acting as president judge for a time. When the Constitution of 1790 was adopted, he received the appointment as one of the four associate judges of Berks County, and served continuously from 1791 to 1819. From the length of time that he filled these responsible official positions, it is evident that he was a man of ability and integrity, and tradition gives him the credit of having been able to administer the duties of his office with the precision and accuracy of a judge learned in the law. Altogether he served in this capacity for about thirty years, much longer than any other official on the bench in the history of the county. After a long and useful life as a judge, physician and public-spirited citizen of the town, he died June 21, 1821, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His remains were interred beside those of his wife and still lie within the inclosure of Christ Church, Reading, of which, for more than sixty-five years, he was a leading member.

George Ege was born March 9, 1748, and died December 14, 1829, aged eighty one years and nine months. During his long and active business career he was extensively known as the largest land-owner of his time in Berks County, and prominently identified with the iron interests of the county for a period of half a century. In 1774 he purchased an interest in Charming Forge for eight hundred and thirty-eight pounds; nine months later bought the remaining interest for one thousand six hundred and sixty-three pounds, and became its sole owner and manager. In 1804 he built and operated Schuylkill County Forge, near Port Clinton, then in Berks, now in Schuylkill County. At that time he was possessed of the following landed estates: Charming Forge, with four thousand acres; Reading Furnace, with six thousand acres; Schuylkill Forge, with six thousand acres; and four large farms in Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships, embracing one thousand acres. The names of these farms were "Spring," "Sheaff," "Leiss" and "Richards." In 1824 the assessed value of his personal and real estate was three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. During the Revolutionary War he was an ardent patriot, and in 1783 was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1791 he was appointed one of the first associate judges of Berks County under the Constitution of 1790, and served continuously with marked ability until

1818, a period of twenty-eight years, when he resigned the position to devote himself exclusively to his extensive business interests. He died at his home at Charming Forge, in Marion township, this county, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Womelsdorf.

Judge Ege was married to Elizabeth Oberfeldt, of Amboy, N. J., by whom he had three children, —George, Rebecca and Michael. There are no descendants of George now living; Rebecca was married to Joseph Old and died without issue; Michael was married to Maria Margaretta Shulze, daughter of Rev. Shulze, pastor of Tulpehocken Church. One of the grandchildren of Michael and Margaretta Ege, Harriet Ege, widow of the late John Ermentrout, resides at Reading, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. The great-grandchildren of Judge Ege and descendants of Michael Ege now living are Charles M. Ege and William Ege, of Dakota, Richard Brown Ege, of Sioux City, Iowa, and Mrs. David McCulloch, of Wisconsin.

Matthias Reichert, an associate judge from 1791 to 1797. (For sketch see biographies of Congressmen.)

Joseph Hiester, an associate judge from 1791 to 1794. (See sketch as a State Official.)

Nicholas Lotz was born February 20, 1740, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when a young man. He first settled in the western section of the county, and there married a young woman by the name of Meyer. Some time previous to the Revolution he located at Reading and became the owner of the two mills at the mouth of the Wyomissing Creek, which he conducted very successfully. When the struggle for independence began, he was prominently identified with the patriotic movement at Reading. He served as one of the ten delegates from Berks County to the Provincial Conference, which assembled at Philadelphia in June, 1776, and upon his return home he took an active part in the enlistment of men. He was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel[1] and participated in the movement of the "Flying Camp" from Philadelphia to New York, where he was engaged in the battle of Long Island and taken prisoner.[2] He was admitted to parole within certain bounds on April 16, 1777, and exchanged on September 10, 1779. In 1780 he was appointed commissioner of forage, and whilst serving this appointment he purchased a large amount of supplies for the army, consisting of flour, oats, cattle, sheep, etc.

Colonel Lotz represented Berks County in the General Assembly from 1784 to 1786, and again from 1790 to 1794; and he filled the appointment of associate-judge of the county from 1795 to 1806, having succeeded Colonel Joseph Hiester in that office. He died November 28, 1807, and left to survive him eight children: seven sons—Philip, Nicholas, Jacob, John, Henry, Michael and William—and a daughter, Rosa, married to John Yeager. His remains were buried in the graveyard of the First Reformed Church at Reading and from thence removed to the Charles Evans' Cemetery.

Benjamin Morris, a brother of Cadwalader Morris, became interested in the iron business at Birdsboro' in 1790, and then moved to that town. In 1797 he was a resident of Reading. In the next year, 1798, he received the appointment of associate judge of Berks County and occupied that position till 1809.

Charles Shoemaker was born at Germantown in 1757, and was about eight years of age when his father settled in Windsor township, Berks County. He was an associate judge of the county from 1820 to 1822, dying whilst filling this position, November, 1822. He was a highly-esteemed citizen. His opinion in various matters was frequently consulted by the people residing in his section of the county.

William Witman was born February, 1772, at Reading, on the east side of North Fifth Street, near Walnut, where he resided all his life. His vocation was surveyor and conveyancer, which he pursued at Reading for many years. He served as an associate judge of Berks County from 1823 to 1828, dying whilst occupying this position, June 16, 1828. He was married to Mary Green, a Quakeress (born in 1770, died in 1835), with whom he had eight children,—Charles, Alexander

[1] Col. Lotz was a tall, finely-proportioned man; measured about six feet three inches, and weighed about three hundred pounds.

[2] See Chapter IX., Revolution, pp. 155–156.

Hamilton, Esther (who was married to Dr. John B. Otto), Sarah, Maria, Collins, Catharine and Matilda.

Jacob Schneider was born in Exeter township, and when a young man came to Reading, learned the trade of printer and was one of the publishers who founded the *Reading Adler* in 1796, of which he remained part owner until 1802. He was a member of the Legislature in 1809 and was register and recorder of Berks County from 1809 to 1817. He was appointed associate judge in 1804 and served until 1829, shortly after which he died.

Matthias S. Richards was born February 7, 1787, in Colebrookdale township. He first entered upon a business career as a merchant. From 1812 to 1845 he was a successful surveyor and scrivener; was deputy surveyor of Berks County from 1823 to 1834; appointed justice of the peace in 1827; and associate judge of the courts of Berks County in 1829, serving until 1846. He was a member of the Reading Water Company for several years after his election in 1820. In 1823 he served as clerk of the Orphan's Court. He was one of the commissioners to organize the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., and one of its board of managers for many years. For upwards of twenty-five years he was librarian, secretary or treasurer of the Reading Library. He acted frequently as a commissioner in proceedings to erect new townships in the county. Judge Richards filled a very prominent and useful position in the history of the county during the greater part of his life. He died at Reading in 1862, aged seventy-five years.

William Darling was a native of the State of Maine, born in Bucksport, November 10, 1797. When a young man, he came to Berks County and became prominently identified with the manufacture of iron at Joanna Furnace, which at one time he owned and managed exclusively. In 1830 he was appointed associate judge of Berks County and served with ability in that office till 1838. He was connected with various local enterprises and for a time had a large interest in the Reading Foundry. In all his business relations he was recognized as a man of tact and ability. He was commissioner of the United States to the First World's Fair, which was held at London, in 1851, and was vice-president of the American Sunday-School Union from the time of organization to his death, September 20, 1871. In January, 1820, Judge Darling was married to Margaretta Vaughan, daughter of John Smith, proprietor of Joanna Furnace. The names of the children still living are Mrs. Mary S. Wilcox, Philadelphia; Henry Darling, D.D., now president of Hamilton College, New York; Mrs. William A. Drown, of Fern Hill, Abington, Pa.; Miss Margaretta Vaughan Darling, of the same place; Edward P. Darling, Esq., of Wilkesbarre; and J. Vaughan Darling, Esq., also of Wilkesbarre.

William Addams, an associate judge from 1839 to 1842 (see sketch as Congressman).

John Stauffer, eldest son of Jacob Stauffer and Susanna, his wife, late of Colebrookdale township, Berks County, was born on the 4th day of July, A.D. 1792. On the 1st day of December, 1816, he was married to Elizabeth Keely, eldest daughter of Henry and Catharine Keely, of Douglass township, Berks County, and shortly thereafter moved to Boyertown, in said county, where he followed farming and conveyancing. They had ten children, to wit: Mary Ann, William, Frederick, Esther, John, Franklin, Elizabeth, Amanda, Abner K. and Minerva. The oldest and youngest died in infancy. Franklin died in 1880, his wife surviving him only four days, and leaving four children. All the rest of the children are still living. In 1829 the subject of this sketch was elected to the State Legislature from the Berks district and held said position for three successive terms. In 1843 he was chosen one of the associate judges of Berks County and filled that office for eight years, when his declining health compelled him to withdraw from further participation in public or political affairs. In 1850 he founded Mount Pleasant Seminary at Boyertown, an institution which he intended should have for its object a higher education for the children of the neighborhood of both sexes than could be obtained through the public schools. He took a great interest in the education of the young and had the proud satisfaction of seeing his institution in a flourishing condition before his death. He died on the 28th day of November, 1854. His wife died about three years later. Both are buried in Fairview Cemetery, at Boyertown.

William High was born January 14, 1786, and died March 29, 1851. At the time of his death his commission as an associate judge had just expired, having served five years. He was elected county commissioner and served from 1816 to 1819. He was a member of the State Legislature from Berks County for the year 1832; and he was one of the five delegates from Berks County to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1838. He was prominently connected with the old militia system and held the office of brigadier-general by election for fifteen years. He was elected captain of the Reading Cavalry Company in 1816, having become a member of the company in 1809.

"He was a man remarkable for the possession of honesty and courage in the highest degree. What he knew to be right he dared to do. These qualities he showed forth from the bench with the brightest lustre."

Samuel Bell was a native of Reading, born in the year 1797. During the early part of his life he was engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Third and Penn Streets, and subsequently was extensively engaged in the coal trade of Schuylkill County. He took an active interest in the welfare of Reading and contributed liberally toward the establishment of various industrial enterprises. He served as associate judge of the courts of Berks County by appointment during the years 1850–51 and held other positions of trust at different times. He moved to Philadelphia in the spring of 1861 and died in that city September 15, 1863, aged sixty-six years. He was esteemed as a kind-hearted and generous man, and was possessed of an exemplary character.

Daniel Young was a native of Montgomery County, born in 1793 in Upper Salford township. From there his parents moved to Lehigh County, and thence to Berks. After his education at Pottstown he engaged in the iron business, first with his father and then with General Daniel Udree as manager of the Rockland Forges, in this county, holding this position for twenty years. He next managed the iron interest at the Windsor Furnace for Jones, Keim & Co. until 1843. In 1842 he was elected prothonotary of Berks County and served one term. In 1851 he was elected an associate judge and served very creditably one full term of five years. In 1857 he was appointed one of the prison inspectors and continued in that board until 1866, and was its president from 1860. He published a little mathematical work called the "Ready Calculator," which was much used in calculating lumber by owners of saw-mills, for which purpose it was intended. During the Civil War he was an ardent friend of the Union. He was a member of the Reformed Church and officiated for many years as organist. He was married, in 1815, to Miss Lessig, who died in 1852. His mother died at the advanced age of ninety-six years, and he died July 27, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was a man of excellent moral character and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

William Heidenreich was born in Catawissa, Columbia County, September 4, 1800; he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker; lived for a time in Northumberland County and thence moved to Kutztown, Berks County, where he engaged in the mercantile business with David B. Kutz for many years, until 1857. In October, 1851, he and Hon. Daniel Young were elected the first associate judges of the courts of Berks County under the amendment to the State Constitution ratified in 1850, making that office elective. He served one full term of five years. He officiated as treasurer of Reading from 1863 to 1871. Judge Heidenreich was married, July 2, 1820, to Louisa daughter of Dewalt and Elizabeth Bieber, of Kutztown. He died February 9, 1877, leaving no children. His widow resides at Reading. He was a tall and handsome man of commanding appearance and recognized for his high moral principles.

David Schall was born in Oley (now Pike) township May 25, 1801, and was the son of Hon. George Schall, who represented Berks County in the Senate of Pennsylvania 1825 to 1828. He attended the district schools and an educational institution in Philadelphia. He was largely engaged in the iron interests and managed the Dale Iron-Works from 1825 to 1868. In 1825 he was instrumental in establishing Dale post-office and served as postmaster from that date until 1857. In May, 1830, he was appointed by Governor Wolf major of the Second Independent Battalion of Berks County militia. He was

elected associate judge of the courts of Berks County in 1856, re-elected in 1861 and served two full terms with great acceptance to the people. Judge Schall was married to Catharine Endy. Their children are George Schall, now warden of Montgomery County Prison; Amelia, married to Colonel William Trexler; John W. Schall, recorder of deeds of Montgomery County for eight years and Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war, and married to Mary Hoover; William A. Schall, captain of Company H, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and married to Mary B. High; D. Horace Schall, a justice of the peace in Washington township and lieutenant Company H, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, married to Mary Fogel; Alfred A. Schall, married to Emma Mohr; Hannah V., Emeline K, and Mary L. Schall. He died January 22, 1877, aged nearly seventy-six years. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit and exerted a high and wide social and political influence in the county.

George D. Stitzel.—The ancestor of the Stitzel family in Berks County was John Stitzel, who was born at Stuttgart, in Würtemburg, Germany, and as a young man, emigrated to this country, landing September 14, 1753, at Philadelphia. His passage was made on a sailing-vessel, "Edenberg," from Rotterdam, James Russel, captain. From Philadelphia he proceeded immediately to Oley township, in Berks County, where he was hired out to service for several years to pay the cost of his passage over the sea. Upon obtaining his freedom from this service he was married to a young woman, whose family name was Ludwig and who was a farmer's daughter, residing near by in the same township. By industry and economy in the pursuit of farming he subsequently became the owner of a small farm situated in the upper section of the township, near the "Oley Furnace." He died on this farm, and left to survive him five sons and a daughter, namely: Jacob, Adam, Ludwig, George and John, and Cevilla, who some years afterwards died unmarried.

George Stitzel, the fourth of the sons named, was born on the homestead in Oley township. When a young man he was regularly apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, his brothers having likewise been apprenticed to trades. This was done in pursuance of a custom that then prevailed, notwithstanding the common vocation of farming—for all young men were expected to learn a mechanical trade of some kind. He was married to Sarah Hoch (High), of Oley, and in 1783 they together settled in Richmond township, where he purchased and carried on successfully for a number of years a farm of one hundred and ninety acres. In that early period, about the year 1800, grain was sold at low prices and had to be transported to Philadelphia in wagons to find a market. His wife having died shortly after settling in Richmond township, he married a second wife, named Elizabeth Hoch (High), a distant relative of his first wife, the daughter of Rudolph Hoch, a farmer of the same township. He left four children,—John, Henry, Magdalena (married to Gideon High) and George.

Henry Stitzel, the second of the sons last named, was born in Richmond township, on the homestead, in 1787. He was married to Catharine Deisher, daughter of Abraham Deisher, who was a farmer in Maiden-creek township, and whose father was one of the earliest settlers in that section of the county. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Washington County, Md., near Hagerstown, where he remained a number of years engaged extensively in farming operations. Whilst there he owned a number of slaves, according to a custom of all farmers in that State; but being conscientiously opposed to slavery, he eventually exchanged his farm and slaves for a large farm in Franklin County, Pa., whither he then removed. He carried on the latter plantation successfully for some time, but being persuaded to return to Berks County, he sold the premises and took possession of the homestead. Here he carried on farming till his death, in 1833. Upon his return he interested himself in the cause of education. He established a school upon his farm, and induced a teacher named John P. Daniels, a resident of the Trappe, to come to Berks County and carry on teaching. This was the first English teacher in Richmond township. English teaching was continued till 1833. The term was through the winter. His wife died in Maryland in 1820. He afterward married Esther Hill, a widow and a sister of his

first wife. At his death, in 1833, he left six children,—Abaline, married to George W. Wily; Tysher; Hannah M., married to David Neff; Mary A., married to Dr. James M. Mathews; George D. and John D.

George Deisher Stitzel, the second son of Henry Stitzel, and the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Washington County, Md., on March 5, 1822. When his father returned to Berks County he was yet a boy. He attended the English



Geo. D. Stitzel

school taught by teacher Daniels, till it was discontinued, in 1833; and afterward, for several years, during the winter season, was a pupil in the Friends' school, in Maiden-creek township, an institution which was recognized for its excellence under the direction of the Friends. Upon leaving school he directed his attention to farming. Before attaining his majority he became interested in the militia system, which was then in its most active state, and in 1842 he was elected and commissioned as captain of the "Monroe Troop." He served this position for a full term of seven years, not missing a single day in the performance of his duties at the frequent military exercises of the company. These were conducted at different places in the upper eastern section of the county and also in Lehigh County, selected by a vote of the company.

In 1845, in his twenty-third year, he was elected justice of the peace of Richmond township, and after serving the term of five years he was re-elected for a second term; then residing in Maiden-creek township, to which he had then removed. In connection with this local office he carried on surveying and conveyancing. In 1856, a year after his second term as a justice of peace had expired, he was nominated associate judge of the county upon the Democratic ticket and elected for the term of five years and re-elected in 1861 for a second term. During the latter term the Civil

War broke out. In the excitement and commotion that ensued he was instrumental, with other prominent officials and influential citizens, in creating a proper spirit in the Democratic County (which was opposed to the Republican administration), towards encouraging the prosecution of the war for the Union. The influence of such men in the time of a crisis in our affairs such as the war from 1861 to 1865 is most powerful.

Judge Stitzel moved to Reading in 1858 to accommodate the wishes of the bar and the requirements of his office, his associate on the bench, Hon. David Schall, being a resident of Washington township, at Dale Forge, in the iron business. Whilst residing in Maiden-creek township he interested himself in the construction of the East Pennsylvania Railroad. He was one of the projectors of this road, and a charter member who proceeded to Harrisburg and obtained its charter; and upon the organization of the company he was selected as one of the first board of directors, a position which he has held ever since, a period covering nearly thirty years. In 1869 this railroad was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He then formed a business connection with the latter company, which has been continued till date, acting as its real estate agent and supervising particularly all its farm properties. In this position he has been very successful in the adjustment of land damages, a position requiring the exercise of rare judgment and thorough observation of men and things.

In 1870 he united with several prominent business men of Reading in forming a local mutual fire insurance company, which was then successfully organized and chartered under the name of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Reading, Pa. He was elected the first president, and he has been re-elected annually to this position. No assessment has been made as yet during the sixteen years of its existence, notwithstanding many buildings were burned on which insurance was carried in this company, and the losses were satisfied. This is evidence of most admirable management. He is now (1885), a director of the First National Bank of Reading.

In 1866, Judge Stitzel became a member of the Reading Relief Society, and from that time till now, a period covering twenty years, he has been actively interested in its management, whereby the poor people of this community have been afforded much relief annually during the winter season. He acted for a time as secretary of the society, and in 1870 he succeeded Lewis Briner in the presidency, which office he has held annually. During this time, in 1874, the society erected a fine two-story brick building in which to hold its meetings and carry on its noble work of charity. Its erection is attributable principally to his encouragement and energy. He is one of the three members of the local Board of Public Charities, appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of our prison and poor-house. In 1874 he was elected as a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. J. Pringle Jones, since which time he has taken an active part in its management.

Having been born and reared on a farm, and being practically interested in farming operations, first as the owner of three large and flourishing farms in this county (including the Stitzel homestead, in Richmond township), and as the superintendent of all the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company farms, it was natural for him to become thoroughly interested in a society for the successful consideration and direction of farming operations. The Berks County Agricultural Society has received his encouragement for many years. At the last annual meeting he was elected president of the society for the year 1886; and he has been prominently connected with the Fruit-growers' Association of Pennsylvania since 1873, having served as president during the last five years, till 1886, when he declined re-election.

The various positions filled by Judge Stitzel indicate a man of superior ability and of thorough integrity, and the people have not been slow in recognizing and appreciating these qualities. He has not only filled public positions, but also numerous private positions of trust and responsibility, having acted as executor, administrator and trustee in the settlement of nearly a hundred estates, which involved the distribution of not less than two millions of dollars His recognized ability and integrity in this respect was so highly appreciated by the Hon. Warren J. Woodward that he was appointed executor of his large estate, comprising property of various kinds, with un-

limited discretionary power for its adjustment in effecting distribution, as in the last will directed. He was married to Amanda, daughter of George Weidenhamer, Maiden Creek township, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom are deceased.

CHARLES KESSLER was born at Reading in the year 1805, and died of apoplexy December 26, 1871. Few men were better known to the citizens of Berks County than he. When a youth he entered the office of the Reading *Adler*, when that paper was published by his father, Charles Kessler, and his uncle, Hon. John Ritter. Soon after attaining his majority he was promoted to the position of translator and associate editor of the paper. Much of the influence and popularity afterwards obtained by that journal was due to his untiring energy. He became part owner of the *Adler* in 1852, sole proprietor a few years later and continued so until 1864. In 1866 he was elected associate judge of the courts of Berks County, served in that office until 1871, his term of service expiring only a few weeks before his death. Judge Kessler spent much of his leisure time in the study of the sciences, and was especially devoted to the study of entomology, in which, by patient labor and research, he accumulated a valuable collection of insects. He also took a great interest in agriculture, was one of the originators of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society and for many years the president of it. He was a successful fruit-grower, and many choice varieties of apples, peaches, pears and grapes were introduced into this county through his personal efforts. He was a leader in the Democratic party for many years, and a man of undoubted ability and integrity.



DAVID KUTZ.

DAVID KUTZ was born in 1798, in Maxatawny township, Berks County. He was brought up in agricultural pursuits and resided all his life at the family homestead, adjoining Kutztown (which place was named after his ancestors), one of the best cultivated and most productive farms in the county. He was a true type of the Pennsylvania German character. In him was combined in an eminent degree all the qualities of industry, frugality, sturdy independence and inflexible honesty, which distinguish that valuable class of citizens. He had a general acquaintance throughout the county. His sterling integrity and sound judgment commanded the confidence of the citizens of

Berks County in the highest degree. He manifested a deep interest in public affairs, and he was always active in political matters. He labored earnestly to strengthen the organization and promote the welfare of the Democratic party, the principles of which he was a firm advocate. Ambition never tempted him to take office merely for the sake of office. He accepted only such local positions as afforded him the opportunity to serve his fellow-citizens, and such services he performed with recognized fidelity. He figured prominently at numerous County Conventions. He officiated as county commissioner in 1838–39–40 and subsequently as one of the Board of Prison Inspectors by appointment from the Court of Quarter Sessions for fifteen years, from 1853 to 1868, having served as president of that body for a time. In the fall of 1866 he was elected associate judge of Berks County for the term of five years, and whilst serving in that capacity he died, on the 20th of July, 1870, in his seventy-third year. In private as in public life Judge Kutz was distinguished for his high moral character.

Henry Rhoads was born in Amity township, Berks County, June 2, 1802. He came to Reading when a young man, and after serving a number of years as clerk in the prothonotary's office he began the study of the law in the office of Samuel Baird, Esq. He was admitted to the bar April 3, 1832. In 1836 he was appointed clerk of the Orphans' Court by Governor Ritner and served from 1836 to 1838. He officiated as postmaster at Reading during President Taylor's administration, and served as associate judge of the county of Berks from August 3, 1870, to December 4, 1871, having been appointed by Governor Geary to fill the unexpired term of Hon. David Kutz, deceased. He was one of the first school directors of Reading under the common-school system. He acted as superintendent of Christ's Episcopal Sunday-school from 1833 to 1838 and served as member of the vestry for many years. He was an Old-Line Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party was one of its staunchest adherents. He was a partner, in 1838, with John S. Richards, Esq., in the publication of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*. While at the bar he for a time enjoyed the largest Orphans' Court practice in Berks County. He died February 15, 1881, aged nearly eighty years. His father, Daniel Rhoads, was register of wills of Berks County from 1818 to 1820 and 1824 to 1829. He married Sarah, daughter of Charles Bushar, of Reading, by whom he had six children,—Charles B. (deceased), John H., George B., Louisa B., Charles B. and Daniel P. George B. Rhoads, the third son, was captain in the Union army, and was killed at Petersburg, Va.

George W. Bruckman was born in Reading, and has resided in this place all of his life. His father, Carl A. Bruckman, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, located in Reading early in life, learned the printer's trade, and for a time published a German newspaper known as *Readinger Postbote*. He received his education in the schools of Reading, then served an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade and followed that business for ten years Then he became clerk to the county commissioners and served in that position for ten years. He acted as deputy prothonotary for three years, from 1851 to 1854, under Dr. Charles H. Hunter; served as city treasurer during the years 1857–58, and officiated as teller in Bushong's Bank for a time. In 1871 he was elected associate judge of the county of Berks and served one full term of five years. He was one of the last two associate judges in the county, the office having been abolished by the Constitution of 1873, during his term of service. He is living in retirement at Reading.

Daniel Buskirk is a descendant from ancestors who emigrated from Holland, his grandfather having been Marmaduke Van Buskirk, a soldier of the Revolution, who resided in New York. He had three sons,—John, Jacob and Joseph. Jacob Van Buskirk was born on the 4th of July, 1783, in New York City, and removed to Colebrookdale township, Berks County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Catherine, daughter of Sebastian Koch, a soldier of the Revolution and a resident of the same township. Their children are John, Daniel, Mary (married to Peter Heffner), Catherine (married to Joseph Scheidt) and Jacob, all of whom are still living.

Daniel Buskirk was born on the 13th of January, 1816, in Colebrookdale township. He removed to Pricetown at an early age, where he spent

the greater part of his youth. His advantages of education were limited, but he took advantage of those at command. He then learned the trade of a moulder at the Oley Furnace and was engaged in that occupation for seven years in Berks and Northampton Counties and in Warren County, N. J. Upon returning to Pricetown he was elected, in 1841, to the office of justice of the peace in Ruscomb-manor township, when he abandoned his trade and directed his entire attention to the duties of his office until 1855, having been twice re-elected. He then received the nomination for and was elected to the office of register of wills of Berks County. On the expiration of his term of three years he was again elected a justice of the peace, and he continued to hold this office by re-election till 1871, when he was elevated to associate judge of the county. He filled this honorable position very creditably for a term of five years. During his term of service the office was abolished by the Constitution of 1873. In 1877 he was again chosen justice of the peace of the township and he still holds that office by re-election. This repeated re-election evinces the high respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has ever been a firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. During the past forty years he has exerted a high and beneficial influence in his section of the county. He has frequently acted as a fiduciary in the settlement of estates, performing the duties of executor, trustee and administrator with marked satisfaction and success. He is a member and was for a time an elder and a trustee of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Pricetown.



Daniel Buskirk

Judge Buskirk was also actively and successfully engaged in farming operations for many years. Having retired from this pursuit his several farms in the township are carried on by his sons. Judge Buskirk was married in 1838 to Rebecca S., daughter of Jacob S. Keller, of Ruscomb-manor township. His children are William, Daniel (now deceased), Hiram, Ephraim, Jacob (now deceased), James and Rebecca (now deceased). His wife died August 28th, 1882.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

James Read was born in Philadelphia and came to Reading at an early period in his history and, by appointment from the Provincial Governor, filled the county offices of prothonotary, recorder, register, clerk of Orphans' Court and clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions continuously from the time of the organization of Berks County, in 1752, till 1776. He was one of the first attorneys admitted to the bar at Reading, and also practiced his profession whilst filling the offices named. The official records are in his own handwriting and indicate that he was a man of careful habits. He officiated as one of the justices of the county courts under the Provincial Government, and served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council for two terms, from 1779 to 1782 and from 1788 to 1791. Under the constitution of 1776 he was elected in 1783 as a Censor to represent Berks County in the Council of Censors who were "to inquire whether the Constitution was preserved inviolate in every part." The numerous positions filled by him indicate that he was a man of recognized ability.

James Biddle was one of the first attorneys of the Berks County bar and began practicing immediately after the erection of the county and the organization of the courts in 1752. He was a descendant of William Biddle, who accompanied William Penn to America. For a time he held the office of Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the district of Pennsylvania. After the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790, he was appointed to the office of President Judge of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the duties of which he discharged with signal ability and integrity, until his death in 1797. He was the father of Marks John Biddle.

Edward Biddle.—One of the earliest attorneys at Reading. (See sketch in chapter on "Revolution").

James Whitehead, Jr., was one of the earliest lawyers at Reading. In 1766 he drew the petition which was addressed to the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of Reading into a market town. This was signed by many prominent citizens and the charter was granted at the time requested.

Collinson Read, one of the first lawyers of the Berks County bar, who attained prominence for legal learning, died in Reading March 1, 1815, aged sixty-three years. He was admitted to the bar August 13, 1772, and soon thereafter became one of the leaders of his profession in this section of the State. He had an extensive knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, and was well versed in general literature. He was possessed of great tenderness of heart, gentleness of manners and cheerfulness of disposition, and was one of the pioneer lawyers, well known for his integrity and ability. These excellent qualities won for him many friends and patrons among the early settlers of Berks County.

Daniel C. Clymer was born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1748, and having lost his father at an early age, he was brought up and educated by his uncle, Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, who became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army. He was sent to Princeton College and graduated in 1766; and upon returning to Philadelphia he there studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1768.

When the Revolution broke out he enlisted as an Associator; joined the company of Captain John Little in the Second Battalion of Philadelphia Militia, and was elected First Lieutenant. In June, 1775, he was appointed by Congress one of the signers of Bills of Credit for $2,000,000; and again in March, 1776, for $4,000,000. In April, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the Rifle Battalion of Philadelphia, having been commissioned on April 8, 1776, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In July, 1776, he was one of the delegates from Philadelphia to the Convention of Association, which assembled at Lancaster, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier-General. He acted as secretary, and his uncle, Daniel Roberdeau, was elected. In 1777 he served as a Commissioner of Claims in the Treasury Department of the United Colonies. During the closing years of the Revolution he removed to Reading and practiced his profession in Berks and the adjoining counties. He was admitted to the bar at Reading, May 4, 1776, doubtless at that time for special business. About the time of his removal to Reading, in 1782, he was married to Mary Weidner, a daughter of Peter and Susan Weidner, of Berks County. His wife died in 1802, aged

forty-six years. He died at Reading, January 25, 1810, and left three children—Ann, born at Reading 1782, and died unmarried at Morgantown 1852; William, an attorney (see sketch) and Edward Tilghman, born at Reading 1790, educated at Princeton College and pursued farming in Caernarvon township, having married Maria Catharine Hiester, daughter of William Hiester, and died on his farm in 1831, leaving to survive him five sons, Daniel R., William H., Edward M. Hiester and George E., and a daughter, Mary Hiester.

Marks John Biddle, a son of James Biddle, was born at Philadelphia, May 24, 1765, and there he obtained a good education. He came to Reading and was admitted to the bar in December, 1788, when he began the practice of the law in Berks County. He devoted his whole time to his profession and soon established a large and lucrative business, which he maintained until 1840, when he retired from practice. Shortly afterward he became afflicted with blindness and continued blind for seven years till his death. During this trying period he was cheerful. He enjoyed the literary productions of his day by having the same read to him. He was distinguished for strong intellect and clear judgment. His legal learning was accurate and profound, and his efforts at the Bar were remarkable for a thorough knowledge and comprehensive grasp of his subject. He represented the county in the State Senate from 1817 to 1820. About this time he was the local representative of the Penns in the collection of ground rents. Upon the election of Governor Joseph Hiester he received the appointment of prothonotary of the county and held the office from 1821 to 1824. He died August 11, 1849, over eighty-four years of age. James D. Biddle was his only son.

Levi Pawling was the third son of Henry Pawling, one of the first associate judges of Montgomery County. He was born in Providence township, that county; read law and was admitted to practice at Norristown in November, 1795; became a member of the Berks County bar August 18, 1796; lived for a short time at Reading, and on October 14, 1804, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. He soon afterwards attained great prominence at the Montgomery Bar, lived in magnificent style for those early days, and filled a great many positions of trust and responsibility. Being a Federalist in politics and a resident of a Democratic county, he was not elected to any legislative office except to a seat in Congress, serving as a representative one term, from 1817 to 1819. For a number of years he was President of the Bank of Montgomery County. About the time of his retirement from business he was financially embarrassed and he lost the extensive property he had owned. His wife died in 1826. He survived her until 1845, and died at the age of seventy-three years. His wealthy father-in-law left each of Mr. and Mrs. Pawling's children a patrimony of ten thousand dollars. James M. Pawling, their second son, was a prominent member of the Montgomery County Bar and was admitted a member of the Berks County Bar November 7, 1833, but lived at Norristown.

John S. Hiester was born at Reading July 28, 1774, and was the only son of Governor Joseph Hiester. He was educated at Princeton College, from which he graduated with honor to himself, in 1794 at the age of twenty; studied law in Philadelphia under the direction of Jared Ingersoll, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He was married to Miss Fries, of Philadelphia. After a wedded life of six months she died. Afterwards he was married to Maria C. Muhlenberg, a first cousin of Henry A. Muhlenberg, by whom he had four children. For nine years he had all the offices in connection with the county courts of Berks County. He was well qualified to fill these positions. He was cashier of Farmers' Bank, also president of Borough Council for several years. He died March 7, 1849, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

General Gregg, of Reading, is married to a granddaughter of John S. Hiester.

Frederick John Haller was admitted to the bar November 4, 1801; practiced for a short time at Kutztown, then moved to Huntingdon; from thence to Hollidaysburg, and, later in life, located at Allentown, where he died.

Samuel D. Franks was the son of Colonel Isaac Franks, of Philadelphia, who was one of the staff-officers of General Washington in the Revolution during the Pennsylvania campaign, and a cousin of the great wit and beauty, Miss Rebecca

Franks, who became the wife of Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. He was born at Philadelphia in the year 1784, and there educated for the bar. He came to Reading early in life and was admitted to the Berks County bar on August 10, 1805. Soon afterward he was married to Sarah May, the daughter of James May and a sister of Mrs. George De B. Keim. During the War of 1812–15 he was major in a Berks County regiment of volunteers, and was at Baltimore in 1814 when that city was threatened by the British forces.

"Upon his return from military service he became clerk of the House of Representatives. He was an efficient officer and an excellent reader, useful to the members and quite popular. Upon the election of Governor Findlay he received the appointment of president judge of Dauphin County July 29, 1818, and he occupied this position till January 12, 1830, when he resigned his commission. He was a man of much talent and a most amusing companion, having considerable talent for mimicry. He abounded in anecdotes. He was a large man, with a large head and fine face; he had a large Grecian nose, florid countenance and red hair. He said he was the best red (read) judge in Pennsylvania; but the law, as a science, had few charms for him."[1]

In the year 1818, previous to his appointment as a president judge he officiated in Berks County as prothonotary and clerk of the Quarter Sessions. He took an earnest interest in the militia affairs of the State, in which he became very popular. He was elected major-general of the Sixth Division Pennsylvania Militia, which was composed of the troops in Berks, Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties, and occupied that prominent position till the time of his death, when his brother-in-law, General George De B. Keim, of Reading, was elected to succeed him. He died at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, aged only forty-six years. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in the graveyard adjoining Christ's Episcopal Church.

James B. Hubley was born in the year 1789, in Montgomery Co., Pa., and was a son of Joseph Hubley and brother of Edwin B. Hubley. He was admitted a member of the bar of Berks County April 3, 1809. He practiced for a time in Reading, moved to Orwigsburg, then the county seat of Schuylkill County, and died August 26, 1828, at the age of thirty-eight years. He was an heir to the Burd estate. He was a man of brilliant promise, possessed a benevolent and kindly disposition, had amiable manners and was favorably known for his honesty and integrity.

William Clymer, a son of Daniel C. Clymer, Esq., was born at Reading on March 28, 1788. He was educated at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1807. Upon returning home he studied law in the office of his father, a practicing attorney at Reading, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He practiced his profession in Berks County and died in 1845. He was married to Susan Rightmyer, of Reading, and with her had eight children, three of whom survived him,—Henry, Mary Ann and William.

Franklin S. Muhlenberg, son of General Peter Muhlenberg, was born in Philadelphia April 22, 1795; obtained a liberal education, studied law and was admitted a member of the Berks County bar May 8, 1816, and became private secretary of Governor Joseph Hiester from 1820 to 1823. Soon after the latter date he removed to Ohio, became a member of the Legislature of that State, and later, was a representative from Ohio in the Twentieth Congress. He died in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1832.

Nathaniel Potts Hobart was a native of Philadelphia, born October 3, 1790, read law in the office of John C. Smith, and was admitted to the bar of his native city; removed to Pottstown, where he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Simon Snyder; joined Captain Daniel De B. Keim's company of Washington Blues in August, 1814; marched with it to Camp Dupont, and there joined the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers October 7, 1814, and served as fourth sergeant of the company until December 5th of the same year, when they returned to Reading; admitted an attorney of the Berks County bar January 3, 1818; was clerk in the prothonotary's office, under John Adams, for several years; was assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, under chief clerk Francis R. Shunk. In 1827 Governor Shulze appointed him clerk of the Orphans' Court and Court of Quarter

[1] From Egle's "History of Dauphin County."

Sessions of Berks County, which position he held until 1830, when he removed to Pottstown. In 1836 he was appointed auditor-general of Pennsylvania by Governor Ritner, and held the office for three years; resided at Pottstown from 1830 until his death, July 3, 1860. He was married April 18, 1813, to Joanna Holland. Their children were John Potts (now an attorney in Pottsville), Sarah P., Eliza R., Anna Sophia, Robert H., Nathaniel B., William R. and Ellen G. Hobart.

James D. Biddle was the only son of Marks John Biddle, Esq. After obtaining a good English education he studied law under the direction of his father and was admitted to the bar at Reading April 9, 1815. For many years he was a notary public, and became a very popular lawyer, but died when yet young.

Charles Davis, son of Moses Davis, was born in Easton December 25, 1795, and upon attaining manhood, read law in the office of Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves of the Northampton bar, and was admitted to practice January 16, 1817, when he removed to Allentown. This was shortly after the erection of Lehigh County. He soon became one of the leaders of the bar of that county and continued uninterruptedly to practice his profession at Allentown until 1839 when he came to Reading where he followed his profession until 1867. By this time increasing years and declining health impelled him to relinquish his practice as his physical constitution would no longer withstand its demands. He accordingly determined to remove to the home of his childhood and youth, and died in Easton on January 19, 1873. During his last residence in his native town, he lived a semi-retired life, but was in the full enjoyment of his faculties and was frequently consulted by other members of the Northampton bar. In speaking of Mr. Davis, Judge Maxwell said, "It is worthy of remark that no attorney had been more diligent in the practice of his profession, nor more faithful and devoted to the interests of his clients to whose causes or business he devoted all the powers of his vigorous mind. He was not only an able and successful lawyer but a valuable and useful citizen. He had always been a consistent Christian, and by his walk and conversation, honored his profession."

Charles Witman, son of Hon. William Witman, associate judge of Berks County from 1823 to 1828, was born at Reading in the year 1790, and was admitted to the bar of Berks County August 9, 1818. He lived and practiced law at Reading for a number of years and then removed to Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, where he practiced his profession till his death February 13, 1856.

Edward B. Hubley was born at Reading in 1792. He was the son of Joseph Hubley, a practicing attorney of the Berks County bar. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar April 5, 1820. After practicing at Reading for a while he moved to Orwigsburg, then the county-seat of Schuylkill County, and there continued his profession for a number of years. He represented that district in Congress for two terms from 1835 to 1839. He held the appointment of canal commissioner of this State for several years under Governor David R. Porter, and acted as a commissioner of Indian affairs under President Polk. In all these positions he discharged his duties with ability and fidelity. About 1848 he returned to Reading and continued to reside here for eight years; then he removed to Philadelphia, and died there shortly afterward, on February 23, 1856, aged sixty-four years. He was married to Catharine, eldest daughter of Judge Spayd.

James L. Dunn, the only son of James Dunn, was born in Kent County, Md., July 25, 1785. He was educated in the schools of Baltimore, then went to Philadelphia to live in the family of his uncle, John Lorrain. He there studied the art of book-keeping, and, for a time, was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1815 he came to Reading and read law under the direction of Samuel Baird, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Berks County, November 10, 1821. Mr. Dunn was an excellent lawyer, a fine scholar, a genial companion, courteous and affable in his manners and prepossessing in appearance. During the last twelve years of his life he was a confirmed invalid and was compelled to retire from an extensive practice at the bar. He was a prominent and influential member of the Episcopal Church, and one of the original board of directors of the Charles Evans Cemetery. He was married to Sara Rees, of Philadelphia, who died before him. Their children were Charles C. Dunn,

George R. Dunn, of Philadelphia, Mrs. De B. Keim, of Reading; Mrs. Nelson B. Bowman, of Brownsville, Pa., all of whom are living, and Mrs. Edward McLonegan, deceased, of Reading.

William C. Leavenworth, who was admitted to the bar at Reading, August 18, 1822, was a native of New England. During a residence of about twenty years in Reading he won considerable distinction in the legal profession and was a man of fine intellectual attainments. He accompanied the tide of emigration to California during the "gold-fever" and died in that State. Henry Dreer, the prominent nurseryman of Philadelphia, is married to his daughter.

Lloyd Wharton, who obtained a good education, then pursued the study of law, was admitted elsewhere, and, on March 24, 1824, became a member of the Berks County bar. He continued in practice at Reading until about the year 1840, when he moved to Philadelphia county and lived on the Delaware, near Bristol. While in Reading in the year 1835, he was instrumental in securing the charter of the Berks County Bank, and for a time, he was the principal stockholder in it. He disposed of his interest to Elijah Deckert and William Darling in 1839. Soon after his removal from Reading his name was changed to Lloyd Wharton Beckley, and he thus became heir to a large part of the Beckley estate He was a man of rare intelligence and well versed in general literature.

Thomas Morris was born near Doylestown, Pa., and was a son of Thomas Morris. After tending an excellent academy in his native town, he entered the office of the Hon. John Chapman, a distinguished lawyer of the Bucks County bar, and having completed the required course of legal studies, was admitted to the bar. For a time thereafter he lived at Pottsville and became a member of the Berks County bar by admission November 1, 1824. He was an active Democrat and ardent supporter of Henry A. Muhlenberg for governor of Pennsylvania. That department of practice relating to land titles was a specialty with him. He died June 17, 1872.

David Evans, who was admitted to the bar at Reading, January 5, 1825, was born at Morgantown, this county, and was of Welsh descent. After engaging in the duties of his profession at Reading for a number of years, he removed to the State of Ohio, where he died. William Fullerton Duncan, who was admitted to the bar at the same time, also moved to the west after a few years' practice here.

Henry W. Smith, for many years a distinguished member of the Berks County bar, was a son of Judge Frederick Smith, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and was born January 4, 1804. He studied law under the instruction of his father, and was admitted to the bar January 5, 1825. He was active in politics; was a delegate to the State Democratic convention of 1832, 1835, 1841, 1844 and 1846, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1835. He was a candidate for Congress on a combined ticket of Whigs and Democrats, in 1836, against Henry A. Muhlenberg, Democrat, who was elected. He served as a member of the State Legislature, in 1843 and 1844. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress against Judge William Strong. He was the candidate for president-judge of the county, in 1851, against J. Pringle Jones, and in 1861, was the candidate for the same office on the "Union" ticket against W. J. Woodward. Mr. Smith had an extensive practice and was one of the ablest lawyers Berks County has produced. The last important official position he filled was that of a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1873. At one time, he and his brother George owned one-half of the stock of the Reading Water Company. He died August 27, 1878, leaving a widow and an only son, F. Leaf Smith, now a member of the Reading bar.

Edward P. Pearson, for many years one of the leading attorneys of the Reading bar, was a native of New Jersey, and after completing his legal studies moved to Lebanon, Pa., and from thence to Reading, where he became associated in practice with Henry W. Smith, Esq., and succeeded to a large and lucrative business. He was married to Fredericka, a daughter of Judge Frederick Smith. Edward P. Pearson, one of his sons, is now a lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army. Frederick Pearson, another son, was a commodore in the American Navy and won distinction in assisting the English Navy to quell an insurrection in Japan. For gallant services on this occasion the Queen of England offered him a knighthood,



Elijah Dickerson

but being in the American service he was obliged to decline the proffered honor. He retired from the Navy soon after his marriage with Miss Ayers, of Boston, daughter of the originator of "Ayers' Pectoral."

Charles J. Jack, a native of Philadelphia, came to Reading in 1825, and in August of that year was admitted a member of the Berks County bar. Being a devoted Democrat he established and published a newspaper in Reading for a number of years, known as the *Jackson Democrat*. He was a man of brilliancy and power and attained considerable influence in the politics of the State. He ceased the publication of his paper about 1834 and soon afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he died.

Joseph H. Spayd, son of John Spayd, president judge of the courts of Berks County, and grandson of Governor Hiester, was born in 1803 and died in Reading, June 5, 1865, aged sixty-two years. He obtained a liberal education; was a graduate of Yale College; studied law and was admitted a member of the Reading bar in 1826. Two years after his admission he was appointed by attorney-general Ellmaker, prosecuting attorney of the courts of Berks County. Being possessed of considerable means he relinquished the practice of his profession early in life and devoted his time to liberal reading, having a strong partiality for general literature. He accumulated an excellent library and was especially interested in the study of natural science, his favorite branches being geology and natural history

Elijah Dechert was born in Cumru township, Berks County, October 15, 1799, and was the son of John and Deborah Dechert. His father, a farmer, was a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and was the descendant of ancestors who came with the German pilgrimage, to escape religious persecution in Europe. The earnestness of the religious faith of the family is shown by the fact that all of his own and of the preceding generations received Biblical names at their baptism.

His elder brother, Daniel, died at his home at Sinking Springs, in this county, September 17th, 1884, aged ninety-one years. He had lived upon his farm in that vicinity for many years, and was highly respected. Many of his numerous descendants are active members of the community. Another brother, Samuel, removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he was a leading manufacturer. He died there in 1884, leaving to survive him a widow and numerous children and grandchildren.

Elijah Dechert was chief clerk in the prothonotary's office at Reading, under General John Adams and Marks John Biddle, Esq., and was admitted to the bar on January 4, 1827. For many years he had a large practice, and by his integrity, industry and ability, held a high position at a bar which ranked among the strongest in the State.

Early in life he became a member and also elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, of which he was one of the founders, and he was, for many years, the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was earnestly interested in the temperance and other moral reforms of the day, ever acting in accordance with his convictions of right and shrinking from the performance of no duty. Accordingly, he was known and respected in the community as an independent and honorable citizen, who, avoiding politics and political ambition, was satisfied to perform the duties of private life.

He was an early friend of the public-school system, and it was said, in a leading newspaper, at the time of his death: "Berks County and Reading owe him a debt of gratitude for his valuable and persevering labors in behalf of the youth of the city and county."

He died in the City of Philadelphia, whither he had removed, June 14, 1854. On September 15, 1824, he was married to Mary W., daughter of Hon. Robert Porter, then the president judge of this district, having filled the office, for more than twenty years, with the deserved reputation of an honest man, a fine scholar and a sound lawyer. Judge Porter had been a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, and was the son of General Andrew Porter, of the Pennsylvania Line of that army, and who was afterwards surveyor-general of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Dechert survived her husband, and died January 15, 1872, leaving a family of

seven children. Of these, one son, William W. (now deceased), became the vice-president of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; another, Howard P., is a Presbyterian minister, and the other two, Henry M. and Robert P., are now prominent members of the Philadelphia bar. Robert P. Dechert was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, and is now the controller of the city of Philadelphia.

One daughter, Sarah B., married Edmond S. Young, a leading lawyer of Dayton, Ohio; another, Agnes G., married Rev. Alfred Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the youngest (now deceased) married Rev. Charles E. Griffith, late of Allentown, Pa. William W. married Esther, daughter of Colonel Y. D. Dashiel, U.S.A., and left three children, who are now living,—Yellott D., of the New York bar, Mary P. and William W. Henry M. Dechert married Esther S., daughter of Thomas S. Taylor, of Philadelphia. They have four children,—Henry T., of the Philadelphia bar, Bertha M., Ellen G. and Edward Porter. Mrs. Young has two sons,—George R. and William H., of the Ohio bar, and a daughter, Mary. Howard P. married Caroline Sandford, of New York; they have one daughter, Caroline. Mrs. Taylor has a son,—Thomas P., of Bridgeport, Conn., and two daughters,—Mrs. Fanny Rowell and Isabella. Mrs. Griffith left two children,—Mary D. and Charles E.

In taking up the histories of families in this county, we notice the remarkable, widespread emigration going out from Berks County. As is the case with this and many other families, her sons and daughters have gone out to the East and the West. In Philadelphia, the central parts of Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and other of the Western States, Berks County names are almost as familiar as here at home. Many persons ignorantly suppose that New England emigration has determined the fortunes of our land; but the traveler and the scholar know that the German and Scotch-Irish ancestry of Pennsylvania brought to us those elements of industry and intelligence, and that sturdiness of purpose, which, combined with New England enterprise and intelligence, make up the strength of American character.

Jacob Hoffman, brother of the late Dr. Charles Edward Hoffman, of Reading, and Dr. William Hoffman, residing at 244 South Fifth Street, was born in 1805, on a farm in Northampton County, Pa He acquired a preliminary education in Easton, where he read law under the direction of the late Hon. James Porter, of the Northampton bar, and was admitted two years later. He began practicing at Easton. In 1829 he married Mary Gehr, daughter of Jacob Gehr, of Oley township, Berks County, and in 1831 removed to Reading, having been admitted as an attorney to practice before the courts of this county November 10, 1829. Mr. Hoffman early gained an enviable reputation as an influential lawyer in important land cases, especially where disputes arose in reference to titles. In his litigations relating to certain coal lands lying in the county of Schuylkill, his services were of great value, in consequence of which much of his practice was before the courts of that county. He died in Reading November 21, 1870. During the Civil War he was an earnest supporter of the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Robert M. Barr was born at Lancaster, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Berks County on January 3, 1831, about which time he moved to Reading. He acquired an extensive practice and was recognized as a superior lawyer. He was a man of fine personal appearance and possessed a high order of eloquence. He represented Berks County in the Assembly for the year 1841, and in 1845 he received the appointment of State reporter from Governor Shunk—the office having been created in the year named. The prescribed term of office was five years. He died whilst filling this appointment, having compiled and published the first ten State reports commonly known as "Barr's Reports." His friend, J. Pringle Jones, Esq.,—(who subsequently filled the office of president judge of Berks County) completed the compilation of the cases adjudicated during his term and published them in two volumes, commonly known as "Jones' Reports." He died at Reading, December 25, 1849, aged forty-seven years. He was married

to a daughter of Dr. Holmes of Lancaster, Pa., and left a surviving daughter.

Peter Filbert was born in Reading in 1793, and was a son of Peter Filbert, sheriff of Berks County, for the years 1785–86–87. He chose the profession of law and was admitted to practice at Reading January 6, 1831. During the year 1840, he represented Berks County in the State Legislature. He filled the position of chief burgess of Reading for several years until a city charter was obtained in 1847, then was elected the first mayor, and held the latter office one year. While serving as mayor he was appointed district deputy attorney general for Berks County. He was a notary public for a number of years. He died on the 28th of May, 1864, aged seventy-one years.

John B. Mayer was born at Lancaster; acquired a good education; read law and was admitted to the bar January 8, 1831. While engaged in his profession with fine prospects of future success, he was stricken down with consumption at the early age of twenty-eight years.

Francis Aurand, who was admitted to the bar at Reading November 13, 1833, died of pulmonary disease May 29, 1837, aged twenty-five years.

William Betz was born at Reading in 1812. He was the son of Henry Betz, Esq., sheriff of Berks County for one term (1821–23) and for many years a justice of the peace of Reading. After receiving a general education at home he studied law and was admitted to practice on January 10, 1834. He carried on his profession at Reading for upwards of twenty years, and then removed to Philadelphia about 1857, where he died on August 25, 1860, aged forty-eight years. Whilst practicing law at Reading he also held the office of justice of the peace for some years and also chief burgess; and upon the erection of Reading into a city, he was elected alderman of the north ward, for one term, which office he filled acceptably from 1847 to 1851. He was generally recognized as a magistrate of decided ability, and as a man of generous disposition. At Philadelphia he was one of the principal clerks in the post-office, dying whilst filling this position.

George G. Barclay, son of Andrew C. Barclay, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was born in that city. After obtaining a preliminary education, he entered Yale College from which institution he was graduated in 1832. He soon thereafter engaged in the study of the law, and after the necessary preparation was admitted to the bar. In 1835 he came to Reading and here continued his profession with excellent success, for a period of forty years during which time he took great interest in the growth and prosperity of the city of Reading, and in the development of the county. In politics he was an ardent and consistent Whig for many years, but eventually became more conservative in political matters. In 1873 he was chosen one of the Representatives from Berks County to the Convention at Philadelphia which framed the present State Constitution. About 1875 he removed to Philadelphia and there became associated in the practice of law with Judge Wilson. He now lives in retirement in that city. He is the oldest member of the Berks County bar now living.

Newton D. Strong was born in Somers, Conn., in the year 1810. He acquired a good academic education and was graduated from Yale College in 1831, with one of the first honors of his class. He was then appointed a tutor at Yale, which position he held two years. At the expiration of this time, he removed to Reading and became a law student in the office of his brother, Hon. William Strong. After his admission to the bar he practiced his profession for a few years at Easton, Pa., and then removed to Alton, Ill., where he soon took a leading position among the lawyers of that State. Upon the election of his brother to Congress from Berks County he returned to Reading and assumed his brother's practice in this county. A few years later he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in the duties of his profession at the time of his death, August 9, 1866, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His remains were brought to Reading and interred in Charles Evans' Cemetery. He possessed an accomplished education, was a fine lawyer, and brought to the exercise of his profession all the resources of a well cultivated mind.

Anthony F. Miller was born February 25, 1805, in Reading; was educated in the schools of his native town; read law in the office of Hon. John Banks, and was admitted to the bar August 15, 1836; practiced in Reading for several years, and died August 16, 1863.

Franklin B. Shoener was born at Reading and educated in the Lancasterian school of his native town then under the management of Major Medara. He read law under the instruction of Elijah Deckert, Esq., and was admitted a member of the Reading bar January 3, 1837. He practiced law for several years, but died at the age of twenty-seven. He was an officer in the Washington Greys, a volunteer military company commanded by Daniel M. Keim.

John S. Richards was born February 5, 1815, in Robeson township, Berks County, near Joanna Furnace, and was the eldest son of James Richards, a merchant. He early developed a taste for literature, and read the books of his father's library with the assiduity of a mature student. Upon the death of his father in 1827, he moved to Reading to live with his uncle, Judge William Darling, and attended the Reading Academy, where he acquired



JOHN S. RICHARDS.

a good preparatory education. In 1830 Judge Darling removed to Joanna Furnace and young Richards became a clerk in his store at that place.

In 1832 Mr. Richards organized the Young Men's Temperance Society at Morgantown and also established a public library for the citizens of Robeson township. At the age of sixteen he began to write for the newspapers and continued the same until his death,—on political, educational, social, scientific, moral and religious topics. He acquired a considerable knowledge of the Latin, German and French languages. In 1834 he began the study of the law in the office of Elijah Deckert, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 4, 1837, and the next year he became associated with Henry Rhoads in the publication of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*. He continued to edit it until 1845 and finally sold it in 1860. He took an active part in politics and wrote many vigorous editorials on that subject. He was a devoted Whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and made many speeches in support of the Kentucky statesman for President of the United States.

While engaged in the active duties of his profession he took a devoted interest in the cause of education, served nearly thirty years as a member of the Board of School Controllers of Reading and assisted in establishing the City High School. Mr. Richards possessed great versatility of powers. His intellectual and professional acquirements were very extensive, and as a member of the Reading bar he maintained a very high standing. For the years 1849 and 1850 he served as district attorney for Berks County and was for a time attorney for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. After an industrious and useful career he died in the year 1872 universally honored and respected. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dennis W. O'Brien was born in Reading and obtained a preliminary education in the schools of his native town. When yet a young man he made a tour of Europe in company with his uncle, Joseph O'Brien After returning home he acquired a classical education at college and then entered upon the study of law under the direction of Charles Evans, Esq., of the Reading bar, and was admitted to practice August 7, 1838, and was engaged in his profession at Reading until 1844, about which time he removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he was elected judge of one of the courts. He died a few years ago.

Jeremiah D. Bitting was admitted to the bar August 8, 1838. For a time he took an active interest in politics and from 1859 to 1862 he was sheriff of Berks County. He removed to Philadelphia, engaged in mercantile business and now resides in that city.

Andrew Sallade was a native of Womelsdorf. He was admitted to the bar August 11, 1838, practiced law at Reading successfully and

then moved to Philadelphia and practiced before the Court of Claims. He was a member of the Legislature from Berks County in the year 1855. During the Civil War, through the influence of Hon. Simon Cameron, he was appointed a paymaster in the Union army. He died in the far West, while on a visit to his son Madison, who is now an officer in the Regular Army.

Jackson H. Sherman, a native of New England, studied law in the office of Judge William Darling, and soon after removed to the West.

Peter Shearer was born February 3, 1819, in Reading. He acquired a preparatory education in his native town and became one of the first teachers after the adoption of the public-school system; was admitted to the bar April 7, 1840, after reading in the office of Henry W. Smith, Esq.; left Reading in 1843 for New Orleans; was a volunteer in Captain Blanchard's company, of that city, in the Mexican War; was in the battle of Monterey and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz. After the war he located in Mansfield, La., and published a newspaper for a number of years; returned to Reading in 1857; in 1862 enlisted in a New York regiment and served under General Hunter; was wounded in the battle of Piedmont, taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville for six months, and was released just before Sherman's March to the Sea. Since the war he has lived in Berks County.

Matthias Mengel was born near Morgantown, in Caernarvon township, January 13, 1814. He spent his boyhood days on the farm of his father, until 1838, when he came to Reading, became a student-at-law in the office of Elijah Dechert, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 9, 1840. In 1845 he was elected a magistrate, became an alderman in 1847, when Reading was incorporated into a city, and served in that office continuously until 1860; was treasurer of the city School Board from 1866 to 1868, when he was again elected alderman, serving until 1873; was re-elected in 1875 and filled two consecutive terms, ending in 1885. He has recently been appointed a notary public. Mr. Mengel has been a successful business man. He maintains his jovial spirit, which has been one of the prominent traits of his character all through his life. He is widely known through the county as a man of the highest integrity, for which he will long be remembered, as well as for his original witticisms.

George E. Ludwig was born in Berks County; he obtained a classical education; was admitted to the bar at Reading November 3, 1840, where he practiced for about fifteen years and then removed to Philadelphia. He was married to Maria Keim, a sister of General William H. Keim, who died shortly after their marriage, leaving one child, De Benneville Keim Ludwig, now of Philadelphia.

James Donagan was born in Philadelphia in 1793. He came to Berks County at an early age; studied medicine under Dr. John C. Baum, of Exeter township. After his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania he located at Kutztown, where he practiced medicine for a number of years. He then abandoned the medical profession, entered upon the study of the law, was admitted to the bar of Berks County December 22, 1841, and continued in active practice until about 1860. He held several important political positions; was one of the five delegates from Berks County to the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and was the last survivor of the delegation from this county. During the years 1840–41–42 he held the office of clerk of the Orphans' Court of this county. In the spring of 1863 he was chosen to represent the Fourth Ward of Reading in the City Councils, and upon the organization of that body was chosen its president. While occupying that position he died suddenly of heart disease January 20, 1864, aged seventy-one years. His various public duties were performed with ability and fidelity.

Samuel Sohl was born in Heidelberg; read law with Hon. William Strong; was admitted to the bar April 5, 1842; practiced law at Reading several years; retired from practice and died near the place of his birth.

Silas E. Buzard was born at Buzzardsville, Monroe County, Pa.; was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton; became a member of the Berks County bar April 8, 1845; located at Kutztown, where he practiced a few years and died at the age of twenty-seven years.

Charles Weirman was born in Lebanon County; read law; was admitted May 17, 1842; practiced about five years and then became engaged in the manufacture of bricks and extensively

interested in patented brick machines. He died while actively engaged in that business.

George W. Arms was born in Douglass township; came to Reading and was admitted to the bar March 8, 1843. He practiced at Reading for some years, and being taken sick, went to his home in the country, where he died.

John K. Longnecker was a native of Lehigh County; was admitted a member of the Reading bar November 6, 1843; practiced law in Reading for a few months and then returned to Allentown, where he continued in his profession successfully.

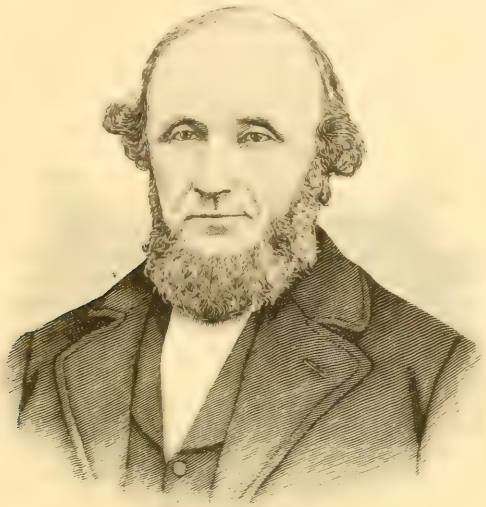
William M. Baird.—The Bairds and the Biddles have always been among the most noted people of Pennsylvania. They are of Scotch, English and Irish origin. Samuel Baird, the grandfather of William M. Baird, was an assistant quartermaster in Washington's army when they were quartered at Valley Forge. William Biddle, his ancestor on the maternal side, came to America in 1681, and was the pioneer of the Biddle family noted in Pennsylvania annals. Thomas Potts, of Colebrookdale Furnace, a pioneer in the iron business in Berks County, and Rev. Elisha Spencer, D.D., (whose loyalty was such during the times that tried men's souls that he was sent by Washington into Georgia to arouse the patriotism of the people of that State, and upon whose head a price was set by the English Tories,) were also collateral relatives of the maternal line.

Samuel Baird, the father of William M. Baird, was a leading attorney at the Berks County bar half a century ago. He was the contemporary of Governor Hiester and Judges Spayd, Smith, Franks, Porter and Mallery, and of the elder Keims, Hiesters, Muhlenbergs, Biddles, Darlings, Bells and other leading citizens of the old borough half a century ago. He had a strong taste for the natural sciences, which, by force of example and early training, was imparted to his children. William turned his attention especially to ornithology and mineralogy, and collected many valuable specimens now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Spencer F. Baird, the second son, is now and has for many years been the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and as a scientist, especially in the department of fishes, is world-renowned. Samuel, another son, died about a year ago at Carlisle, Pa.

William M. Baird, son of Samuel and Lydia (Biddle) Baird, was born in Reading August 4, 1817. His early education was obtained at the Reading schools, such as they then were. His father died in 1833, after which he spent a year at Nottingham Academy, Maryland. He entered Lafayette College in 1834, and after remaining there for some time, was transferred to Dickinson College, where his mother resided at the time, and where he graduated in 1837, in the twentieth year of his age. He subsequently attended a law school at Carlisle and was admitted to the bar there in 1840, but soon after removed to Gettysburg to practice his profession. In 1841 he was appointed to a clerkship at Washington under his uncle, Hon. Charles B. Penrose, who was solicitor of the treasury during the Harrison and Tyler administration. He held this place until 1844, when he came to Reading and was admitted to the Berks County bar, April 12th of that year, and at once took a prominent position in his profession. On the 2d of December, 1847, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Robert W. Holmes, of Cape May County, N. J. On his entrance into political life he identified himself with the Whig party, and was one of the leading spirits of that organization, and of the Republican party, which succeeded it. In 1855 he was elected mayor of Reading by a majority of seven hundred and four, one of the largest majorities ever given to any candidate before or since for that office. His administration of the city government was noted for its efficiency; but after a year's experience of its annoyances he refused to stand as a candidate for re-election. In 1862 he was chosen treasurer of the old Reading Water Company and held that responsible office until the city purchased and took charge of the works. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, and during its continuance, he was earnest in support of the Union and the administration of President Lincoln, forming one of the coterie of stanch Republicans and Union Democrats in his native county of Berks who stood by the government in its desperate struggle for supremacy. Though his health prevented him from entering the army, he did all he could by voice and pen to strengthen and uphold the government and flag of his country and was a wise and influential counselor during the war. So prominent and valuable were his

services in this direction that after the war was over, and by General Grant as President, he was complimented by the important and responsible appointment to the collectorship of internal revenue in the Eighth or Berks District of Pennsylvania, in which office he served with marked ability and the fidelity and integrity consistent with his high personal character until his death, which occurred October 19, 1872.

Collector Baird inherited from his ancestors the Presbyterian faith, and was through life a faithful and consistent member of the Calvinistic Church, having filled the positions of the eldership and superintendent of the Sabbath school of the First Church of that denomination in Reading for many years. He was of a tall and commanding presence, possessed of a fine and well-cultured mind, a Christian without bigotry, charitable without ostentation, a wise counselor, a genial companion, a good citizen and patriot and a true friend. His personal character was of the highest order and won for him the respect and esteem of the entire community in which he lived, while to his immediate family he was all that a husband and father could be. His wife still survives, as do a son and daughter —Robert and Mary—who reverence his memory and honor his name.



William M. Baird

Isaac High Keim, son of De Benneville Keim, was born in Reading; was graduated from Princeton College; was admitted to the bar at Reading, and soon after his admission removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he successfully practiced his profession and attained great prominence, and in which city he died a few years ago.

Franklin B. Miller, son of Hon. John Miller, a State Senator from this district, was born in Reading November 12, 1831. After he acquired a preparatory education he took up the study of law and was admitted to practice December 14, 1844. In 1851 he was elected alderman of the North Ward of Reading and twice re-elected, and held that office until his death, December 13, 1865. He was an intelligent and capable magistrate.

Jacob S. Livingood was born at Womelsdorf, and is a son of the late Dr. John B. Livingood, for many years a prominent physician of that town. He is a descendant of one of the first emigrants who located in the Tulpehocken settlement. His preliminary education was acquired at Womelsdorf Union Academy and at Franklin College, Lancaster, Pa. He then entered the office of Charles Davis, Esq., for a time and was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1845. Returning to Berks County, he was admitted a member of the bar January 7, 1845, and soon thereafter began the practice of the law in co-partnership with Robert M. Barr, Esq., who afterwards became State reporter. Mr. Livingood has continued uninterruptedly in the pursuit of his profession at Reading since his admission, and is now one of the oldest active practitioners of the Berks County bar.

William B. Schoener was born February 29, 1813, in Reading; attended the schools of his native town, under the instruction of Major Madara. He read law in the office of Jeremiah Hagenman, now president judge of the courts of Berks County, and was admitted to the bar August 15, 1846. He continued to practice his profession until his death, July 4, 1882.

J. De Puy Davis, son of Charles Davis, Esq., was born in Allentown in 1826. After a careful preparatory education, he read law in the office of his father; then attended lectures at the Hoffman Law Institute, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar January 4, 1847. Shortly after his admission he went to Mexico as a private in the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and returned at the conclusion of the Mexican War as second lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry of the regular army. During the Civil War he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. When the commander of this regiment, Colonel Charles Knoderer, was killed, he was promoted to the position of colonel. After the close of the war Colonel Davis returned to Reading, and in 1867 was chosen to represent Berks County in the State Senate, and occupied that office until 1873. In 1874 he went to Marshall, Texas, and was for six years solicitor of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He now resides in Reading.

James May Jones was born in Berks County; early in life he came to Reading and was engaged with Levi Hiester in the manufacture of hoes; read law and was admitted to the bar January 5, 1847. He practiced for a short time and then went to California during the "gold fever." He died in that State after being there about six months.

Samuel L. Young was born in Rockland township, Berks County, September 24, 1822, and is a son of the late associate judge, Daniel Young. He attended the Bolmar Academy, in West Chester, where he received a preparatory education, and then began the study of law under the direction of William Strong, Esq., subsequently judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and soon became a prominent attorney. In 1855 he was appointed commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, and still continues to fill that office. During the Civil War he was appointed chief of staff to Major-General William H. Keim, and remained with him in active service until the command was relieved. When General Lee invaded Pennsylvania the first time, Major Young raised an independent cavalry company for the State service, and retained the command of it until after the battle of Antietam, when the company returned home. In 1863 he entered the military service as chief of a reconnoitering party of cavalry, and continued in it for several months. Upon his return to Reading he resumed his legal practice. Mr. Young possesses a fine library; is an excellent French and German scholar and a gentlemen of fine legal attainments.

A. Lucius Hennershotz was born in Alsace township, now Muhlenberg; came to Reading when young; entered upon the study of the law and was admitted November 11, 1847. He engaged in the practice of his profession for about ten years, and in the meantime was several years clerk of the Select Council. He then moved to Philadelphia and became a broker and conveyancer, and now resides in that city.

J. Bright Smith was born at Reading in 1827; educated in the schools of his native town and at the University of Georgetown, D. C.; studied law in the office of his uncle, Henry W. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 5, 1848; practiced at Reading for a few years and then moved

to Freeport, Ill., where he continued in his profession until his removal to Denver. He there was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court, under the territorial government of Colorado, and afterward practiced his profession in Denver for a number of years. He is now a resident of Reading.

William F. Filbert, was a son of Peter Filbert, Esq., with whom he read law, and was admitted August 9, 1848. After practicing his profession for about ten years he died, unmarried.

A. Jordan Swartz was born in 1825. He was admitted to the bar of Berks County September 12, 1848. After practicing law nine years, he was elected mayor of Reading by the Democratic party and held the office for one term. In 1859 he received the appointment of a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington and shortly thereafter was promoted to the position of Second Auditor of the Treasury, which position he held until his death, in July, 1865.

Joel B. Wanner was born in Maxatawny township, Berks County, March 5, 1821. He worked on his father's farm and taught school until twenty-one years of age, after which he entered Marshall College and was graduated from that institution in 1846; read law under the direction of Hon. William Strong and was admitted to practice in Berks County in 1849. He was elected mayor of Reading in 1856, and in 1858 was the Democratic candidate for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. Glancy Jones. In 1861 he was again elected mayor, and in 1862, while holding that position, he entered the army as major of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the same year he was again a candidate for Congress. He had an extensive legal practice; was at one time largely interested in real estate matters. He was an estimable gentleman, congenial companion and a warm friend to all who knew him. In 1851 he married Miss Anna L. Zieber, daughter of Philip Zieber, Esq., of this city. His wife and four children survive him.

Jacob M. Sallade, a native of Reading, read law with his brother, Andrew M. Sallade, Esq., and was admitted April 6, 1849. He practiced his profession and was for many years a notary public. He died while yet a young man.

Charles B. Weaver was born in Berks County, near Weavertown. He became a member of the bar November 9, 1850, practiced law for a few years and then engaged with his father, near his home, in the iron business, and died while thus employed.

William Edmund Banks, son of Judge Banks, read law with his father, practiced here for a time and then moved to Mercer County, Pa., where he continued in his profession until his death.

Albert G. Green, son of John Green, a merchant of Reading, was born in 1828. He obtained a preparatory education in the schools of his native city and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1849. He studied law in the office of Hon. David F. Gordon, and was admitted to the bar November 11, 1851, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in practice at Reading. He served as city auditor during the years 1856–57, and as city solicitor for one term, from 1857 to 1859. For a period of eight years he was a member of the Board of School Controllers, officiating as president of that body for two years.

Edmond L. Smith was born October 23, 1829, and is a son of the late George Smith and grandson of Hon. Frederick Smith, judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He obtained his elementary education at the Reading Academy and afterward entered the University of Georgetown, D. C, where he was graduated at the age of nineteen, taking the second honor of his class. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Henry W. Smith, and Edward P. Pearson, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar in November 11, 1851. In 1858 he was a member of the Legislature from Berks County. When the Civil War opened he joined the army with Ringgold's Battery as a private. Owing to the large number of men desiring to enlist in this company, another company was formed and Mr. Smith was chosen its captain, but was transferred to the regular army by a captain's commission dated May 14, 1861, and, excepting a year of captivity, was in the military service to the end of the war. In the East he served under General McClellan in the battles of the Peninsula, South Mountain and Antietam, and under General Burnside at Fredericksburg. In these engagements he commanded a battalion of

his regiment. In the following spring he was ordered with his regiment to join General Rosecrans in the West, and was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. During the second day of this battle, the command of the regiment devolved upon him, and whilst leading it to repel the enemy's assault, his horse was shot from under him. He received a major's brevet for bravery and meritorious conduct on this occasion. For nearly thirteen months he was in Libby and other Southern prisons. Whilst in Libby he was engaged with others for sixty days in the construction of a tunnel, through which, on a dark night in February, one hundred and ten prisoners passed into freedom, but only for a time; for within three weeks one-half of the fugitives, of which he was one, were recaptured and for two weeks placed in a dungeon, on an allowance of bread and water. Subsequently, in May, whilst *en route* to Andersonville, he jumped from the car with three of his companions, at night, and remained out upwards of six weeks, lurking in the swamps of Georgia and subsisting upon berries and raw rice. He was recaptured with his comrades on an island in the Savannah River, where they had taken refuge from a close pursuit made with dogs. This was followed by another dungeon sojourn on meagre diet in the Charleston jail. It was whilst confined here that he was visited by Major Edmund Deslonde, of the Confederate army an old school-mate and fellow-graduate, through whose good offices he was finally paroled and subsequently exchanged in October, 1864.

In 1867 he resigned his commission in the army, and associated himself with his brother, Hon. J. Bright Smith, in the practice of the law at Denver, Col., where he now resides. During his residence in Denver he has several times represented the strong Republican county of Arapahoe in the Legislature, though himself a Democrat.

On his brother's retirement from the practice he united with Judge Wells, formerly of the Colorado Supreme Court, and Hon. Thomas Mason, in the well-known legal firm of Wells, Smith & Mason, with which he is now connected.

Charles K. Robeson was born in Berks County; admitted to the Reading bar April 8, 1852, and soon became prominent as a lawyer before a jury, in which practice he had few equals.

Charles Oscar Wagner was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1824. He came to Reading when a young man and was dependent upon his own energies for support. He first engaged in teaching the German language for several years, and, after the necessary preparations, was admitted to the bar on November 5, 1852. During the Confederate invasion, in 1863, he enlisted as an officer in the Ringgold Artillery, and, while in the service, contracted typhoid fever, from the effect of which he died September 6, 1863, aged thirty-nine years.

Michael P. Boyer was born September 13, 1831, at Gibraltar Forge; acquired a preparatory education in Bernville; came to Reading in 1849 and served as an assistant in the prothonotary's office for three years. He pursued the study of the law under the direction of H. W. Smith and J. Pringle, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar August 8, 1853; was a member of the Legislature in 1860. He died August 29, 1867, at the early age of thirty-five years.

Wharton Morris, son of Thomas Morris, Esq., is a native of Reading. After acquiring a preliminary education, he pursued the study of the law under the instruction of William B. Heiskill, Esq., of Philadelphia, and in the office of his father. Having completed the required course, he was admitted to the bar November 15, 1854, and has since practiced in Reading. During the years 1860–61–62 he was solicitor for the directors of the poor of Berks County, and afterwards served as District Attorney from 1865 to 1868

F. Leaf Smith, son of the late Henry W. Smith and grandson of Judge Frederick Smith, was born in Reading, attended the schools of his native place, and was graduated from Georgetown College, D. C., in 1854, taking all the leading honors of his class. He read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar November 10, 1855. He has lately retired from practice, devoting his time to his private affairs.

Amos B. Wanner was born in 1831 in Maxatawny township, Berks County. His preliminary education was acquired in a private academy near his native place, and at Port Royal Seminary, in Philadelphia. He then pursued the study of the law, under the instruction of his brother, J. B.

Wanner, Esq., and Hon. J. Glancy Jones, and was admitted to the bar January 12, 1857. He has since practiced at Reading. Mr. Wanner represented Berks County in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met at St. Louis in 1876.

David P. Green, son of John and Catharine Green, and brother of Albert G. Green, Esq., was born in Reading December 22, 1831. He acquired a preliminary education in the schools of his native place and was graduated from Yale College in 1852. He read law under the direction of John S. Richards, Esq.; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Pottsville. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the Union army. In 1867 a separate Criminal Court was established in Schuylkill County, of which Governor Geary appointed him judge. The same year he was elected for a term of ten years, during which time the court, originated for a special purpose, was abolished, and he became additional law judge for the balance of the term.

B. Frank Boyer was born September 13, 1835, at Bernville, Berks County. In 1848 he came, with his parents, to Reading, and attended the public schools until 1853, when the family removed to Jefferson County, Pa. In 1856 he returned to Reading and became a clerk in the prothonotary's office, and, in the mean time, read law and was admitted to the bar March 15, 1857, and practiced his profession until his death, November 28, 1873.

James B. Bechtel is a native of Northumberland County, Pa., and was born May 10, 1832. At the age of fifteen years he removed to Kutztown, and was apprenticed there to learn the trade of a saddler. In the meantime he attended night-school, afterwards taught school for a few terms, and then, attended Franklin and Marshall College. In 1855 he was chosen principal of Lee Seminary, on South Fifth Street, Reading, and, while occupying that position, read law under the instruction of Samuel L. Young, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 14, 1857. He served as district attorney of Berks County from 1859 to 1862.

Charles Philip Muhlenberg was born at Lancaster, Pa., November 24, 1838, and was the fifth son of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg. He was instructed for some years at home and then obtained a common-school education in his native city. In 1853 entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and was graduated from that institution in 1856; began the study of law with Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., of Lancaster, but concluded his legal studies in the office of Hon. J. Pringle Jones, and was admitted to the Berks County bar in 1859. He practiced his profession in Reading April, until the opening of the Civil War, when, in 1861, he became a member of the Ringgold Light Artillery. The following month he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery Regiment. He served as an officer of artillery during the whole of the war. He received the brevet of captain for services in the Peninsula campaign; he received the brevet of major for gallant conduct at the battle of Antietam; he was in the campaign of the Wilderness and of Petersburg under General Grant, and resigned from the army at the close of 1867 to resume the practice of his profession in Reading. He died January, 1872, at the early age of thirty-four years.

William H. Livingood, a son of Dr. John Livingood, was born at Womelsdorf April 5, 1837. He was educated at the Union Academy, in Womelsdorf, and at the Phillips Academy, in Andover, Mass., was graduated from the former in 1851 and from the latter in 1855. Before entering the Phillips Academy he taught school for several years in Heidelberg township. Afterward he attended law lectures at Harvard College and was admitted to practice law at Lowell, Middlesex County, Mass., on motion of General B. F. Butler. Upon r turning home he was admitted to the Berks County bar January 19, 1860. He has practiced his profession since at Reading, excepting an interval of six years, from 1873 to 1879, when he resided at Philadelphia, and where he was admitted for that purpose. In 1874 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., on motion of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. In September, 1862, Mr. Livingood was a private in the Independent Cavalry Company from Berks County, commanded by Major S. L. Young.

J. George Seltzer was born at Womelsdorf;

attended the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar at Boston, and returning to Berks County, he became a member of the Reading bar February 5, 1861. After practicing here about twenty years he removed to Boston, where he continues in his profession.

ABNER K. STAUFFER was born October 11, 1836, at Boyertown, Berks County; acquired a preliminary education at Mount Pleasant Seminary, in his native town, which institution his father, Judge Stauffer, instituted in 1850. He was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in the class of 1858; removed to Reading in 1860; read law in the office of John S. Richards, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 15, 1861; was a member of City Council from 1869 to 1871, from 1873 to 1877, and from 1881 to 1884; and was president of Common Council for the year 1873.

EDWARD H. SHEARER was born in Berks County January 10, 1836. He obtained a good common-school and academical education; read law in the office of Charles Davis, Esq., and was admitted to the Berks County bar August 15 1861; was district attorney of the courts of Berks County from 1868 to 1871, and was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1880 to 1884.

JOHN RALSTON was born in 1834, in Lancaster County, Pa.; acquired his education in the schools of his native place, in Hunsicker Academy, at Trappe, Pa., and at Strasburg Academy, at Strasburg, Pa.; read law in the office of Amos B. Wanner, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 14, 1862.

WILLIAM P. BARD, son of Adam Bard, a retired hardware merchant, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster County, March 20, 1839, and removed, with his father, to Reading in 1854. He entered the Reading High School and was graduated in 1858. After spending two years at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., he entered the office of Hon. John Banks, studied law and was admitted to the bar February 9, 1863, since which time he has been engaged in active practice at Reading.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, son of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Reading, Pa., was born September 13, 1837. He was educated as a civil engineer in the Rensellaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., and served in the engineer corps in the location and construction of the East Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1869 he accompanied his father, who had been appointed United States minister to Austria, and served as *attaché* to the legation in 1861. Having returned to America, he studied law under his father's instruction and was admitted to the Reading bar in April, 1863. In the same year he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since actively practiced his profession. He was solicitor to the Park commissioners during the laying out of Fairmount Park, from 1869 to 1874; was the candidate of the Democratic party for city solicitor of Philadelphia in 1874; counsel for the Department of Protection, Centennial Exposition of 1876; and is at present (1886) special deputy-collector of the port of Philadelphia. He was prominent as counsel in many of the notable contested election cases in the Philadelphia courts during the past ten years. He is the author of a number of works of history and fiction, among them the "History of the Campaign for the Conquest of Canada in 1776," in which several companies from Berks County figured conspicuously, under the command of his great grandfather, Colonel Jonathan Jones.

RICHMOND LEGH JONES was born February 17, 1840, in the fifth generation of his family, in Berks County. He was prepared to enter Yale College in 1858, but the disturbance between the United States and Paraguay having culminated in that year, he accepted the invitation of Captain Ridgely to accompany the United States naval expedition against Lopez, as captain's clerk of the gunboat "Atalanta," visiting the West Indies, Central America and Brazil, and ascending the Parana River one thousand miles into the interior of South America. Upon the organization of the sailors of the fleet into a military force for operations on land, he was appointed second lieutenant of one of the companies formed of the crew of the "Atalanta."

Peace having been concluded with Paraguay, the expedition returned the following year, and he then joined his father, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, United States minister to Austria, at Vienna, and soon thereafter entered the University of Hiedelberg, Germany, where he was graduated in 1861. Returning to America, he studied law under the instruction of his father, and was admitted to the

Reading bar April 23, 1863. In 1862 he joined Captain Hunter's company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was of the force that held Hagerstown during the battle of Antietam. In 1863 he was captain of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature from Berks County, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. In 1868 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, although his party was in the minority, he was given, in a triangular contest, the highest number of votes for forty-five ballots. Mr. Jones, retiring from politics, resumed and continues the practice of his profession at the Reading bar.

Daniel E. Shroeder, son of John S. Shroeder, Esq., sheriff of Berks County from 1847 to 1850, was born at Reading, attended the public schools and was graduated from the Reading High School in 1859; read law in the office of J. Hagenman (now president judge) and was admitted to the bar April 23, 1863, since which time he has been in active practice at Reading.

Charles Leopold, son of Augustus Leopold, a prominent farmer, was born in Union township; studied law in the office of Hon. John Banks, and was admitted to the bar April 23, 1863. He enlisted in the Civil War, and, while in the army contracted a disease from which he died at Reading.

J. Warren Tryon, son of Dr. John Tryon, was born at Rehrersburg, Berks County; entered upon the study of law in the office of John S. Richards, Esq.; attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1863. He took an active interest in county politics and served, for a time, as chairman of the Republican County Committee; he filled the office of solicitor for the county commissioner for the year 1875, having been the first and only Republican who occupied that position.

J. Howard Jacobs, son of Samuel Jacobs, a prominent farmer and a descendant of one of the earliest families of the Conestoga Valley, was born in Caernarvon township, Berks County; was educated in the schools of his native township and at the Millersville State Normal School, of which he was one of the first pupils. He then removed to Reading, studied law under the direction of Hon. John Banks, and was admitted to the bar November 14, 1863. He served as city solicitor for the years 1873–74, and took a prominent part in the educational affairs of the city, having represented the Seventh Ward in the Board of School Controllers for many years. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Keystone State Normal School. He has been prominently identified with the Republican party for upwards of twenty years, in 1880 was its nominee for Congress, and in 1882 was favorably mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jacobs purchased a tract of land at Morgantown, laid it out as a cemetery and erected in the centre of it a fine large monument.

Israel C. Becker was born in Alsace township, February 22, 1842; attended the West Chester Military Academy, and was graduated from Dickinson College in 1859, and from the Albany Law University in 1861; joined the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on May 7, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, in the Third Pennsylvania Reserves; was mustered out of service with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general in 1864; commenced to practice law in Reading after his return from the war.

Horace A. Yundt, a son of Henry Yundt, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster County, June 5, 1839; obtained a preparatory education in the public schools and then entered Franklin and Marshall College from which institution he was graduated in 1859. He engaged in teaching at the Mount Joy Academy and Paradise Academy, in Lancaster County, for two years, when he enlisted in the army and commanded Company B, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers of nine months' men; at the termination of this time he read law in the office of Hon. John Banks and was admitted to the bar at Reading August 9, 1864, since which time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession. In 1879 he was the nominee for judge on the Republican ticket.

Charles H. Schaeffer was born at Columbus, Ohio, on August 4, 1840. He was the son of the late Rev. C. F. Schaeffer, D.D., president of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Philadelphia,

and was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1860, when he came to Reading and for two years conducted a classical academy, and during the two following years was principal of one of the city grammar schools.

He served in the Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; he read law with Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, and was admitted to the Berks County bar on August 9, 1864. Since his admission he has resided in Reading in continuous practice. He has always been identified with the Democratic party; has been a representative in National, State and County Conventions, but has never been a candidate for public office, with the exception of having served as a member of City Councils and the Board of Health.

Franklin B. Laucks, son of Benjamin Laucks, was born in Oley township, and there attended the public schools; read law in the office of B. Frank Boyer, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted August 13, 1864; practiced at Reading with success until the time of his death.

William M. Goodman was born December 10, 1836, in Cumru township, Berks County; was educated in the public schools and the Philomathean Institute at Birdsboro'; taught school for five years in the county and came to Reading in 1862. He read law in the offices of Jacob S. and William H. Livingood, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar August 13, 1864. In 1866 he was elected city auditor for the term of three years, and in 1877 was elected district attorney.

Edwin Shalter, a son of Jonas Shalter, was born near Tuckerton, Berks County; graduated from Franklin and Marshall College; read law under the direction of Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 13, 1864; practiced his profession at Reading with success until his death, a few years since.

Louis Richards, son of John Richards (a native of Amity township, Berks County, of Welsh descent, who became a prominent iron manufacturer), was born at Gloucester Furnace, in Atlantic County, N. J., on May 6, 1842. He received an academical education, and then removing to Reading, began the study of law in the office of John S. Richards, Esq. (a cousin). He was admitted to the bar January 16, 1865. In 1869 he engaged in the newspaper business as a member of the firm of J. Knabb & Co., publishers of the *Daily Times* and weekly *Journal*. He continued practically engaged in journalism for three years and then resumed the practice of law.

Mr. Richards has taken an active interest in the municipal affairs of Reading for a number of years. He represented the First Ward of Reading in Common Council from 1875 to 1878, and whilst serving in this position compiled the laws and ordinances relating to Reading, which were published in the form of a "City Digest" in 1876 by Councils, and ten years afterward he supervised the publication of a revised edition. In 1876–77 he served as secretary of the Municipal Commission of Pennsylvania, which was specially appointed by Governor Hartranft for the purpose of preparing a plan for the better government of cities in the State. In 1884 he received the nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket.

Irenaeus Shalter, son of Benjamin Shalter, was born in Alsace township; educated in the township schools, and then entered Franklin and Marshall College, from which he was graduated in 1863; studied law in the office of Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., and was admitted to the bar January 16, 1865.

J. Ross Miller was born at Reading, December 5, 1841; educated in the local schools; enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded at the battle of Antietam and discharged from the service while in the Reading Hospital. He then studied law in the office of William M. Baird, Esq., and was admitted August 7, 1865.

J. Dallas Schoener was born and educated at Reading; read law with his uncle, William B. Schoener, Esq., and was admitted to the Reading bar August 7, 1865.

Harrison Maltzberger, son of John Maltzberger, was born at Reading; graduated from the Reading High School in the year 1856; studied law under Hon. J. Glancy Jones and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1865. Mr. Maltzberger took an active interest in educational affairs, having represented the Fourth Ward in the Board of School Controllers for a number of years and acted as chairman on the finance committee. He has been the register in bankruptcy for the

Berks District for about twenty years. He was the Republican nominee for Congress some years ago.

Peter D. Wanner, son of William Wanner, a farmer, was born in Maxatawny township, and educated in local schools, Union Seminary (Union County, Pa.), and Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1865. Before graduating he took up the study of law under Isaac E. Hiester, Esq., at Lancaster, where he was admitted to the bar in September 1865. Upon returning home he located at Reading and was admitted to practice November 4, 1865. In 1871 Mr. Wanner was elected district attorney; he served one term of three years, till 1874, and officiated as solicitor to the county commissioners for the years 1877 and 1878. He acted as chairman of the City Executive Committee of Democratic party in Reading for a number of years. In 1878 he ran for Congress against Hon. Hiester Clymer, having made numerous addresses in every section of the county by appointment previous to the delegate election, and the choice of delegates was closely contested. Though not elected, he awakened great interest in the campaign. In 1879 he became interested in the manufacturing business, and connected himself with the Mellett Brothers, founders. He is now serving as secretary and treasurer of the Mellett Foundry and Machine Company (Limited) and also of the Reading Foundry Company (Limited), large enterprises mentioned in the chapter on Industries. Mr. Wanner has taken an active interest in the Reading Board of Trade since its organization.

Llewellyn Wanner, son of J. Daniel Wanner, ex-register of Berks County, was born in Kutztown and graduated from Franklin and Marshall College; read law with his uncle, Amos B. Wanner, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar August, 1866; after practicing law for a number of years, he removed to the State of Illinois, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was president of the Common Council of Reading from 1871 to 1873.

William M. Rightmyer was born October 10, 1842, at Springs Forge, Berks County, attended common schools and was prepared for college under the instruction of Rev. J. S. Ermentrout. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, with the class of 1865; read law in the office of William M. Baird, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1867. He was a school director of Reading from 1868 to 1877 and secretary of the board for four years. He was city solicitor from 1874 to 1875, and attorney for directors of the poor of Berks County for five years

George M. Ermentrout, son of Henry Ermentrout, was born at Reading October 13, 1840; attended the public and private schools of his native place and a seminary for boys at Norristown, Pa.; read law in the office of Hon. Daniel Ermentrout; was admitted to the bar November 27, 1867, and has since practiced at Reading; served as school controller, and was elected alderman of the Sixth Ward of Reading in 1877, and re-elected in 1882.

George F. Baer was born in Somerset County, Pa., September 26, 1842. His father, Solomon Baer, was born in Northampton County (near what is now known as Unionville, in Lehigh County) in 1794, and moved, with his parents, to Maryland, near Cumberland, when six years old; and he settled in Somerset County in 1816, where he continued to reside till his death, in 1882. He was aged eighty-eight years and left to survive him four daughters and three sons, the latter being William J. (president judge of the Somerset and Bedford District), Herman L. (a practicing attorney at Somerset) and George F., the subject of this sketch; a fourth son, Harry G. (who was enlisted in the Civil War as an officer in Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Jacob M. Campbell), having died in 1874.

John Jacob Baer, the father of Solomon Baer, was born in Northampton County in 1761, on the homestead, and removed to Maryland in 1800, where he carried on farming and died in 1823, aged sixty-two years; and Christophel Baer, the grandfather, emigrated from the Palatinate in 1747, and, upon arriving in Philadelphia on August 1st of that year, proceeded to Northampton County, purchased farming land and carried on farming.

When George F. Baer was six years old his parents removed to the town of Somerset, and he there attended the schools of the town and the Somerset Institute (of which Professor Charles L.

Loose was the principal) till 1855, when he entered the printing-office of the *Somerset Democrat* (then published by Chauncey F. Mitchell), and worked at the printing trade until April, 1858. He then attended the Somerset Academy for one year. In the spring of 1859 he became the chief clerk and book-keeper of the Ashtola Mills, a large manufacturing establishment ten miles from Johnstown. He occupied this position till the summer of 1860, when he entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College. Whilst pursuing his course of study in that institution the Civil War broke out, and in the spring of 1861 he and his brother Harry purchased the *Somerset Democrat* and began its publication. After conducting it successfully till the following September his brother Harry enlisted in the volunteer service, leaving him in sole charge of the newspaper. He was employed at the case during the day, and at night edited the paper. At times he was so busily engaged at printing that he was obliged to compose and set up his editorials while standing before the case. During this time he kept up a private course of studies, with the view of eventually returning to college. He continued to edit the *Democrat* until August, 1862, when he raised a company of volunteers, which was mustered into the service as Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was duly commissioned captain. At that time he was not twenty years old. He served as captain for nine months, the period of enlistment, acting part of the time by detail as adjutant-general of the Second Brigade, in General Humphrey's division. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at the second battle of Bull Run, and was with that army at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Its most distinguished service was in forming the advance line of the army in the famous charge on the Fredericksburg Heights, December 13, 1862. He was mustered out of service with his company on May 26, 1863.

Upon returning home Mr. Baer selected the law as his profession, and after pursuing a regular course of legal studies in the office of his brothers —who were practicing attorneys at the Somerset bar—he was admitted to practice at April term, 1864. He practiced his profession at Somerset till April, 1868, when he removed to Reading, having been admitted to the Berks County bar a short time before (January 22, 1868), whilst on a visit to Reading.

During his practice of four years under his brothers at Somerset, he became thoroughly acquainted with the practice of the law in all its branches, especially in that department which related to pleading and the trial of cases.

A few years after his arrival at Reading his general practice began to increase rapidly and he soon won a place in the foremost rank of the attorneys at the bar, becoming more and more successful with each passing year. During the past fifteen years he has been prominently identified with all the important litigation before the several courts of Berks County, and also before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, upon cases removed from this and other districts. Shortly before the death of John S. Richards, Esq., in 1872, he became the resident solicitor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and he has since occupied that position. His arrival in this county marks the beginning of a new generation of young attorneys at this bar, who have distinguished themselves by devotion to their profession and have won that success in it which well directed energy merits. In 1876 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D. C.

Since his residence here Mr. Baer has been interested in the general development of the community, through improvements of various kinds. He is connected with different enterprises of an industrial nature. At the present time he is president of the Temple Iron Company, chairman of the Bushong Paper Company (Limited) and a director in the following organizations: Reading Fire Insurance Company, Reading Iron-Works, Clymer Iron Company, Keystone Coal Company, Boyertown Mining Company, Penn National Bank and the Reading Hospital. Mr. Baer is also a trustee of the Franklin and Marshall College and of Palatinate College. The former institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Theodore H. Garrigues was born at Reading December 28, 1845; acquired his education in his native city, and, at the age of seventeen, went to Philadelphia, where he remained three years in



Geo. F. Baer

a hardware-store. In 1865 he became a student-at-law in the office of John S. Richards, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 10, 1868. Owing to the defective eyesight of his preceptor, soon after admission to practice, he assumed almost the entire management of Mr. Richards' extensive business, and executed it with ability and dispatch. In the mean time he was an ardent student of his profession and overtasked his mental powers, causing sickness and premature death at the age of about thirty years.

Benjamin B. Laucks was born in Oley township; educated in the schools of the vicinity of his birth; read law in the office of his father, Franklin B. Laucks, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted to the bar January '11, 1869. After practicing for a while at Reading, removed to Pottsville, and died there.

H. Willis Bland was born August 20, 1846, at Blandon, Berks County; acquired a preliminary education in school at Birdsboro'. On September 4, 1861, he joined Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in all the engagements in which the regiment participated until expiration of term of service, in September, 1864. In Febuary, 1867, he removed to Reading and read law in the office of J. Howard Jacobs, Esq, and was admitted to the bar April 12, 1869.

Henry C. G. Reber was born in Penn township, Berks County, December 18, 1846; was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, from which he was graduated in 1866. Immediately thereafter he entered the law office of Jeremiah Hagenman, Esq., at Reading, now president judge of Berks County, and after pursuing his legal studies for three years, was admitted to the bar April 12, 1869. He has practiced his profession at Reading since He filled the office of district attorney for one term of three years, from 1875 to 1877.

Cyrus G. Derr was born July 18, 1848, at Lebanon, Pa. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town; read law in the office of his father, William M. Derr, Esq.; attended the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania; was admitted a member of the Lebanon County bar in 1869, and in 1872 located in Reading, where he has since practiced his profession.

Morton L Montgomery, the author of this history, was born at Reading November 10, 1846. His father, John Leonard Montgomery, came from Northumberland County, Pa., to Reading in 1835, and in 1842 was married to Catharine Rush, who was born at Reading in 1810. Her father, Philip Rush, a fife-major in the War of 1812–15, and a weaver by occupation, was also born at Reading, in 1783; and her grandfather, Stephen Rush, moved from Hereford township, in this county, to Reading shortly after the town was laid out.

Mr. Montgomery was educated in the common schools of his native place till 1863, having spent the last three years in the Reading High School; and, being inclined to mathematics and draughting, he then entered the office of Mr. Daniel Zacharias, county surveyor of Berks County, and city engineer of Reading, for the purpose of learning practical surveying and civil engineering. He continued in this office at Reading eight months, when he went to Pottsville, Schuylkill County, at the request of Mr. Zacharias, to enter a larger field for the prosecution of his studies, and he was there employed by Mr. Daniel Hoffman, a mining, civil and topographical engineer. After remaining with Mr. Hoffman the greater part of two years he returned to Reading, and entered the office of Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., as a student-at-law. He spent the required term of three years with Mr. Livingood, and, besides prosecuting his legal studies, he attended to an extensive practice, the labors of which consisted in the preparation of cases, arguments, proceedings in partition, conveyancing, etc. After traveling for a time in the fall of 1869 through the Middle and Eastern States, he entered the Law Department of Harvard University and remained there two terms. Upon returning to Reading he spent a year in the office of Samuel L. Young, Esq., in order to comply with the new rules of court which had been adopted during his absence and which required the last year of study to be passed in a lawyer's office. He was admitted to the bar on August 28, 1871, since which time he has been in active practice at Reading.

Shortly after his admission to the bar he became earnestly interested in the history of his native county, and, after he had collected much valuable material relating to the early settlements and for-

mation of the townships and the development of all the districts in the county, he determined to write and publish the "History of Berks County." In the course of his investigations he contributed a number of historical articles to the press, and in 1883 he published the "Political Hand-Book of Berks County, Pa." In 1884 he issued a prospectus, announcing his proposed publication of the "History of Reading;" but finding, in the course of his undertaking, that the practice of the law and the labors of an author and publisher could not be conducted together successfully, he entered into a contract with Messrs. Everts, Peck & Richards, publishers of histories etc., at Philadelphia, for the publication of the "History of Berks County" in one large octavo volume, to comprise all the history of the entire county, and thereby conclude his undertaking more speedily and satisfactorily. The labor of Mr. Montgomery in this behalf has been necessarily severe during the last ten years and has required the utmost persistence to accomplish his purpose. During this time he has carried on his investigations without any assistance, having visited different places, traveled throughout the county repeatedly and examined newspaper files, county records and libraries here and elsewhere.

In 1874, Mr. Montgomery was married to Florence Baugh Bush, a daughter of Dr. Andrew and Mary Baugh Bush, of East Coventry township, Chester County, Pa. They have a daughter, Florence Baugh Montgomery, who was born at Reading, 1876.

Garrett B. Stevens was born in Bucks County September, 1848. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools; taught school until the age of twenty-one years and then began the study of the law under the direction of John S. Richards, Esq., and having completed the requisite course, was admitted to the Berks County bar August 12, 1872.

Horace Roland was born September 26, 1848, in New Holland, Lancaster County, Pa.; attended the academy at Lititz, Lancaster County; also the Military School at Westchester, and Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata County. He graduated from the Lafayette College, in Easton, in 1879; read law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1872, and remained in his office for five years as his assistant.

Edgar M. Levan was born December 25, 1850, in Clarkson, Columbia County, Ohio; came to Reading with his father in 1859; graduated from Reading High School in 1865; he read law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He practiced in Reading until January 1st of the present year (1886), when he removed to Lancaster.

Frank R. Schell was born January 1, 1851, in Bedford County, Pa.; was educated at the Edgehill Academy, College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and Yale College, graduating from the last-named institution with the class of 1870; attended lectures at the Columbia Law School, read law in the office of John C. Bullitt, Esq., and was admitted to the bar September 16, 1872. Mr. Schell died on February 26, 1886.

James A. O'Reilly, son of Patrick O'Reilly, a prominent and successful railroad contractor, was born at Reading; educated in the public schools of his native city and Notre Dame University, Indiana; studied law in the office of John S. Richards Esq., and was admitted to the bar January 13, 1873. He represented the Fourth Ward in Common Council for the years 1885-86, and was elected president of that body.

Stephen M. Meredith is a native of Chester County, Pa., born February 11, 1851, at Pughtown. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, the Ivy Institute and Oakdale Seminary. He began the study of law at Reading under the direction of Jesse G. Hawley and H. Willis Bland, Esqs., and was admitted a member of the Berks County bar in August, 1873.

Daniel H. Wingerd, a native of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city August 18, 1847. He finished the collegiate course at Franklin and Marshall College with the class of 1869, and studied the three succeeding years at the Universities of Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, in the Law Departments of these institutions. Returning to America, he was admitted to the bar from the law-office of Kennedy & Stewart, of Chambersburg, Pa., and on September 29, 1873, was admitted a member of the Reading bar. In 1875 he was elected city solicitor, and re-elected in 1877. In 1886 he is the attorney for Reading School District.

Hiram Y. Kauffman is a native of Berks County, born in Oley township June 4, 1850. His preliminary education was obtained in the Oley Academy, Keystone State Normal School, Hudson River Institute, Claverack Academy, N. Y., and Amenia Seminary, N. Y. He entered Yale College and was graduated from that institution in 1872; taught school at Amenia one year and then entered the law office of Horace A. Yundt, Esq., at Reading, and was admitted to the bar November 9, 1874. He served as district attorney of Berks County during the years 1881, '82, '83.

John C. K. Heine, son of Gregory Heine, was born at Reading; attended the public schools of his native place; was graduated from the Reading High School with the class of 1870; read law with Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, and was admitted to the bar April 12, 1875.

Benjamin F. Dettra is a native of Montgomery County, born in Upper Providence township July 4, 1845; attended Washington Collegiate Seminary, in his native county; prepared for the profession of the law under the direction of A. G. Green, Esq., and was admitted to practice at Reading, April 5, 1875. In 1881 he was elected city solicitor for Reading, and served one full term of two years.

Benjamin Y. Shearer was born December 15, 1842, in Bern township, Berks County, Pa.; attended common schools of his township and the Reading Classical Academy for ten sessions in summer, and taught school in the winter; read law in the office of his uncle, Edward H. Shearer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 12, 1875.

Christian H. Ruhl was born in Cumberland County, Pa., August 7, 1853; was educated in the public schools of Carlisle, Pa., and at Dickinson College; read law in the office of C. E. Maclaughlin, Esq., at Carlisle, and was admitted to the Cumberland County bar August 24, 1874; removed to Reading and was admitted to the Berks County bar April 15, 1875; was city solicitor from March, 1879, to March, 1881.

John F. Smith was born December 12, 1849, in Richmond township, Berks County; came to Reading with his father in 1853; was educated in the public schools and Reading Classical Academy, and attended the Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Pa.; read law in the office of John S. Richards, after which he attended the Law Department of Columbia College, New York. He returned to Reading in 1873; entered the law-office of Cyrus G. Derr, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 9, 1875.

Jefferson Snyder was born November 6, 1848, in Exeter township, Berks County; attended the schools of his native county, entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and was graduated therefrom in 1872; pursued the study of law under the direction of George F. Baer, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted to the bar August 9, 1875.

Daniel B. Young, son of Major Samuel L. Young, was born December 25, 1852. He received a preparatory education at Weyer's West Chester Academy, at Pennsylvania College and spent two years in Harvard College. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted June 10, 1876. The next year he removed to Chicago, where he is now practicing.

Adam H. Schmehl was born May 15, 1852, in Reading; prepared for college in the schools of his native city and was graduated from Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, with the class of 1874; pursued his legal studies under the direction of Amos B. Wanner, Esq., and was admitted to the bar January 6, 1876.

Edwin B. Wiegand is a native of Lycoming County, Pa., born at Somerset, November 5, 1852; was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in the class of 1874; read law in the office of ex-Attorney-General Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, and was admitted to the Lancaster bar in November, 1875; moved to Reading in January, 1876, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Berks County the same year. He was examiner in the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., from August, 1881, to August, 1884, with the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States. Since 1884 he has been practicing at Reading.

Wesley D. Horning was born July 3, 1848, in Chilcoat's Hollow, in Huntingdon County, Pa., received his preparatory education

in the school of his native place, and attended a special course of study at Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County; read law with Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, and was admitted April, 1875, to the bar in Huntingdon; removed to Reading in April, 1876, and was admitted a member of the Berks County bar the same month.

Gustav A. Endlich was born January 29, 1856, in Alsace township, Berks County; from 1867 to 1872 he was in the schools of Germany, returned to his native country and entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1875; read law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1877; in 1882 he wrote and published a work on the law of "Building Associations in the United States," in 1884 a work on the "Affidavits of Defense in Pennsylvania," and in 1885 edited two volumes of the decisions of Warren J. Woodward, late president judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Simon P. O'Reilly was born in June, 1853, in the city of Reading. After his graduation from Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md., in the year 1875, he entered the office of A. G. Green, Esq., as a student-at-law, and was admitted to the bar January 14, 1877.

Henry A. Zieber was born March 27, 1848, at Reading; was educated in the Reading High School; read law in the office of Amos B Wanner, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in April, 1878. He was appointed a notary for the city of Reading in 1876 and served until 1885.

Isaac Hiester, son of William M. Hiester and grandson of Dr. Isaac Hiester, was born in Reading, January 8, 1856. He acquired his preparatory education in the public schools of Reading, completing the course of the High School in 1871 and soon afterward entered Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., from which institution he was graduated in the year 1876. He was admitted a member of the Reading bar in 1878, after having finished the required course of study in the office of George F. Baer, Esq.

J. H. Marx was born at Kutztown, Berks County, in 1846, and educated in his native town. He studied law in the office of H. H. Schwartz, Esq. (now judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks County), and was admitted to the bar August 13, 1878. He then opened a law-office at Kutztown, where he has since practiced his profession.

Jeremiah K. Grant was born October 24, 1847, in Pike township, Berks County; was educated in the common schools and the Keystone State Normal School; attended lectures at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania; read law in the office of William H. Livingood, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of that city in 1877; in 1878 came to Reading and commenced to practice; is at present (1886) solicitor for the Board of Prison Inspectors for Berks County.

Walter B. Craig was born June 5, 1855, in the city of Reading, completed the course of study in the Reading High School with the class of 1872 and afterward spent two years in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He began his legal studies under the direction of George F. Baer, Esq., and after completing the required course of reading, was admitted to the bar in November, 1878.

D. Nicholas Schaeffer was born September 10, 1853, in Maxatawny township, Berks County. He is a brother of N. C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., principal of the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and of Rev. William C. Schaeffer, President of the Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa. He obtained a preparatory education at the Keystone State Normal School, and was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in the class of 1876; studied law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar November 12, 1878.

M. Brayton McKnight was born at Reading in 1855; obtained a preliminary education in the public schools; completed the course in the Reading High School with the class of 1872; subsequently entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1876; read law in the office of Charles H. Shaeffer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

DANIEL G. GULDEN was born in Oley township; was a student-at-law under the instruction of Henry C. G. Reber, Esq., and was admitted to practice January 20, 1879; practiced in Reading for several years. In 1886 he was engaged at teaching in the eastern section of Berks County.

FRANK S. LIVINGOOD was born February 24, 1855; attended the schools of Reading until 1869, when he entered Phillips Andover Academy, at Andover, Mass., and afterwards completed the course at Harvard College, graduating with the class of 1876; read law under the direction of his father, Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1879.

JOHN W. APPLE read law in the office of Frank R. Schell, Esq.; was admitted to practice at Reading August 11, 1879, and immediately thereafter went to the State of Missouri.

HENRY D. GREEN was born at Reading May 3, 1857; in 1872 he completed the course of studies in the City High School and then entered Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1877; read law under the instruction of his father, Albert G. Green, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1879; was appointed notary public the same year and reappointed in 1882; was elected a member of House of Representatives at Harrisburg for the years 1883–84 and re-elected for the years 1885–86.

WILLIAM C. HEACOCK was a native of New York State, and for a number of years was a lieutenant in the United States navy. He came to Reading in 1878, and, after reading law, was admitted to practice August 12, 1880.

W. OSCAR MILLER was born August 28, 1857, in Maxatawny township, Berks County; was graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1875, and also from the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Luzerne County, in 1878. He pursued his legal studies in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from that institution in 1879; was admitted to the bar of that State, and immediately thereafter removed to Reading, entered the law-office of Harrison Maltzberger, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Berks County in April, 1880.

WILLIAM J. ROURKE was born in Reading September 11, 1859; attended the public schools and finished the course in the City High School in the year 1876, and afterwards entered Lafayette College. In 1877 he became a law-student of Peter D. Wanner, Esq., and was admitted to the bar November 22, 1880. On February 28, 1885, he was elected solicitor for the city of Reading.

ALBERT R. HEILIG was born September 16, 1859, at Strausstown, Pa., attended the Reading High School, read law in the office of Cyrus Derr, Esq., and was admitted to the bar November 22, 1880.

ALONZO E. REAM was born in New Holland, Lancaster County, Pa.; attended the public schools; read law in the office of H. Willis Bland and H. Y. Kauffman, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1880.

GEORGE F. HAGENMAN was born March 7, 1857, in Reading; was graduated from the Reading High School in the class of 1876, and then, to continue the study of classics, was a pupil of Prof. John P. Slocum, of this city; entered the office of Henry C. G. Reber, Esq., and was admitted to the bar January 22, 1881.

ISRAEL H. ROTHERMEL was born in Richmond township, Berks County, Pa., April 26, 1853; was educated in Reading Scientific Academy and Millersville State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa.; read law in the office of A. G. Green, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 20, 1881; was solicitor for directors of the poor for 1883, and is now (1886) district attorney for Berks County.

JOHN H. ROTHERMEL was born March 7, 1856, in Richmond township, Berks County; acquired his preparatory education in schools of his native place; attended Reading Scientific Academy and Keystone State Normal School; read law in the office of A. G. Green, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 20, 1881.

DANIEL F. WESTLEY was born in Robeson township, Berks County; was educated in public schools, the State Normal School, at Kutztown, and the Reading Scientific Academy; read law in the office of Frank R. Schell, Esq.,

and was admitted to the bar November 14, 1881. He taught school for twelve years in Berks County, and was for a time an assistant teacher in the Reading Scientific Academy. He died in 1883, in Reading, at the age of twenty-nine years.

CHARLES C. KEHR was born in Ontelaunee township, Berks County; attended schools of his native place; was graduated from the State Normal School, of Kutztown, with the class of 1877; taught in the public schools of Berks County for three years; read law in offices of Horace A. Yundt and William P. Bard, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar in 1881.

HENRY MALTZBERGER was born October 10, 1858, and is a native of Reading. He pursued the public-school course; was graduated from the Reading High School in 1874. He then entered Yale College, at New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1879. He then took up the study of law under the direction of his father, Harrison Maltzberger, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1881.

GEORGE F. GROSS, JR. was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1860; educated at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana; studied law under the direction of Daniel H. Wingerd, Esq., and was admitted to practice November 14, 1881.

HENRY O. SHRADER is a native of Reading, born January 4, 1859; attended the schools of his native city and completed the High School course in the year 1875; was proof-reader on the Reading *Eagle* for one year and then entered upon the study of the law in the office of Morton L. Montgomery, Esq., remaining two years, and one year with Israel C. Becker, Esq. He was admitted to the bar November 6, 1882.

I. COMLEY FETTER was born January 5, 1857, at Warminster, Bucks County; acquired a preliminary education in the academy at Hatboro'; graduated from the Millersville State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa.; read law under the direction of J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., and was admitted to the bar November, 1882.

JAMES B. BAKER was born in Berks County April 20, 1851. He attended the Keystone Normal School for a number of sessions, and was engaged in the profession of teaching for thirteen years in this county. In 1871 he began the study of law, and had as his preceptors Judge Sassaman, William M. Goodman and B. Y. Shearer, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1882.

ADAM B. RIESER was born October 22, 1854, in Bern township; entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, and was graduated from that institution in 1880; studied law under the direction of Henry C. G. Reber, Esq., and was admitted to the bar November 14, 1882.

ELWOOD H. DEYSHER was born January 9, 1857, in Reading; graduated from the High School of his native city; continued his studies in the State Normal School at Millersville; read law with J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., and was admitted to practice November 13, 1882.

PHILIP S. ZIEBER was born June 30, 1861, in Reading. He was graduated from the Reading High School in 1876, and from Lafayette College, at Easton, in 1881, and then became a student-at-law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq.; was admitted to the bar in November, 1884.

J. EDWARD MILLER was born June 6, 1860, at Hamburg, educated in the schools of his native town and at Keystone State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1879; read law in the office of J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted to the bar in November 1883, and then located at Hamburg, where he is practicing his profession.

CHARLES H. TYSON was born May 30, 1863, in Reading. He completed the course in the Reading High School with the class of 1880, and then studied law in the office of Frank R. Schell, Esq. He passed the required examination in the year 1883, but was not admitted to the bar until the following year, when he attained his majority.

HENRY P. KEISER was born in Womelsdorf in January, 1860. He acquired his education at the Union Academy, in his native town, and left that institution to pursue the study of law under the direction of J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1883.

FELIX P. KREMP was born in Reading Feb.

3, 1859. He was graduated from St. John's College, at Fordham, N. Y., with the class of 1879. After graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1883.

Frank K. Flood was born in Hollidaysbury, Blair County, Pa.; was graduated from the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown in the elementary course in 1875, and in the scientific course in 1877. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Hiram H. Swartz, the present judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks County, and was admitted to the bar Nov., 1884.

Howard P. Wanner was born in Reading August 13, 1862, was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, became a student-at-law in the office of his father, A. B. Wanner, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Nov. 9, 1885.

William Kerper Stevens is a native of Reading, born July 15, 1861; after acquiring a preparatory education he entered Yale College, and was graduated in the class of 1883. After completing the required course of legal studies in the office of Isaac Hiester, Esq., he was admitted to the bar in November, 1884.

William B. Bechtel, a native of Reading, was born March 18, 1862; received his educational training in public schools, completed the High School course in 1879, and entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster; read law under the instruction of Jeremiah K. Grant, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in Nov., 1884.

Berks County Law Library.—When the county was erected in 1752, the several courts of the county were organized and judges were qualified to carry them on successfully; and attorneys were admitted to practice the legal profession before them. After the establishment of independence a Constitution was adopted, and the courts were continued under the system then existing, except where expressly modified by legislation. In the course of litigation, various principles of law were established by the adjudications of the Supreme Court, and both judges and attorneys soon felt the necessity of having the adjudicated cases compiled and published. Alexander James Dallas, Esq., an attorney at Philadelphia, collected the decisions with the view of publishing them in book-form, and the judges at that place in 1790, "for the common good," approved and recommended the printing and publishing of his book, entitled "Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania before and since the Revolution." Mr. Dallas accordingly published the cases. The first volume was inscribed to the Hon. Thomas McKean, chief justice of Pennsylvania. He published four books, covering the adjudications for fifty years, from 1754 to 1805, and they were known as "Dallas' Reports." Subsequently other attorneys also compiled and published reports, namely,—Yeates, 4 volumes; Binney, 6; Sergeant & Rawle, 17; Rawle, 5; Penrose & Watts, 3; Watts, 10; Wharton, 6; Watts & Sergeant, 9.

During the publication of the last-named reports, in the year 1843, a number of prominent attorneys, including David F. Gordon, Jacob Hoffman, Henry W. Smith, William Strong, J. Pringle Jones, George G. Barclay and Robert M. Barr, met and formed a society for the purpose of organizing a "Berks County Law Library." A fund was raised by them among the members of the bar, who each subscribed five dollars, and with it they purchased the first State Reports and certain law-books. This collection of reports and books was placed in the small retiring-room of the judges, situated at the southern end of the bench in the court-house, and formed the *nucleus*, from which has been developed the present extensive law library.

The reports continued to be published in the same manner, without authority of law, from 1790 till 1845. Then an Act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint a State reporter, and commission him for the period of five years. The reporter commissioned was required to be "a person of known integrity, experience and learning in the law." This appointment to be made every five years.

The first person appointed was Robert M. Barr, Esq., a practicing attorney at Reading. He was appointed before July, 1845. He died previous to the expiration of his term of service, and his friend, Hon. J. Pringle Jones, finished the work which he had left incomplete, and, with the consent of Governor Johnson, published the materials collected for the use of his family.

Mr. Barr, as State reporter, published ten volumes, two a year, as required by the law, and Mr. Jones published two volumes, being the eleventh and twelfth volumes of State Reports. George W. Harris, of Harrisburg, was appointed, in 1849, as the second State reporter. He served his term until 1855, and published two volumes a year, and two additional volumes (under act of May 8, 1855), altogether twelve volumes, from the twelfth to twenty-fourth State Reports. Subsequent State reporters have been Casey, Wright, Smith, Norris and Outerbridge.

The law library of the Reading bar continued a feeble existence till 1859; then a determined effort was made by the attorneys to more thoroughly organize a society for this purpose and to increase the collection of books, and they decided to obtain a charter. Accordingly, a petition for the incorporation of the Berks County Law Library was presented to court on February 28, 1859, and the decree of incorporation was made on April 11th following, by Hon. J. Pringle Jones, then president judge, on motion of John S. Richards, Esq. The petition was signed by the following active members of the bar:

Henry W. Smith.	John Banks.
Charles K. Robeson.	Charles Davis.
Hiester Clymer.	John S. Richards.
William M. Baird.	A. L. Hennershotz.
Albert G. Green.	Samuel L. Young.
J. Hagenman.	A. Jordan Swartz.
George G. Barclay.	Jacob S. Livingood.
Joel B. Wanner.	F. Leaf Smith.
John A. Banks.	Jacob K. McKenty.
Amos B. Wanner.	C. Oscar Wagner.
Henry Van Reed.	Michael P. Boyer.
Jacob M. Sallade.	George J. Eckert.
Andrew M. Sallade.	James B. Bechtel.
David F. Gordon.	

The object of the association was "to establish and perpetuate a Law and Miscellaneous Library for the use of the Judges of the Courts, the members of the Bar and the Commissioners of the County."

Various plans were suggested for the purpose of raising funds with which to keep up the necessary supply of books; and, after considering them for some months, finally John S. Richards, Esq., conceived and expressed earnestly the idea of obtaining a portion of the fines which were imposed in the Quarter Sessions. At that time Mr. David L. Wenrich, an enterprising, progressive and liberal-minded farmer, residing in Lower Heidelberg township, was one of the county commissioners, and J. Hagenman, Esq. (now president judge), was the commissioners' solicitor. The latter introduced the matter to Mr. Wenrich's attention and explained the advantages which would result to the county in various ways, and Mr. Wenrich, appreciating the movement, then induced the county commissioners to agree to allow one-half of the fines to be appropriated to the law library for the period of five years. Subsequently, to legalize this appropriation, an act of Assembly was passed on March 24, 1860, authorizing one-half of the fines to be paid to the treasurer of the library for the period of five years, and providing that the books purchased "shall be for the use of the several courts, the commissioners of the county and the members of the association." This act was extended in 1866 for another period of five years, and in 1870 the provision in the act relating to a limit of time was repealed. From 1860 till the present time such fines have been received by the library and appropriated towards the purchase of law-books, and necessary miscellaneous books for reference; and under this system the library has become very valuable.

The collection of books comprises all the Pennsylvania State Reports, digests and prominent treatises on law topics, complete sets of reports of the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio, and also a full set of English reports. There are also promiscuous reports from other States, encyclopædias, etc. The number of books in April, 1886, was thirty-eight hundred and fifty.

In 1869 a fire-proof extension of two wings was constructed at the rear of the court-house, and then the library was removed from the small and inconvenient room where it had been located for twenty-five years into a fine, large and very pleasant room on the second floor in the upper wing. Opportunities for increase were afforded thereby, and from that time the books multiplied rapidly.

Legal Association.—In 1867 a "Legal Association of Berks County, Pa.," was formed

by the attorneys at Reading for the purpose of promoting and perpetuating "good feeling and respect among the members of the bar, to maintain an elevated sense of professional propriety and decorum, and in every proper way to protect the rights and interests of the profession." It has continued till date, though latterly not active, nothing of importance having transpired to require its action as a body. It has been instrumental in introducing many matters of general utility to the bench and bar.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF BERKS COUNTY.

EARLY MEDICAL HISTORY.—The representatives of no other of the learned professions are brought into more intimate relations with all mankind than those who practice the healing art. There is a sacredness in the trust confided in them, and such has been the case since the dawn of medical science. The Jews are the first people on record who practiced this art, which they probably learned from the Egyptians. The Greeks worshipped Æsculapius as the god of medicine, and they first reduced the art of healing to a regular system. The most ancient writer on medical subjects, whose works are preserved, was Hippocrates, and he is therefore considered the father of physic. The most celebrated physicians who succeeded him were Asclepiades, Celsus and Galen. These men were almost worshipped by the ancients. The arts and sciences were nearly eclipsed after the downfall of the Roman Empire, in 476 A.D., by the barbarous manners of the Europeans, and all that was left of medicine was translocated to the peaceful regions of Arabia. Before the Crusades, several Hebrew, Latin and Arabian professors of physic settled at Salerno, in Italy, where Charles the Great, in 802, founded a college for their reception and for the education of students of medicine. Institutions of a similar character were soon afterward originated in Central Europe, and upon the developments of the great nations of Germany, France and England, those countries became the centres for the advancement of medical science. It is true that in all ages, and even to-day in Berks County, empirics and charlatans, the excrescences of the medical profession, existed and do exist. Unfortunately, witchcraft, charms, amulets, astrology, necromancy, alchemy and magic have been allied with medical practice and medical history, and even yet have devotees. Though the progress of *Materia Medica* is now less impeded by superstition than at any former time in the world's history, yet still much remains to be achieved before our pharmacopœias will be found to exhibit the certain processes or specifics of ascertained value, by the adoption of those substances only whose effects upon the tissues of the human body are thoroughly understood.

Medical science has wonderfully progressed, but not until within the past hundred years. The introduction of chemistry into medicine during the early part of the sixteenth century, was a memorable event. Medical lore might have made far greater strides had its early advocates but husbanded in collective form the experience of the past, as was the case in the art of navigation. The great Greek physician Galen reprobated such prescriptions as were composed of any portions of the human body, and he severely condemned Xenocrates for having introduced them; yet these abominable ingredients continued in use until what may be styled the reformation of medicine, in the seventeenth century. Less than three centuries ago human bones were administered internally for the cure of ulcers, and it is within that period that a preparation called *aqua divina* was made by cutting in pieces and distilling the body of a healthy man who had died a violent death. Thus the mummery of early medicine, with all its unintelligible mysticisms and inhuman treatment, formed but part of an age in the world's history that sanctioned such buffoonery.

Magic was the offspring of medicine; it then fortified itself with astrology and borrowed its splendor and authority from religion. In the reign of Henry VIII. of England many of the medical practitioners were horse-farriers. From the time of the infancy of the art of healing in Egypt to one-half century after the thrifty Quakers and Germans settled in Berks County,

medical treatment was largely administered by the clergy who attended to the wants of the sick as well as the duties of a clerical profession. This plan fettered the progress of the profession, but was infinitely better than the curse of quackery, as the ecclesiastics in general were intelligent men.

Many interesting allusions are made to the art of healing by famous personages. We have a Scriptural reference of David in his youth, with his harp, striving by the aid of music to cure the mental derangement of Saul. The medicinal virtues of music were manifold and marvelous, according to many classic writers. Says the book of Ecclesiasticus: "The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth and he that is wise will not abhor them." Pliny speaks of one Chrysappas, who became famous by advocating *cabbages* as the panacea for all complaints. A quack with the distinguished name of Graham, in 1782, created a sensation in London by building a mansion called the "Temple of Health." Among other whimsicalities, he claimed to have discovered the "elixir of life," by taking a portion of which, at the *small* cost of *one thousand pounds sterling*, the patient might live as long as he wished. Dryden confessed his indebtedness to cathartics for propitiating his muse; his imaginative faculty being thus dependent, as he thought, upon the elasticity of his viscera. Pope, a few days before his death, said, "My medical associates are the most amiable companions, the best friends and the most learned men I know." Solomon tells us, "A merry heart doeth good like medicine," and a great writer once said "Hope and success are finer tonics than any to be found in an apothecary's shop, and even fear may boast its cures." Sir Philip Sydney defines health thus,—

> "Great temperance, open air,
> Easy labor, little care."

A great Frenchman once said: "When I die I will leave behind me three great physicians—Water, Exercise, Diet."

Hippocrates may be regarded as the father of medicine; but it was to the collected wisdom and experience of his successors, many ages after his death, that the science of medicine owes its present glory and renown.

The following medical men of half a century or more ago lived to bless mankind: Harvey, Garth, Radcliffe, Meade, Askew, Pitcairn, Baillie, Cullen, Friend, Linacre, Cains, Hunter, Denman, Velpeau, Listea and Brocklesby.

Among the representative physicians of America who won renown during the past hundred years are Morgan, Rush, Kuhn, Bond, Chapman, G. B. Wood, Null and Flint, in Medicine; Barton, Physick, Mott, Gibson, Gross, Pancoast and Hamilton, in Surgery; Shippen, Wistar and Horner, in Anatomy and Surgery; Hodge, Drurro and Meigs, in Obstetrics. All of those named are dead. Among the living American physicians who have a distinguished reputation are Agnew and Bigelow, in Surgery; Stillé, Da Costa and Alonzo Clarke, in Medicine; Leidy, in Anatomy; Barker, in Obstetrics; Dalton, in Physiology; Thomas and Goodall, in Diseases of Women.

Berks County produced representative medical men of ability and skill, some of whom attained more than a local reputation. Of such were the Ottos and the Hiesters, Gries, Gerasch, Marshall, Wood, Plank, Tryon, Pounder, Wily, Herbst, Schoener, Moore, Bratt, Ulrich, Eckert, Tyson, Hunter, Baum, Wallace, etc., and a number of living practitioners now in the ranks of the profession.

Introduction of Medical Practice into Berks County.—At the time of the first settlement of Berks County, scarcely a century had passed since Harvey had expounded his complete discovery of the circulation of the blood. Books were then rare, newspapers almost unknown, the medical almanac was not dreamed of, institutions in which the science of medicine was taught were few, and there were few persons in Pennsylvania at that period whose knowledge of medicine exceeded that of the intelligent housewife of the present day. Our *Materia Medica* did not yet contain the names quinine, morphine, strychnine, iodine and the iodides, the bromides, hydrocyanic acid, cod-liver oil and chloroform. The practical application of the stethoscope, the pleximeter, the speculum, the ophthalmoscope and the laryngoscope in the physical diagnosis of disease had never yet been made. Nor had chemistry,

the microscope and electricity been successfully applied to such a purpose. Lady Montague had not yet brought from Constantinople the practice of inoculation, nor Jenner developed his system of vaccination.

As in Egypt, where the healing art was first cultivated, and as among the Jews under Moses, so among the early settlers of Berks County, the offices of clergyman and physician were often combined in the same person. The knowledge of medicine of those individuals was not extensive. The various ailments incident to human kind in those days were supposed to be cured by the virtues of herbs found within the borders of nearly every settlement. The custom of repairing periodically to the physician to be "cupped" or "blooded" was almost universally prevalent. The doctor did not enjoy the exclusive privilege of this practice, as the barber was a competitor and did a large amount of it. The red and white striped pole, now used to designate a barber-shop, is but a relic of the olden-time advertisement, painted to represent the blood trickling down the arm of a patient. The minister, the barber, the midwife and the housewife seemed to possess all the qualifications necessary to act as adjunct doctors. It was only when life was supposed to be in imminent danger that the educated physician was summoned to the bedside. Midwives attended to a large amount of the practice without entertaining the remotest idea that they were performing duties which should require the attention of a skilled practitioner. The practice of these people is not yet discontinued in Berks County. A large part of the treatment of the sick, especially in the rural districts, a century ago, was performed by self-made physicians or irregular practitioners. Nearly every township had one or two of these. Domestic remedies were much used and are still in vogue, as well as the magic art of "powwowing," a relic of barbarism. Sometimes a patient was bled or purged, and if no improvement followed, a physician was sent for, who examined the patient and diagnosed the case. He then required some one of the family to call at his office every few days to report the condition of the patient. In that way a good practitioner attended to the sick of a great many families over a large scope of country. He almost invariably traveled on horseback, with his "schwerick sock" (saddle bags) to store his medicines. Many of the practitioners of a later date attended one term of lectures and then began practicing without receiving a diploma.

During the early history of medical practice in this county the principal diseases were malarial, intermittent and remittent fevers, or ague and fever, popularly termed "the shakes." The universal remedy was Peruvian bark in the form of powder, and was known to the common people as "barricks."

There were a few cases of yellow fever in Berks County during its prevalence at Philadelphia in 1803. The Asiatic cholera prevailed in Reading to a limited degree in 1832, and a few persons died from its effects.

Scarlatina and dysentery were frequently epidemic a half century ago, and carried off many children at times. Diphtheria made its appearance in this county about 1850, and since that date has often been epidemic. It is a disease that was much dreaded at first; medical skill seems to have it now under better control.

In the foregoing paragraphs it was attempted to give a few facts of the history of medicine, the profession of which, though arduous in the extreme, is noble and honorable,—equal in comparison to any other of the learned professions. Few, we believe, who have entered it would exchange for any other profession. The variety of learning required, the constant accession of new truths, the earnest, anxious, though interesting, occupation it affords to the mind, renders it absolutely absorbing and exciting; but it develops, cultivates and refines the intellect and ennobles the soul. Some of the finest specimens of true manhood to-day are found within the medical fraternity. The intelligent and conscientious physician acquires an extensive knowledge of human nature, observes the beautiful traits of domestic affection, receives the gratitude of many people, the cordial friendship of others, and the universal respect of all. There is but one drawback to the profession, and that is the innate desire of so many people to be humbugged by quacks and charlatans,

whom every enlightened individual should shun.

DECEASED PHYSICIANS OF BERKS COUNTY.

All the facts that could be obtained of the medical practitioners now deceased, who resided in Berks County, are here given in the form of biographical sketches, carefully prepared with data obtained from the best sources of information.

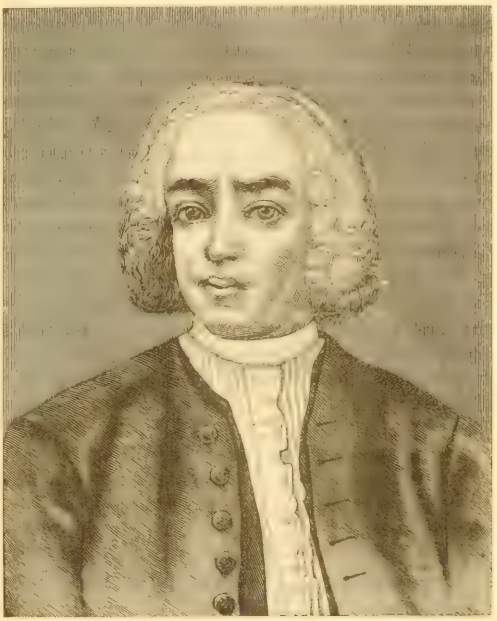
JACOB PLANK so far as is known, was the pioneer physician of Berks County. He was a Huguenot, and located in Oley township soon after the first settlement of that region. His medical education was acquired between the years 1696 and 1700, when he was a student at the University of Basel, Switzerland, under the instruction of Theodorus Zuingerus, professor of the practice of medicine in that institution, and author of works on "Materia Medica," "Botany" and "Pharmacy." Soon after his medical studies were completed he emigrated to America, and while on his way to a settlement in Berks County, he was detained at Oley through the importunities of a settler whose wife lay sick at the time. His skill in the successful treatment of this case won the confidence of the settlers, and they therefore induced him to remain in their midst. It is not known when or whom he married or when he died. He located in this county at a very early date, and in 1720 signed a petition, together with other early settlers, asking for the erection of a new township to be called "Oley." Dr. D. Heber Plank, of Morgantown, this county, is a great-great grandson of Dr. Jacob Plank, and has in his possession some of his ancestor's medical books.

GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, one of the pioneer physicians of the county, was born in London July 26, 1703. He was a descendant of George De Benneville, a Frenchman of Normandy, born in the city of Rouen. Dr. De Benneville came to America in 1745, and settled in Oley township, Berks County, with a colony of Huguenots. Among them were the De Bertolets, who located there as early as 1726. On the year of his arrival at the Oley settlement, Dr. De Benneville was married to Esther De Bertolet, daughter of Jean De Bertolet, and built a house on the farm at one time owned by Daniel Knabb. While in Oley, he taught school, practiced medicine and preached the gospel. In 1755 he moved to Philadelphia, where he acquired an extensive practice in medicine. He died in that city, in 1793, aged ninety years. His wife died in 1795, aged seventy-five years. Their eldest son, Daniel De Benneville, was born in Oley township, November 12, 1753, and grew to manhood at Branchtown, York road, now a part of the consolidated city of Philadelphia. Here his father lived most of his life, and here also died, leaving his property to his son Daniel. He studied medicine, joined the American army during the Revolution as a junior surgeon of the flying hospitals, and on July 3, 1781, was chosen surgeon of the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry. As a surgeon, he was distinguished for his sympathy for the wounded. In appearance and disposition, he was a perfect counterpart of Andrew Jackson. After the war, he followed his profession in Burlington, N. J., and later moved to Branchtown, Pa., where he died in 1828, aged seventy-five years.

JONATHAN POTTS was born in Berks County, April 11, 1745. After obtaining a good education at Ephrata and Philadelphia, he went to Edinburgh, 1766. He was accompanied by Benjamin Rush. They carried letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin. Potts returned in 1767, and graduated at the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, at its first commencement in 1768. He delivered the valedictory oration, and was highly complimented. He began the practice of medicine at Reading, and became a noted practitioner. He wrote an article on "Utility of Vaccination," in 1771, which was published in *Pennsylvanien Staatsbote*. He mentioned the time small-pox visited Reading, and that one hundred and six children died,—one in three who had the disease. He exhibited great patriotism during the Revolution, and represented Berks County at Philadelphia on several important occasions during 1775 and 1776. In June, 1776, he was appointed surgeon in the army for Canada and Lake George. In December, 1776, he

was stationed at Philadelphia, and in April, 1777, he was at Albany. While there, he was director-general of the hospitals of the North Department. Through his zeal in public service, he was prostrated by illness, and he died at Reading, October, 1781.

Bodo Otto, one of the first skilled physicians and surgeons of Reading, was a descendant of distinguished ancestry. His father, Christopher Otto, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, about 1685. While in the service of Baron Bodo von Obergs, one of the King's noblemen, he was married, in 1708, to Maria Magdalena Neineken in the Neustadten Church, Hanover, by the court chaplain, Rev. Wahrendorff. Christopher Otto was appointed controller, by the Elector of Brunswick-Lueneberg, for the county of Schwartzfels, and died at Laudeberg, October 21, 1752. Dr. Bodo Otto was born of this marriage in 1709, and obtained his Christian name in honor of Baron Bodo, who was his sponsor in baptism, shortly after his birth. He acquired an excellent scholastic education, and having attained manhood, desired to study medicine and surgery. Application was accordingly made to Augustus Daniel Meier, in the town of Hartzberg, near the Hartz, and, according to the custom of his native land, in order to give special privileges, two witnesses who were present at the marriage of his parents, testified as to the legitimacy of his birth. He was then accorded the best advantages the country afforded, and was regularly educated as a surgeon under the authority of the government in the university of Göttingen, where he also received special instruction in anatomy, physiology, botany and physics. He then was received as a member of the College of Surgeons at Lueneberg and had charge of the prisoners in the Fortress Kaleberg, and the Invalides quartered in the town. He thus became very proficient in the practice of his profession and his talent and ability were appreciated, acknowledged and approved in letters of commendation from the royal surgeons, by officers in command, and by people of distinction in his native land. In 1736 he married Elizabeth Sauchen, who died in Germany in 1738 leaving one child, Mary Elizabeth. On May 21, 1742 he was again married, to Doratha Doehmchen, by whom he had four children, Frederick Christopher, who was born August 22, 1743, and died November 18, 1795; Doratha Sophia, born February 28, 1745, and died November 16, 1774; Bodo, born September 14, 1748, and died January 20, 1782; John Augustus, born July 20, 1751, died December 16, 1834.



DR. BODO OTTO.

Three years after the death of his father, Dr. Bodo Otto and his family, together with a number of other families of the better class of Germans, owing to the political dissensions and

revolution in their native land, determined to seek new homes in America, in which thousands of thrifty German emigrants were already prospering. The vessel in which they sailed left Amsterdam May 1, 1755, and landed November 10th of the same year. He located in Philadelphia, where he was soon highly esteemed for his literary, medical and surgical ability, and rapidly acquired a practice. As the tide of German emigration was moving up the Schuylkill Valley, whose fertile lands were fast becoming occupied by a thrifty class of settlers, Dr. Otto followed the footsteps of many of his worthy countrymen, and moved to Reading, locating here in 1773.

About this time the Revolutionary sentiment in the colonies was gathering force. The Germans were not behind in condemning the British oppression, and the German settlers in this grand old county of Berks, in common with other counties in the province of Pennsylvania, settled by the same people, soon became devoted advocates of a new and independent form of government. As an evidence of the influence of Bodo Otto among his fellow-countrymen, with whom he had resided but three years, he was in 1776 chosen one of the delegates to represent Berks County in the Provincial Conference which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776. As a further evidence of the patriotic devotion of Bodo Otto to the interests of his adopted country, early in the progress of the Revolution he offered his services as a surgeon in the American army, and they were gratefully accepted.

During the gloomiest period of that prolonged war for liberty and independence, while the army of General Washington was encamped at Valley Forge, Dr. Bodo Otto, assisted by his two sons, Drs. John A. and Bodo Otto, Jr., were surgeons in charge of the camp hospital. He endured the same privations during the memorable winter of 1777–78, while devoting himself to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Dr. Otto returned to Reading, resumed the practice of his profession and in the meantime took a prominent part in the administration of local affairs.

He died June 13, 1787, aged seventy-eight years. His remains were interred and now rest in the old Trinity church yard of Reading, he being a member of the Trinity congregation.

His second wife died at Philadelphia in 1765, and he was married a third time, on December 18, 1768, to Margaret Parish, an English lady of Philadelphia. She died in 1801. They had no children. (All of the above statements relative to Dr. Otto are substantiated by documentary evidence perused by the writer and now in the possession of John A. Otto, of Williamsport, Pa.)

The following certificate is of special interest:

"This is to certify that Dr. Bodo Otto served in the capacity of a senior surgeon in the Hospitals of the United States in the year 1776, and when the new arrangement, in April, 1777, took place, he was continued in that station until the subsequent arrangement of September, 1780, when he was appointed hospital physician and surgeon, in which capacity he officiated until a reduction of a number of the officers of said department, in January, 1782, was made. During the whole of the time he acted in the above stations he discharged his duty with great faithfulness, care and attention. The humanity, for which he was distinguished, towards the brave American soldiery, claims the thanks of every lover of his country, and the success attending his practice will be a sufficient recommendation of his abilities in his profession.

"Given under my hand, the 26th day of January, 1782.

"JOHN COCHRAN,
"*Director of the Military Hospitals.*"

BODO OTTO, JR., son of Dr. Bodo Otto by his second marriage, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 14, 1748, and died June 20, 1782. As above mentioned, he was a surgeon of the Revolution. He lived at Woodbury, N. J., and during his absence from home, attending to hospital duty, his political antagonists, the Tories, burned his house, and his wife and children, during inclement weather, were driven from home, and all the products of his farm were consumed. The incendiaries were apprehended and convicted. Notwithstanding the calamity in which their acts had plunged him, Dr. Otto actually took a long ride on horseback to obtain their pardon. Being overtaken by a violent storm on his return,



John W. Otto.

he contracted a severe catarrh, which was soon followed by pulmonary consumption, and he died at the early age of thirty years, leaving three children, one of whom, Dr. John C. Otto, a graduate of Princeton College in 1792, a medical student under the renowned Dr. Benjamin Rush, who recognized his amiable deportment and promising talents, and awarded him many tokens of esteem and affection. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1796, and soon took rank in Philadelphia among such eminent physicians of that day as Rush, James, Parke, Dewees, Physick, Hewson, Chapman and others. In 1798 he was chosen one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and upon the death of Dr. Rush, he succeeded his eminent preceptor as one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and held the position for twenty-two years, when he resigned. He died June 26, 1844, recognized by the profession as an eminent practitioner, a fine scholar and a cultured gentleman.

John A. Otto, son of Dr. Bodo Otto, Sr., was born in Hanover, Germany, on July 30, 1751; arrived with his father at Philadelphia in 1755. In addition to attending the best schools of that day, he received instructions from his father, under whom he served as assistant surgeon through the Revolutionary War. It was upon his recommendation, after the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, that some of them were brought to Reading and there encamped on Penn Mount. He was one of the escort.

Dr. Otto settled in Reading with his father, in 1773, and three years later was married to Catharine Hitner, of Marble Hall, Montgomery County, Pa. Like his father, he showed a patriotic devotion to his country by refusing to accept a pension for his services, as a surgeon at Valley Forge. He soon acquired a lucrative practice in Reading, and became one of the leading physicians of his time in the State, and maintained that honorable position until his death, December 14, 1834, aged eighty-three years. His wife died of grief a few days later. He was one of the court justices under the State Constitution of 1776, and was appointed prothonotary of Berks County in 1790.

The children of Dr. John A. and Catharine Otto, who arrived at maturity, were Margaret, married to Benjamin Whitman; Mary, married to Gabriel Hiester, who served as one of the court justices, and afterwards, under the Constitution of 1790, was an associate judge of Berks County from 1819 to 1823; Sarah, married to Jonathan Hiester, a member of the Berks County bar; Elizabeth, married to Henry Richards; Maria, married to Joseph Wood; and Daniel H. married to Sarah Whitman; and Dr. John B. Otto.

John B. Otto, who is well remembered by many citizens of Reading, was a son of Dr. John A. Otto, and, at the time of his death, was the oldest physician in the city, in which place he was born December 20, 1785. He was graduated from Princeton College, read medicine under Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, when such men as Rush, Physick, Wistar, Shippen, Barton and Woodhouse were professors. He began the practice of medicine in his native town, where for half a century he enjoyed a large and varied professional experience. He was a man of more than ordinary energy and activity, and possessed remarkable powers of endurance, both physical and mental.

For a short time during the last war with Great Britain he acted as surgeon in the army, and was with the troops at York when General Ross was marching on Baltimore. He devoted himself to his profession so assiduously and absorbingly that he scarcely had a leisure hour, even for the repose so necessary to the human system; and yet he was never weary of his work, but always ready to answer the calls of his patients with cheerfulness and alacrity. He was a gentleman of the old school. He would rather have suffered any wrong than inflict an injury. Singularly inoffensive and peaceful in disposition and life, unostentatious in manners and unambitious in aim, year after year he pursued the rounds of visitation to the sick and dying, doing whatever skill and assiduous attention could accomplish to relieve suffering and heal disease.

"Perhaps no man ever lived and died in

Reading," remarks the *Journal*, "who conferred more substantial good on so great a number, or who received less in return for the good bestowed. It is speaking in moderation to say that the services rendered gratuitously to the poor, if they had been repaid in money, would of themselves have constituted an estate; but he had a richer reward,—the blessings of them that were ready to perish fell upon him."

He died August 2, 1858, aged seventy-three years. The remains were conveyed to the Charles Evans Cemetery. The houses in the square where the deceased resided and on North Fifth Street were closed during the passage of the funeral *cortege* as a mark of respect to the memory of one who had been so long identified with Reading that his death was regarded as a public loss.

Dr. Otto was married, in 1810, to Esther G. Witman, daughter of Judge William Witman. She was a graduate of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and a lady of many accomplishments and excellent Christian virtues. She was enthusiastially devoted to the interests of the Lutheran Church, which was annually the recipient of her bounty, and the poor always found in her a friend. She died July 10, 1880, aged eighty-four years.

The children of Dr. John B. and Esther Otto are John Augustus, Bodo, Emma (married to S. Filbert) and Henry M., all of whom reside in Williamsport, Pa.; Maria (married to Jacob Geise, of Reading) and Matilda (married to Geo. W. Miller, of Reading).

William Woods, for many years the leading medical practitioner in Womelsdorf, located in that town before the period of the Revolutionary War. He is still remembered by some of the oldest citizens of the town and vicinity as a gentleman of high moral worth and superior professional qualifications.

Isaac Hiester, for many years one of the most distinguished physicians in the State and one of the leading citizens of Reading, was a son of William and Anne Maria Hiester and was born in Bern township, Berks County, June 22, 1785. He obtained his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently spent five years as physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. After entering upon the practice of his profession in Reading he soon attained prominence and acquired great proficiency in the art of medicine. He was the first president of the Berks County Medical Society, organized in 1824. His speech on that occasion was a learned production, and appears in Rupp's "History of Berks County."

Dr. Hiester was endowed with more than ordinary mental ability; he did not rest with the knowledge acquired in the university, but, by attention and industry, kept pace with the advances and improvements of the day. Communications from his pen upon subjects which came under his observation as a practitioner were frequently published in the medical journals, which gave him both prominence and distinction among those who occupied the highest rank as physicians and surgeons.

A dignified presence, the address and manner of a gentleman, united with qualities which adorn human character, could not fail to make him a man of note in the community in which he spent his whole life.

To the distinguishing traits referred to was added a progressive spirit which placed him in the front of every movement having in view the growth and improvement of the city of which he was a resident. From a very early period he was an earnest advocate of higher methods of education than were then in use. The establishment of a new academy on a plan of class-rooms, lecture-room, library, with the introduction of a higher grade of educational training, is mainly due to his courageous and persistent efforts. He was also largely instrumental in procuring the necessary improvements for an adequate supply of water and gas for the city; and encouraged with his aid and support the numerous individual industrial enterprises which have insured such prosperity and growth as were scarcely believed possible. Nor was the spirit of enterprise characteristic of him by any means local. He was among the first to engage in the project to establish a line of railway communication from the anthracite coal-field to tide-water at Philadelphia. These efforts on the part of himself and those with whom he was associated resulted in effect-

ing the construction of the railroad from Tamaqua to Port Clinton, the point where the Schuylkill Canal was reached, and to which for a time the coal from the mines was transferred. This arrangement was not of long continuance, but led to a desire to have the benefits of more rapid transporation by means of a continuous railroad line. Extensions with that view were commenced in 1837 and 1838. The road from Reading to Philadelphia was first completed. The one from Reading to Pottsville was built several years thereafter. These railroads, built as branches by the Philadelphia and Reading Company and others which have been constructed since, were chartered as separate companies and eventually merged in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Dr. Hiester was selected as the president of the first-named and discharged the duties of the position until it was completed. He was also elected president of the road from Reading to Philadelphia, and served in that capacity in the early period of its organization.

Dr. Hiester was the first president of the Reading Gas Company, a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church and one of the original members of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of which he was president at the time of his death.

On April 10, 1810, he was married to Esther Muhlenberg, a daughter of General Peter Muhlenberg. He died September 12, 1855.

Frank M. Hiester, son of Dr. Isaac Hiester, was born in 1828. He received a preparatory educational training in the schools of his native town and then entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he was graduated in 1849. After spending the succeeding two years in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He next visited Europe and spent eighteen months in the medical hospitals of Paris, France. Upon returning home he followed his profession with his father in Reading. Soon after the latter's death, in 1855, he relinquished the practice of medicine, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and in the autumn of 1861, was appointed brigade surgeon in the volunteer service of the United States, with the rank of major. His last government position was that of medical director of the Department of Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati. He died April 9, 1864, at his home in Reading, at the early age of thirty-six years. His death was much regretted, as he was a young man of brillant promise.

John P. Hiester, brother of Dr. Isaac Hiester, was one of the most scholarly men that Berks County has produced. He was born July 3, 1803, and died September 15, 1854, not having quite passed his fiftieth year. When but a youth he evinced a great interest in study, and eagerly perused the books that came within his reach. This thirst for knowledge was encouraged and he afterward acquired a liberal education in school and college. This he greatly enlarged by study and travel. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine he became a very prominent and influential practitioner in his chosen profession in the town of Reading. In order to recuperate his failing health, he decided to take a trip through Europe, and on April 16, 1841, he set sail from New York City and traveled through England, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France. While on his journey he regularly contributed to the Reading *Gazette* very ably-written descriptive articles of the scenes and incidents on the way, and of the interesting localities which he visited. These letters were received with so much interest that he was induced to publish them in book-form in 1844, under the name of "Notes of Travel." He returned to Reading in 1842 and resumed the practice of his profession. Dr. Hiester enjoyed for many years an extensive practice in Reading and vicinity. In the sick-chamber his sterling qualities of mind and heart were well known and appreciated. Tenderly solicitous for the welfare of his patients, unremitting in his attendance upon them, and ever wakeful to do for them all that the healing art afforded to alleviate their pains and sufferings, he endeared himself to them with the strongest

ties of friendship. Although devoted almost to enthusiasm to the practice of medicine, he also found time to cultivate the kindred sciences, and nothing afforded him more pleasure than to use the treasures of his well-stored mind, improved by foreign travel and years of close study, in stimulating the intellectual advancement of the youth of his native town. He delivered many lectures of a literary and scientific nature, to lyceums and institutions of learning, and was very highly appreciated. He possessed an enlightened spirit, a correct judgment and a benevolent heart, and was always ready to assist and encourage by his counsel all enterprises having for their object the moral, intellectual or social advancement of the inhabitants of Reading. He was affable and engaging in his manners, and sincere in his friendships. His industry and love of intellectual labor were illustrated in the large number of addresses written and delivered by him before various literary and scientific associations.

Christian Ludwig Schlemm, who for many years was one of the most prominent physicians of Berks County, was a native of Heckelheim, in the Kingdom of Hanover; born February 4, 1776. He was the son of John Frederick and Dorothea Catharine Schlemm. After obtaining a good preparatory education he entered the Literary Department of the University of Göttingen, and was graduated from that institution in the year 1798. Soon thereafter he came to America and was engaged as a teacher for about two years in Germantown, Pa. With the design of studying medicine, he returned to his native country and became a student in the Medical Department of Göttingen University, and there received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1803, after pursuing his studies under the celebrated scientists, Richter and Blumenbach. He began the practice of his profession in his native country, continuing until 1807, when he again came to America and located as a physician in Union County, where he was naturalized in the year 1815. He moved to Kutztown, Berks County, in the year 1818, and there rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he held until he retired from the active duties of his profession, and moved to Richmond township, where he died February 6, 1850.

Dr. Schlemm was a man of fine intellectual attainments, and possessed superior professional ability. In 1824 he was one of the organizers, and was chosen vice-president of the Berks County Medical Society, and one of the founders of the Reading Academy. He was a member of Lodge No. 62, Ancient York Masons. In 1816 he was married to Jessie Freeman, of Union County, by whom he had five children,—Frederick E., Edmund C., Charles W. G., William E. and a daughter. Charles W. G. Schlemm, the second son, was graduated from the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College in 1848, and is now practicing medicine in Reading and conducting a drug-store together with his son, Horace E. Schlemm, who was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1886. William C. Schlemm, the third son of Dr. Schlemm, is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now practicing in Reading.

Michael Tryon, father of Dr. Jacob Tryon, of Rehrersburg, was born at Millbach, Lancaster (now Lebanon) County, on August 19, 1761, and died May 25, 1828, at the age of sixty-six years, nine months and nine days. His remains lie in the cemetery adjoining the Lutheran Church in Rehrersburg, where he resided a number of years before his death. His field of medical practice extended over a large territory of Berks and Lancaster Counties. He was regarded as an excellent physician and surgeon. He was somewhat eccentric in his manner of dealing with the people, and many interesting stories are related of him by the oldest citizens of the northern and western parts of Berks County.

Jonathan Pounder, an intelligent Englishman, born in 1784, and a graduate of one of the medical colleges of his native country, located near the village of Morgantown, this county, in 1830. Before coming to America he was a surgeon on an English man-of-war, which, when once cruising along the Atlantic coast, was shipwrecked. Dr. Pounder and seven members of the crew were the only persons

whose lives were saved. After floating on the bosom of the ocean several days in a small open boat, they were rescued by an approaching vessel. His hair became gray at a very early age, which the doctor claimed was caused by excessive fright incident to the shipwreck. After coming to America he practiced medicine first in Philadelphia, then in Chester County and finally settled in this county, where he died January 10, 1871, aged eighty-eight years. He was a large man, six feet in height, had a deep bass voice, wore his hair like Andrew Jackson, whom he somewhat resembled, but with whom he differed in political sentiment. Dr. Pounder was an ardent Methodist and a writer of considerable ability. He wrote and had published the books with the following titles: "A Token to Children," "A Choice Drop of Honey from the Rock Christ," "Divine Breathings," "Camp-Meeting Hymn-Book," "The History of Little Jack," "Prayers for Children," "Hymns for Children." He was regarded as a physician of merit and was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

Jacob Marshall was born near Lebanon in 1787. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and soon after located in Reading, opened one of the first drug-stores in the town and also began the practice of medicine. During the second war with Great Britain, and at the time when Baltimore was threatened by the invading army, he raised a company of eighty-four men, mostly belonging to Reading. This company joined the First Regiment of the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia. They marched from Reading to York and rendezvoused there. The invasion of the British was repelled by their defeat at Baltimore, soon after which event Captain Marshall's company, as well as all the other militia, was discharged from the service and they returned home. He then began anew his practice and soon became one of the leading physicians of Reading. In 1823 he was appointed by Governor Shulze clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County. About the same time he became a member of Lodge No. 62, Ancient Order of York Masons. Dr. Marshall lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, four months and fourteen days, being the oldest physician in the county at the time of his death, July 11, 1871. His remains were interred in Charles Evans' Cemetery. Michael Reifsnyder, James Norton, Paul Ammon and Joseph Brelsford, surviving veterans of the War of 1812, acted as pall-bearers. He was married to Mary Bright, of Reading. One of his sons, Dr. John Marshall, a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Medicine, was a skillful physician of Reading, but died early in life, on February 19, 1861. Another son, Dr. Philip D. Marshall, now practicing in the city, was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. In 1861 he entered the Union army as a surgeon and was stationed one year in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. He was next transferred to Washington, and from thence to Benton Barracks General Hospital, in St. Louis, where he remained about two years, becoming quite skillful as a surgeon. He now resides in Reading.

Michael Ludwig was a native of Amity township, Berks County, born in 1793, and died at Douglassville on June 1, 1857, aged sixty-four years. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced his chosen profession in Amity and adjoining townships for many years with great success. During the last thirteen years of his life he was postmaster at Douglassville.

William Gries was born December 1, 1796, in Womelsdorf. He received a liberal education, and on reaching manhood went to Philadelphia, and entered into a mercantile life; continued for some years, during which time he studied medicine. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, after which he returned to his native town of Womelsdorf, where he entered into a large practice. In 1824 he married Maria Priscilla, daughter of Hon. John Myers, of Myerstown, Lebanon County. In 1840, having met with an accident while attending to his professional duties, and broken his thigh, thus laming him for life, a large country practice became too laborious, and he removed to Reading, where he soon took a prominent place in his profession. But his health, which was never strong from the time

of the accident, finally gave way, and he died April 12, 1857, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Dr. Gries belonged to the old school of physicians, for which Reading was noted in his day and generation. His medical contemporaries were the Ottos, father and son, and the brothers, Doctors Isaac and John P. Hiester, with whom he at once took rank as a professional equal. He assisted in the organization of the Berks County Medical Society, and while he lived was one of its prominent members. He was for many years a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, of which he was a devoted member. He also took an active part in all the religious, moral and progressive movements of the day, and never wearied in well-doing.

His character was beyond reproach, and in his private, professional, social and religious life he was a shining example to all his contemporaries. It may be said of him with truth, that he was a model man in all the relations of life.

Dr. Gries, though his death occurred before the Civil War, left three sons, all of whom gave themselves to the service of their county during that memorable period. The eldest, Rev. William R. Gries, as chaplain of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nobly to the end of the war, and died at Allentown, Pa., Oct. 18, 1872, while rector of Grace Episcopal Church of that city. The second son, John Myers Gries, who was a prominent architect at the opening of the Rebellion, and was chiefly instrumental in raising the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, served as its major, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., while saving the colors of the regiment, and died in Philadelphia, June 13, 1862. The youngest son, Lemuel, was a member of the Ringgold Battery, of Reading, the first volunteer company in the United States to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops to save the capital of the nation, and who marched on the day of the call, reaching Washington on the 18th of April, 1861. He was afterwards elected first lieutenant of the same battery. He died in Reading, April 6, 1876.

Mrs. Priscilla Gries, the mother of this family, survived the doctor and sons. Though an invalid for a long time, her declining years were solaced by the devoted attentions of her daughter, Clara C. Gries, the sole survivor of the family to the end, and she closed her beautiful life with Christian resignation on the 31st day of August, 1882, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Henry Tyson was born in Montgomery County, Pa., May 21, 1815, and was the son of Cornelius and Hannah Smith Tyson. His father, Cornelius Tyson, a much-respected farmer, whose advice was often sought and who was frequently employed in matters of public trust, was also born in Montgomery County, as were also his grandfather, Joseph Tyson, born February 16, 1751, and his great-grandfather, Cornelius Tyson, whose marriage is recorded as having taken place March 30, 1738.

His early life was spent on a farm, and he learned the trade of a stone-mason, but he was always fond of books and soon became a teacher. He taught successfully, having had flourishing schools in Philadelphia and Reading, Pa. While conducting a school in Philadelphia he studied medicine, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1843, the professors being Samuel George Morton, George McClellan, William Rush, Robert M. Bird, Samuel McClellan, Walter R. Johnson. His younger brother, Cornelius Tyson, was a member of the same class. In 1840 he married Gertrude Haviland Caswell, a widow.

Dr. Tyson began to practice medicine in Friedensburg, Berks County, in 1843, but soon removed to Reading, whence he returned to his native place, Worcester township, Montgomery County, on the death of his brother Cornelius, who died at the age of twenty-five, and to whose practice he succeeded. He returned to Reading about the year 1850. In 1854, Dr. Taylor was elected warden of the Berks County Prison, a position which he filled very acceptably for twelve years. For this position he was peculiarly adapted. Retiring in his habits, studious and thoughtful, he devoted himself to matters connected with prison discipline and the improve-



Charles H. Mason

ment of the condition of prisoners. He spent many hours with prisoners, in conversation and in interesting them in self-improvement, supplying them with books and other means to this end.

While at the prison, so far as his engagements permitted, and for two years after his retirement, Dr. Tyson continued to practice medicine in Reading; but, at the end of this time, a very serious illness shattered his health and he removed to a farm in Exeter township, a few miles below Reading. He enjoyed country life, having been always much interested in agriculture. The last seven years of his life were spent pleasantly in the improvement of his farm and in a restricted practice of his profession. He died at his home April 29, 1872, of a tubercular consumption, of which the seeds were sown in the illness above referred to. He was not quite fifty-seven years old. He survived his wife less than two years.

Dr. Tyson was literary in his tastes, and furnished numerous contributions to agricultural, secular, and occasionally to religious journals of the Society of Friends, of which he was for many years a member. He was a quiet but earnest supporter of the principles of Friends, and established the first First-day or Sunday-school in the so-called Hicksite branch of Friends, in the old meeting-house, in Washington Street, Reading.

Dr. Tyson left two sons, of whom the elder, James Tyson, is also a physician, having been graduated, in 1863, from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which school he is now professor of general pathology and morbid anatomy and secretary of the faculty of medicine.

The second son, Henry, who became a farmer, died in October, 1882.

Charles A. Gerasch, one of the earliest and best-known physicians of Kutztown, Pa., was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in Prussia. After receiving a good classical and medical education in the schools of Leipsic and Berlin, he entered the Prussian army as a surgeon. About the year 1828 he emigrated to the United States, bearing with him the most favorable recommendations from his superior officers, both professional and military. He first settled in Bucks County, Pa., and from thence removed to Longswamp, Berks County, and engaged in practice. He subsequently settled in Millerstown, Lehigh County, and finally, choosing Kutztown as a promising field for his professional labor, remained there until his death, on the 22d of July, 1876. He soon secured a good practice, which grew rapidly until it probably exceeded that of any country physician in Berks County. While successful in the treatment of disease, he was especially skillful in surgery, in which branch of his profession he had an enviable reputation. His services were much in demand throughout the county and his presence was often desired in consultation. His time and energies were entirely absorbed in his profession, having little leisure for participation in public affairs, for which he had little taste. A strong Republican in his political opinions, he never aspired to office. Dr. Gerasch was an earnest friend to the cause of education. He was one of the school directors of the borough and the chief projector of the public-school buildings, and he was also treasurer of the Keystone Normal School, which he aided materially in building. He was, by early education, a Lutheran in his religious faith, though a supporter of all religious denominations.

Dr. Gerasch possessed a sympathetic and kindly nature, and was ever ready, by word and deed, to encourage youthful ambition and industry. He loved children, and made many a heart beat with pleasure when the recipient of his annual holiday offerings to them.

Charles Baum and William J. C. Baum were each prominent physicians in this county as early as 1820. They assisted in the organization of the first medical society in Berks County in the year 1824, and were active members of that society for many years. They both were regular graduates of medical institutions, and were engaged in an extensive practice. Dr. John Baum, a son of one of the above-named physicians, was born at Baumstown. He had a large practice in Amity township a half-century ago. He resided at the homestead, one-half mile below the "Yellow House," and was a highly-esteemed citizen of that vicinity.

Alexander Hamilton Witman, for many years an active practitioner of Reading, was a student under Dr. John B. Otto, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1800 and followed his profession in Reading until the time of the Civil War, when he became surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment of one year's men, and was assigned to field hospital work in the Army of the Potomac. After returning home he resumed his practice, continuing until his death, in 1869. He was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Old. Dr. Witman was a man who had many friends, and was admired for his jovial disposition, and is well remembered as a humorist. He served as prothonotary of Berks County from 1836 to 1838. His son, Dr. Harrison T. Witman, was born December, 1837, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1861. He entered the service at the beginning of war as a surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment of three months' men and afterward became surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. He had an extensive practice in hospital work, and while attending to the wounded on the field was himself twice wounded in the battle at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, on the last day of his term of service. He was afterwards surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. For eleven months during the war he was assistant surgeon of the government hospital at Reading. Soon after the war he moved to Indianapolis, spent fourteen years there, and returned to Reading in 1880, where he now lives.

Adam Schoener, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, was born November 23, 1798, in Womelsdorf, and died January 11, 1882. Early in life he removed with his parents to Myerstown, Lebanon County, where he acquired a preliminary education. He then entered the office of Dr. Bower, and during the years 1819 and 1820 attended lectures under Drs. Morton, McLellan, Rush, Calhoun and Jenness at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated. He began practicing in Rehrersburg and continued to minister to the necessities of the sick of that village and vicinity until a few years before his death, when he removed to Reading. He died in Rehrersburg, at the home of his son-in-law, William Long. Dr. Schoener had a large general practice, and also spent much time in Berks and Lebanon Counties in the treatment of bronchitis and pulmonary affections. During his residence in Rehrersburg for a time he had an office in Reading, where he, on certain days, attended to the treatment of these specialties. Among the physicians who prepared under his instructions were Drs. John A. Fisher, Edward Brobst, J. J. Katerman and four of his sons, two of whom, Davilla B. and William J., died before their father. Dr. Adam Schoener was a justice of the peace for nearly twenty years, and served his community as a legal adviser and dispenser of justice, as well as a medical practitioner. In 1838, during the Anti-Masonic excitement, he was elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat, and was at Harrisburg during the time of the so-called "Buckshot War." He served his constituents in the capacity of representative in the Legislature during the years 1834, 1839 and 1840, and was a member when the bill establishing the common schools of Pennsylvania was passed, and was the only member from the county of Berks who lent this bill encouraging support and voted for its passage. After the election of James Buchanan as President, Dr. Schoener became an ardent Republican, and supported that party until his death. He took an active interest in military affairs during the days when the militia law was in force, drilled a number of local companies and eventually served his county as brigade inspector of militia and volunteer soldiers for a period of fourteen years. In 1827 he joined the order of Masons, and was a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 172, A. Y. M. He was married to a Miss Good, of Columbia County, by whom he had seven children. The deceased paid his last visit to Reading in November. Owing to his feeble condition, it was with difficulty that his relatives succeeded in getting him to his old home in Rehrersburg, where he wished to end his days among his neighbors and friends. His remains were in-

terred in the cemetery adjoining Union Church, at Rehrersburg.

George N. Eckert, the son of Peter Eckert, of Womelsdorf, was born at that borough in 1802, and educated for the profession of medicine. After practicing for some years in Reading he moved to Schuylkill County, and there became largely interested in the coal and iron trade. He represented that district in Congress from 1847 to 1849. In the days of the Whig party he took a great interest in general politics, and during the administration of President Fillmore he held the office of director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia from 1851 to 1853, and died in that city June 28, 1865. He was a man of fine business qualifications. He was one of the organizers of the Berks County Medical Society in 1824.

John Vaughan Smith, son of John and Elizabeth B. Smith, was born at Joanna Furnace, April 28, 1808. Graduated at Princeton College in 1825; received his medical education at the Pennsylvania University; was commissioned in the navy June 27, 1829. He was for several years in control of the United States Naval Hospital, at Port Mahon. During the nineteen years of his service (chiefly in foreign ports,) he rose rapidly, and at the time of his death had but few equals as a medical officer. He was a man of varied accomplishments, and died while in charge of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. He was married August 25, 1834, to Mary Marshall, a niece of Judge White, of Kentucky. His second wife was Virginia Parker, daughter of Commodore Foxhall Parker (United States Navy) and Sarah Jay Bogardus. His death occurred August 25, 1848.

J. Howard Smith, son of Thomas B. Smith, was born at Joanna Furnace, Berks County, July 28, 1817; graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and at once entered the United States Navy. He was rapidly promoted, and had made several cruises as surgeon; had written a monograph on Yellow Fever, and having obtained leave of absence from duty, was on his way to Philadelphia, intending to have it published, when the vessel in which he was returning, stopped for supplies at Vera Cruz, Mexico, intelligence was received of great sickness and distress at the hospital near Salmadina, and of the death, from yellow fever, of several of the attending physicians. Dr. Smith volunteered his services, which were accepted, and he at once entered upon his duties there, only to fall a victim to the disease, from which he died September 25, 1847.

Solomon G. Birch was born in Reading in 1803, and died in his native city April 11, 1845, at the early age of forty-one years. When but a lad he entered the employ of Dr. Isaac Hiester, who, taking an interest in the boy, and observing his mental qualifications, induced him to read medicine. After leaving the office of his preceptor he entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he remained one year, after which he began the practice of medicine, first in Oley township, then in Pricetown and finally, for several years before his death, in Reading, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Hunter. He completed the medical course and received a diploma, some years after he began practicing. He was married to Elizabeth Harvey, of Reading. His son, now deceased, was a druggist of Reading.

William Herbst was born on February 3, 1804, at Altenberg, Mueselwitz, in Saxony, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when sixteen years old, landing at the port of Philadelphia. He had selected medicine as his profession and pursued his studies under a physician in that city till he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. After practicing there several years, he removed to the uper section of Oley (now Pike) township. Here he continued in active and successful practice for a period of forty years. During this time he became interested in politics as a Democrat, and in 1861 he was elected to the office of county treasurer for one term of two years. He lived in retirement till his death, and left to survive him three children —Dr. William Herbst, Mrs. G. A. Hinterleitner and Mrs. Edmund W. Gilbert,—and a grandson, Dr. Edwin Herbst (the son of Captain George Herbst).

Charles Edward Hoffman was born in

Northampton County, October, 1807, and died in Reading July 6, 1862. He obtained a preparatory training in the schools of his native county, began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Philip Walter, of Nazareth, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1831. He began practicing in Nazareth; moved to Millerstown, Lehigh County, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Reading and continued to practice his profession in this city until his death. Dr. Hoffman was skillful as a surgeon. His great-grandfather was a chemist in one of the German universities, and gained considerable fame as the originator of the "Hoffman Anodyne," yet known to the profession.

A second cousin of the late Dr. Hoffman is professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin, Prussia. James M. Hoffman, a son of Dr. C. E. Hoffman, also became a physician. Soon after his graduation he went to Europe, in 1870, and became a surgeon in the German hospitals during the time of the Franco-Prussian War. This gave him an extensive practice in surgery. After the war closed he returned home and soon afterwards died of a fever.



Penrose Wily

Penrose Wily is a grandson of Penrose Wily, a farmer of Maiden Creek township, who, on May 10, 1780, married Sarah Wily, by whom he had two children,—John and Sarah. John was born November 19, 1782, and was married, on the 15th day of November, 1804, to Mary, daughter of Abraham Deisher, who was born June 7, 1785. Their son, Penrose Wily, was born in Maiden Creek township, September 21, 1805, and in youth had such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the vicinity. He studied medicine, and after his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, began to practice in Lehigh County. He later removed to Albany township, in Berks County, then to Chester County, and in 1850 settled in Leesport, this county, where he soon won an excellent reputation as a skillful

and successful physician. While attending to the increasing demands of a general practice, he made a special study of fevers, in the treatment of which he had few equals. Obstetrical practice also absorbed much of his attention. Dr. Wily was twice married,—first, on the 22d of February, 1829, to Sarah Reagan. Their children were Melvina, married to Daniel Price; Mary, married to Henry Moore; and Sarah, married to M. Addis. His second marriage was with Martha Reagan, sister to his first wife, on the 15th of February, 1842. Their children are Martha B., George R., John C. and Emma D. The last four children were born in Chester County. Dr. Wily resided in Leesport until his death, and continued the practice of his profession until a few years before that event. He was connected with the Berks County Medical Society, and was a member of Lodge No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, and of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Reading. Dr. Wily was trained in the faith of the Society of Friends, of which his parents were members, but he did not belong to any church, giving a cordial support to all denominations. His death occurred April 19, 1875.



Owen H. Wily

Owen H. Wily is the second son of John and Mary Deisher Wily, whose children were Dr. Penrose, Owen H., G. Washington, Sarah M., Abraham D. and Mary, of whom three were successful physicians. Owen H. Wily was born January 11, 1809, at the homestead now occupied by his widow. His father having died, he removed at the age of nine years to the home of his grandfather, in Maiden-creek township, and until he was eighteen years of age assisted in the labor of the farm. He then went to Reading for the purpose of learning the printer's trade, at which he continued for two years, when he began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 17, 1831.

He began his professional career at the Half-Way House, in his native township, soon secured a large and profitable practice, and was known throughout the county as a skillful and ready surgeon. In 1852 he abandoned his profession, removed to the old homestead and embarked in the milling business in the mill built by his father adjacent to the family mansion, where he remained until his death, January 22, 1884. Dr. Wily was in politics an ardent Republican, but cared little for public office. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and for many years was a school director of his township. He was educated in the faith of his parents, that of the Society of Friends. His widow is a member of the Reformed Church. Dr. Wily was married, on the 24th of November, 1832, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Joseph and Mary Wright. Their children are John, born November 9, 1833; Ellen, September 20, 1844; Edwin, September 13, 1846. John was first married to Mary, daughter of John and Phebe Wright, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Sarah. His second marriage was with Mary, daughter of Philip Brown, by whom he had one daughter, Mary. Dr. Wily was again married, August 10, 1850, to Kate, daughter of John and Sarah Huy. Their children are Owen, born August 11, 1851; Frank, June 8, 1863; Sally, December 11, 1865; Rose, February 27, 1868; Kate, March 10, 1871, and five who are deceased. Owen married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Freeman, of Leesport. They have children,—J. Freeman and C. May. Frank married Anne, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Huy.

William Moore was born in the city of Reading July 28, 1810, and died of apoplexy at his home in Womelsdorf May 23, 1872. After obtaining a good preparatory education he read medicine with Dr. J. W. Gloninger, of Lebanon, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York March 29, 1836. He practiced medicine two years in Jackson, Miss., and in 1840 located in Womelsdorf, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in the arduous duties of his chosen profession. Dr. Moore was a man of thought, learning, integrity and ability. He won the popular heart by his amiable manners and strict adherence to duty and right. He was a conscientious Christian gentleman and filled responsible positions in church and Sunday-schools. His remains were interred in the Womelsdorf Cemetery and the funeral was attended by representatives from the Medical Societies of Berks and Lebanon Counties, to which he belonged, and by about two thousand persons of the town and vicinity. A special meeting of the Berks County Medical Society was held and a series of resolutions, commendatory of his life and character, were passed.

In politics Dr. Moore was first a Whig and afterwards an ardent and consistent Republican. He occupied various positions of honor and trust as a director in the Farmers National Bank of Reading, member of the board of managers of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company, and treasurer of the borough of Womelsdorf. He took a great interest in agricultural affairs, in the rearing of fine live-stock and the cultivation of choice fruits. One of the crowning acts of his life was his efforts to establish a public library in the town of Womelsdorf, which was done shortly before his death.

Adrian Loewen was born in Neiheim, Prussia, in 1810, and emigrated to America in 1835, after graduating as a physician in one of the universities of his native country. He soon after located in Reading to practice his profession. In 1836 he removed to Friedensburg, where he continued to practice until his death. Dr. Loewen was a man of fine scholastic attainments and excellent professional ability. In 1837 he was married to Cordelia, daughter of Andrew Snyder, at Oley Furnace. He died in 1848, leaving four children—Orlando, Albert, Adrian and Ellen.

Charles H. Hunter was born in Rockland township, Berks County, September 29, 1817, and died in Reading June 3, 1870. He was graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1837, after which he pursued the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Isaac Hiester and was graduated in 1841 from the University of Pennsylvania. He located in

Reading. He was a close student and an ardent lover of his chosen profession, in which he early in life gained prominence and distinction. In 1851 he was elected prothonotary of Berks County and served one full term, but declined re-election. During President Buchanan's administration Dr. Hunter was appointed coal agent for the government, which position he filled with marked ability. In 1862, during the first Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, he proved his devotion to his country by raising a company of militia which was joined to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Colonel Knoderer. At the time of the second invasion, in 1863, he raised a company in the Forty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was chosen colonel of this regiment, marched with it into Maryland and remained in the service several months. He was a dignified officer and very popular with his subordinates.

Resuming his practice upon his return home, he pursued it with untiring zeal and devotion. As a citizen of Reading, Dr. Hunter was enterprising and progressive. He devoted a portion of his time to the development of the iron industries of Berks County.

Daniel A. Ulrich was born at Stouchsburg, Lebanon County, Pa., April 10, 1819; acquired a preliminary education in the schools of that county; attended Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, for three years and College of New Jersey, at Princeton four years, graduating from that institution with the class of 1841. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1844; practiced medicine in Reading for more than twenty years; his health failing him, he was, in 1876, appointed government storekeeper under Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, a position which he held at the time of his death, January 6, 1879. Dr. Ulrich was possessed of fine intellectual endowments, was exceptionally popular with the people of Reading and was a successful practitioner.

Henry W. Johnson was a native of Montgomery County, Pa.; was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1841, and soon afterward located in Boyertown. He built up an extensive practice in his profession, which he continued uninterruptedly at Boyertown until his death, June 17, 1863, aged forty-three years.

For a number of years, in association with a partner, he owned and controlled a coach-line on Fifth Street, Philadelphia, which brought him a handsome revenue.

Edward Wallace, a native of Lancaster County, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, practiced medicine in Reading for nearly a quarter of a century with great success. He was frequently called in consultation with critical cases by his fellow-physicians and was known as a skillful surgeon. He was president of the Berks County Medical Society for several years. About 1872 he was appointed naval surgeon, and was located at Philadelphia. He died suddenly of heart-disease while residing in that city. For a time he was physician to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia.

Peter G. Bertolet was born in Oley township in 1822. He studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Pancoast, and after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, located in Oley township, near the Oley Churches, and began there the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful up to the time of his death, March 8, 1865. He was a surgeon in the provost marshal's office at Reading during the time of the drafts, to examine applicants for exemption.

Dr. Bertolet, during his practice, in visiting his numerous patients, interested himself in the local history of Oley township, and had gathered considerable material, which he designed to publish in book-form, with the title of "Oley and Vicinity." His premature death prevented its accomplishment, and the manuscript is now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia.

Charles A. Deininger was the son of Constantine J. Deininger, and was born at Reading in the year 1834. After obtaining a preliminary education he studied medicine and surgery under the direction of Dr. John P. Hiester, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from that institution in April, 1855, and immediately be-

gan the practice of his profession in Reading with bright prospects. The Crimean War was then waging, and he, showing a preference for surgery, decided to enter the service of the Russian government as a surgeon. His application was accepted and he left Reading in June to remain for a term of two years. He sailed from Boston July 4th, 1855, and arrived at Simpheropol, in Russia, about the 1st of September, where he entered the hospital and began the duties of a practical surgeon. Within two months his companion, Dr. Jones, of Baltimore, was prostrated with a sudden and violent attack of cholera, which caused his death. Through devotion, Dr. Deininger contracted the same disease, and in spite of all the efforts of his brother-surgeons he died also, after an illness of only eleven hours. This sad event transpired on October 25, 1855, in the twenty-first year of his age. His body was buried with that of his companion in that foreign land, but it was afterwards brought to Reading and buried in the Evans Cemetery. Dr. Deininger was a young man of fine intellect and possessed many sterling virtues, which endeared him to a large circle of relatives and acquaintances by whom his untimely death was sadly lamented. Nature asks no nobler sacrifice than those who yield up their own lives for the comfort of their fellowmen.

William N. Davis was born January 24, 1838, at Port Carbon, Schuylkill County; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1856 and from the Jefferson Medical College in 1860, and began practicing medicine at Reading in 1861. In 1871 he married Amelia, daughter of John Yerger; he had a large and lucrative practice and was esteemed as one of the most promising physicians of the city. He died October 4, 1885.

Thomas J. Keely, son of Frederick Keely, died January 29, 1876, at New Berlin, Bucks County, Pa. He practiced medicine in Berks County for several years and during the Civil War was surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Regiment.

LIVING MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION.

Jacob Tryon, son of Dr. Michael Tryon, one of the pioneer physicians of Berks County, was born in the town of Rehrersburg, where he now resides, January 22, 1800. His opportunities of obtaining a rudimentary education were very limited; acquired his knowledge of medicine and surgery in the office of his father, who was then attending to a large practice; commenced the practice of medicine at the age of twenty, and has continued it without intermission to the present time (1886). Like his father, he excelled in surgery, which he made his special study. His practice extends over a large area of territory, and for thirty years he visited his patients on horseback. He kept three or four horses and made it a point to meet all his engagements promptly. He performed a successful surgical operation at the age of eighty-three years, unassisted by any other surgeon. His has become a household name in many families in this and adjoining counties. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and schools in the district in which he resides. His oldest son, Dr. Percival J. Tryon, deceased, was born May 31, 1828. He received a liberal education and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1850. Soon after his graduation he settled at Hamburg, Berks County, where he acquired a large practice, which he held up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1881.

Wm. Frederick Hoffman, brother of the late Dr. C. E. Hoffman, before mentioned, was born in Northampton County February 18, 1810; studied medicine with his brother; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College; practiced in Lehigh County from 1838 to 1853, and in 1854 located in Reading, where he has practiced his profession to this date. His son, Walter James Hoffman, now in the employ of the United States government, is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1866. In 1870 he entered the service of the Prussian government as a surgeon for a short time. In May, 1871, he accompanied Lieutenant Wheeler in his expedition through Arizona and New Mexico, both as a surgeon and naturalist. He afterwards became a surgeon of General Custer's regiment of the regular army, and accompanied him in an expedition up the Yellowstone River. He has since been under Lieutenant Powell, of

the United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Ethnology. Dr. Hoffman has familiarized himself with the language of several Indian tribes and has prepared different government papers on the Indian race and on natural history. He recently prepared a list of the birds of the State of Nevada. He is also an artist. Many of the sketches of views in Powell's recent surveys published by the United States government, were sketched by him and are well done.

D. Llewellyn Beaver, now one of the oldest physicians in Berks County, is a native of Chester County, born in Great Valley in 1814. He attended the Bolmar Academy at West Chester; studied medicine and took his degree at Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1841. He began the practice of his profession at Temple, in Berks County, remaining two years, and then moved to Bern township. In 1849 he came to Reading and has since been actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the city.

James M. Mathews was born in Bucks County, Pa., on the 22d of February, 1817, his parents being Benjamin and Letitia Mathews, and his grandparents Benjamin Mathews and James Meredith respectively. The doctor received an academic education and began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles H. Mathews, of Doylestown, Pa. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1840, and began the practice of his profession at Fleetwood, where he remained until 1860. In April, 1860, he located at Temple, this county, and continued there in active practice until June, 1873, when he was superseded by his son, Dr. Franklin Mathews. The doctor was married in 1843 to Mary Ann Stitzel. The children of this marriage are eight sons, six of whom are living, two being physicians and a third pursuing his medical studies preparatory to graduation. Dr. Mathews, since his retirement from practice, has spent his leisure in agricultural pursuits; occasionally he is employed as a surveyor and scrivener. Prior to the Rebellion he was in politics a Democrat, but has since voted the Republican ticket. He has not been an aspirant to any office other than that of school director.

Joseph Coblentz is a native of Maryland, born January 24, 1820; worked on a farm and attended common schools until twenty-one years old; graduated from Marshall College, at Lancaster, in 1848, and the next year took his medical degree at the University of Virginia, and also completed the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1850; remained two years in Philadelphia, during which time he was connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital; took a special course at Dr. Warrington's Obstetric Institute; attended special course of clinics at University of Pennsylvania, and in practical pharmacy under Professor Parrish; practiced in Baltimore four years, in York County Pa., eight years; came to Reading in 1863 and was engaged in his profession in the city twenty-one years; located in Baltimore a second time in 1884, and the next year he relinquished his practice and moved to the State of Kansas, where he now resides.

Diller Luther is a descendant from a family of physicians, and is the great-grandson of Christian Luther, who emigrated to America in the ship "Edinburgh," landing in New York, September 16, 1751, and located in the Pequea Valley, Lancaster County, but soon after migrated to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where he married Christiana Kelp. On account of Indian troubles he returned to Pennsylvania, and settled at Ephrata, where he died. His son John, born in 1755, became a prominent physician and died at Harrisburg in 1811, leaving several children, among them John, who was a physician of note and practiced medicine in New Holland, Lancaster County, where he died in 1828. Three of his sons—Diller, John W. and Martin—have studied and practiced the profession of their worthy ancestors. John W. practiced for more than a third of a century in New Holland, where he died in 1870. Dr. Diller Luther was born in New Holland, November 18, 1808; attended Todd's Academy, in Harrisburg; was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, and soon after located in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, remaining there one year; he came to Reading and practiced in that city from 1832 to 1838. During the latter year he

relinquished his profession and began the mining and shipping of coal in Schuylkill County, which business he followed for about twenty-five years. In 1863 he was appointed internal revenue collector of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and served in that position until 1867. In 1873 he was appointed general agent and secretary of the State Board of Public Charities and filled that position until September, 1883, when he resigned. Dr. Diller Luther has been prominently identified with the banking interests of Reading, was several years president of the Anthracite Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and since 1873 has been president of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company. He was married, in 1834, to Amelia H., daughter of Judge John Spayd, of Reading. She died in 1872.

Martin Luther was born March 16, 1826, at New Holland, Lancaster County, Pa. He is a brother of Dr. Diller Luther, of Reading, and a son of Dr. John Luther, of New Holland, for many years a very prominent physician, an active politician and an influential member of the Masonic fraternity. His grandfather and his father, both physicians, had three sons each, who were engaged in the same profession. Dr. Martin Luther was educated in the best academies of West Chester and of Berks County, and subsequently studied under a private instructor. He began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, in New Holland, entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1848, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years succeeding his graduation he practiced with his brother. In 1850 he came to Reading, and soon after his location here became one of the leading physicians of the city. He served as physician to the Berks County Almshouse from 1853 to 1855, and the two succeeding years was physician to the county prison. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon in charge of the United States Army Hospital at Reading, and remained in that position until the hospital was discontinued. In the same year he was appointed surgeon to the State, in making the necessary examination of those who had been drafted into the military service. In 1864 he served as a surgeon to the board of enrollment of the Eighth Congressional District, and remained in that position until the close of the war. He took a prominent part in establishing the Reading Dispensary in 1868. He was an influential member of the Berks County Medical Society, was several years its efficient president, and a number of times its representative delegate to the meetings of the State and National Medical Associations. Dr. Luther is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He has a very extensive practice in the city of Reading, and is a surgeon of excellent ability.

L. De Barth Kuhn, a successful practitioner in the city of Reading for a number of years, moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. While residing in Reading, he was physician to the county almshouse, and during the Civil War was appointed to the position of surgeon in the Union army.

L. H. Thompson was born August 20, 1823, in Hereford township, Berks County; was a pupil in the district schools, and afterwards entered the Strasburg Academy, in Lancaster County; studied medicine with Dr. Samuel C. Thompson, at Zieglersville, Montgomery County, and graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia with the class of 1853; practiced at New Jerusalem, Fleetwood and Lyons, in Berks County, for twenty-six years, and in 1875 came to Reading, where he is now engaged in his profession.

John B. Brooke, who for many years has been one of the leading physicians of Reading, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, but he removed with his parents to Reading when quite young, and here acquired his education. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1858, and has since practiced medicine in Reading with great success. He takes an active interest in the city and county medical societies. Dr. Brooke is a great-grandson of Governor Hiester, and a grandson of Judge Spayd.

Jeremiah S. Trexler is the son of James Trexler, who was born in Trexlertown, Lehigh County, Pa., and died in Hamburg, Berks County. He was for some years a merchant,

and on his removal to Allentown, became one of the popular landlords of the city. He married Jenette Dankel, of Lehigh County, and had children,—Lavina, Nelson H. and Jeremiah S. The last-named of this number was born at Trexlertown, in Lehigh County, and lived during his youth both in his native county and in Berks County. He obtained his education at the Moravian schools in Emaus and Bethlehem, Pa.; began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Gerasch, of Kutztown, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1854. Locating at Kutztown, he became associated with his preceptor, Dr. Gerasch, and speedily secured an extensive practice: He remained associated with Dr. Gerasch until the death of the latter. As advancing years influenced Dr. Gerasch to relinquish his profession, Dr. Trexler succeeded to the practice, which was continued for several years. Ill health compelled him, however, to abandon his large field and limit his attentions to such patients and families as, from long association, found it difficult to call in the professional services of another. The doctor is actively associated with the business interests of both county and borough. He was formerly a director of the Keystone National Bank of Reading, and is also interested in the shoe factory and jobbing house of Levan, Stein & Co., of Kutztown. He is a member of the board of direction of the Keystone State Normal School. In politics he was an early Republican, and now affiliates with the Independent party. He has been chief burgess of the borough of Kutztown. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity,—is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, of F. and A. M.; of Allen Chapter, No. 20, and of Allen Commandery, both of Allentown, Pa., and of the Consistory of Bloomsburg, Pa. Dr. Trexler during the late war in 1863, entered the army as surgeon of the Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the engagement at Chancellorsville, was made prisoner and escaped, after which he joined the Army of the Cumberland and accompanied General Sherman in his march to the sea.

Reuben B. Rhoads was born at Boyertown, October 29, 1831, and educated at Mount Pleasant Seminary, in his native town; studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Henry W. Johnson; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in April, 1857; located at Zieglerville, in Montgomery County, and practiced till August, 1862, when he raised a company of volunteers, and, as captain, took it to Harrisburg, applied for and received a surgeon's commission. He was employed for a time at Pittsburgh as examining surgeon, and then accompanied the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He had charge of a brigade hospital, under command of Brigadier-General Tyndale, at Yorktown. He was mustered out with regiment at Harrisburg in July, 1863, and returned to Zieglerville, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He continued at this place for a year and removed to Amityville, Berks County, continuing in active practice till his election to the office of prison warden of Berks County in 1882, when he removed to Reading. He was twice re-elected and held this position till April, 1885.

During his residence at Amityville he became interested in the cultivation of fruit-trees, and for sixteen years carried on an extensive nursery. He still owns this nursery.

He was married, May 10, 1859, to Kate W. Gilbert, daughter of Adam R. Gilbert.

Decatur G. Schoener was born August 28, 1832, at Rehrersburg, and is a son of the late Dr. Adam Schoener; was educated in the schools of his native town and at Myerstown Academy: was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, with the class of 1853; practiced with his father until 1856, when he removed to Reading, and has since practiced in the city.

James A. Fisher was born July 25, 1832, in Stouchsburg; acquired his education in public schools of his native town and the Stouchsburg Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Adam Shoener for three years, and was graduated in medicine from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1853; practiced in Stouchsburg until 1880, when he removed to Reading and has since been practicing in the city.

Samuel L. Kurtz was born September 27,

1832, in Chester County; attended the Freeland Seminary; studied medicine with Dr. Geiger, of Harleysville, Montgomery County, Pa.; was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1854; practiced first at Phœnixville. In 1856 he removed to Juniata County, where he practiced until the opening of the war. In November, 1861, was appointed assistant surgeon at Camp Curtin; in March, 1862, he was chosen assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves. In June, of same year, was promoted to surgeon and transferred to the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, under General Butler, and participated in the several engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, Va. On the 22d of November, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of the service. He then joined his family in Reading, to which place they removed while he was in the army, and has since practiced in the city.



H. M. Nagle M.D.

Hiester M. Nagle is the great-grandson of Peter Nagle, who, on his emigration from Germany, settled in Berks County. His son Peter, who also resided in the same county, was in Berks County July 11, 1782, and died May 2, 1846. He married Susan Filbert, born April 23, 1785, who died May 26, 1854. They had children,—John F., Augustus W., Peter F., Henry and one daughter.

Peter F. Nagle was born in Berks County, and died March 25, 1869, in his sixty-first year. He selected medicine as a profession; first practiced in Williamsport, Pa., and from there removed to Milton, Pa. He subsequently removed to Reading, and from thence to St. Louis. He married Catherine E. Dauphin, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Peter (deceased), Hiester M., Catherine (deceased), Joseph (deceased) and two who died in childhood. Dr. Nagle ultimately made Reading his home, where his death occurred. His son, Hiester M. Nagle, was born December 23, 1834, at Wil-

liamsport; obtained a rudimentary education in the schools of Reading, and continued his studies at Marshall College, Mercersburg, and at Kessler's Academy, Allentown. In 1855 he entered his father's office as a medical student, and continued with Dr. Frank Rieser, of Reading. He spent one year in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and two years at the Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. The same year he began practice in Exeter township, Berks County, and remained there until 1859, the date of his removal to Fleetwood, in the same county. There he practiced until his connection with the army, August 4, 1862, as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was, on the 17th of December, 1864, promoted to the office of surgeon of the regiment, and served in that capacity until his discharge, August 13, 1865, participating meanwhile in the following engagements: Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 14 and March 4, 1863; Petersburg, June 9–16, 1864; Ream's Station, June 29, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 9, 1864; Richmond, September 29 and October 1, 1864; Darbytown Road, October 7, 1864; Seven Pines, October 27, 1864; New Market Heights, October 10, 1864; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Deep Creek, April 4, 1865; Amelia Court-House, April 5, 1865, and Appomatox Court-House, April 9, 1865. On his return he settled in Reading and secured a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Berks and of the Pathological Medical Society. As a Free and Accepted Mason, he is a member of Lodge No. 62, of Reading, of Chapter 152 and of Reading Commandery, No. 42.

As a Democrat, he was elected to and filled the office of county treasurer from 1874 to 1876, and was for two years a member of the City Council, the first of which (1878) he filled the chair of its president. He was, in July, 1885, appointed examining surgeon for pensions. Dr. Nagle was, on the 18th of June, 1872, married to Lucretia, daughter of Henry B. and Susan Boyer, of Reading. Their children are Henry B., Howard B., Paul, Charles E. and two who are deceased. The doctor is an esteemed member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Reading.

John S. Tryon was born in Rehrersburg May 12, 1835, and is the second son of Dr. Jacob Tryon. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He studied medicine under the tuition of his father, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town, where he has since resided, and where he has met with success, especially in surgery. Drs. George F. Brendle (Mahanoy City), Daniel Dechert (Cressona), Simon Seyfert (Pinegrove, Schuylkill County) and John Wagner (Hamburg, Berks County) were students under his instruction.

John B. Sterley was born in 1835 in Montgomery County, Pa., and is a descendant of French ancestry. He attended Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College); read medicine in the office of Drs. Keeler and Groff, of Harleysville; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M.D. from that institution March 6, 1857; began practicing at Earlville, Lancaster County, Pa., and continued until 1862, when he entered the army as surgeon—first in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, for three months, and then became surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Militia. He was afterward transferred to Reading, as surgeon, to examine drafted men and substitutes, and, upon the organization of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was chosen its surgeon. He was next appointed examining surgeon in the provost-marshal's office at Pottsville. In 1864 returned to Montgomery County, and in 1865 came to Reading, where he has since practiced his profession, excepting a few years when he was in Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Sterley was for three years a member of the United States board of examining surgeons for pensions.

John A. Brobst, of Bernville, was born October 26, 1835, at Rehrersburg; attended the public and private schools, and, at the age of fourteen, was sent to Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, where he remained until he finished the studies of the sophomore year; read

medicine under the directions of Dr. Adam Shoener, and was graduated from Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1857. Immediately after graduating he located in Bernville, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Charles T. Reber was born January 18, 1836, in Berks County. He acquired a preliminary education in the schools of his native place, also took an academic course, and taught school for two terms at Brownsville, Berks County. In 1853 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Livingood, and afterwards in the office of Dr. D. L. Beaver, of Reading. In 1854 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated M.D. from that institution in 1856; practiced medicine in Reading for two years, and in Berks County until the breaking out of the war, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in February, 1862. He was promoted to surgeon of the regiment in 1863, and was assigned as brigade surgeon to hospital duty at Beaufort, S. C. Soon after he was appointed executive officer at Hilton Head. Subsequently he filled the following positions, in order: Medical purveyor, chief medical officer and health officer of the Port Royal District. His last appointment was on the staff of General Devens as chief medical officer. He was in active service under the United States government for a term of four years and five months, and for efficiency received a brevet-lieutenant's commission. Dr. Reber is the author of a medical work entitled "The Paresis of the Sympathetic Centres; or, the So-called Malaria," and is now practicing in Reading.

Jacob S. Ammon was born in 1836 in Berks County; was educated in the schools of his native place, the Womelsdorf Academy and Philomathean Institute, at Birdsboro', Pa.; studied medicine with Dr. Newcomet, of Stouchsburg, Berks County, and Dr. P. M. Schweinhard, of Palmyra, Lebanon County, and Dr. D. D. Richardson, of Philadelphia; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1868; removed to Reading soon after, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

Charles E. Shoemaker[1] is a native of Montgomery County, Pa., and was born March 1, 1836, at Skippackville, a pleasant village on the Skippack, Flourtown and Philadelphia turnpike, about seventeen miles northwest of Philadelphia. His birth occurred on the old Shoemaker homestead, where his father, Jacob, and his grandfather, Isaac, were born, and which his great grandfather, George Shoemaker, purchased, the title being held continuously by this family for nearly one hundred years. The Shoemaker family is one of the oldest in the State, three brothers having emigrated to this country with William Penn, in 1683, and settled at Germantown (now Philadelphia), where still a number of their descendants may be found. Isaac Shoemaker, the grandfather of the doctor, had two sons, the elder George and the younger Jacob. The grandfather, who was an enterprising man, engaged in merchant milling, sawing and lumber, brick-making, farming and other businesses all at the same time. Although widely and favorably known as one of the most successful business men of his time in the county, he was by no means a worldly man, as the term implies. He was scrupulously just and honorable in all his dealings and of positive religious convictions, a consistent and active church member until his death, at the age of seventy-six. He gave the principal part of his real estate and business to his two sons. The agricultural part and old homestead went to his son Jacob, the father of the doctor, who here grew up midst pleasant surroundings, carefully trained and disciplined by his parents. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy and four of whom are still living. The subject of this biography is the second son. His mother (*nee* Everhart) was born, raised and educated in Philadelphia. She died at the age of seventy, at Bethlehem, where she is buried and now rests in her son's lot on Niskey Hill, in that beautiful cemetery on the Lehigh River.

As above stated, Dr. Charles E. Shoemaker was the second son. The elder, now Dr. I. N. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, while quite young,

[1] Contributed.

chose medicine as a profession, and after receiving his preliminary education entered the office of Dr. Charles Shoemaker, of Montgomery County. His brother remained at his home and attended the village school until he entered Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), at Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa., where he continued his studies during 1855–57, and then engaged as teacher of the borough school at Millerstown, Lehigh County, Pa., at the same time entering upon the study of medicine under Dr. Jenkin Evans, of that borough. After completing his term of teaching he discontinued his studies under Dr. Evans and entered the office of his brother, Dr. I. N. E. Shoemaker, in compliance with the latter's wish, until the fall of 1858, when he became a student of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, from which college he was graduated March 3, 1860. On the 22d day of the same month he was married to Marietta Wertz, second daughter of Richard and Sophia Wertz, of Longswamp, Berks County, Pa., sister of Drs. Jas. F. and P. Wertz, well-known physicians of the same place, the former a fellow-student in the office of Dr. I. N. E. Shoemaker. Dr. Charles E. Shoemaker first located at Orefield, Lehigh County, Pa., a pleasant country town on the Jaurdan Creek, six miles west of Allentown, and surrounded by rich agricultural and iron-



C. E. Shoemaker M.D.

ore lands, where mining was extensively carried on. The country was thickly populated, and the extensive mining machinery was the cause of many accidents and much surgical practice. Here Dr. Shoemaker cast his lot and entered upon the practice of his profession on the 26th day of March, 1860, at which time and place there was a most fatal epidemic of malignant scarlet fever. He treated the disease with great success and was soon a very busy man, making three hundred and thirty-five

visits the first month he practiced and losing but one case. Dr. Shoemaker was speedily known and recognized as a successful doctor. He attended an extraordinary case of attempted suicide by arsenic of a prominent young man, to whose assistance Dr. Shoemaker was hastily summoned, and fortunately saved from all harm after a great effort, as the case was a desperate one. This was reported and published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, vol. v. p. 462. He was soon under the necessity of securing an assistant, whom he associated as partner in the business, which continued to increase so rapidly that with all his help he found country practice making inroads upon his health, and fearing a physical breakdown, concluded to relinquish his practice and remove to Bethlehem, Pa., in the spring of 1864, selling meanwhile to his partner, Dr. Henry K. Hartzell, and his brother, Dr. I. N. E. Shoemaker. Success attended him in his new field of labor, where he soon established a lucrative practice and took in Dr. John H. Wilson as partner, who became his successor. In the spring of 1874 he moved to the city of Reading, Pa. Having written his "Thesis on the Ear" when he graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, and devoted some study to aural surgery, he improved every opportunity to qualify himself for the treatment of such cases. Being encouraged by his success, he finally concluded to master this subject, and thereupon abandoned general practice, repaired to New York City and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where in connection with the hospitals, clinics and ear dispensaries and institutes of that city, he had superior opportunities for becoming, under Prof. Noyes as instructor, master of this special department of medical and surgical science.

After completing his post-graduate course in New York City he opened an office at Reading, and began practice as aural surgeon. He confines his attention *strictly* to his specialty, namely, "The Ear, its Diseases and their Treatment." This seemingly limits his practice to but few ailments, though it in reality embraces all acute and chronic diseases of the head, ears, nose, throat, etc., including nervous and other ailments that may, through sympathy or otherwise, directly or indirectly affect the hearing, and especially such as affect the mucous membrane, as catarrh. In this new field of labor Dr. Shoemaker found an abundant harvest. The afflicted with these ailments, hearing of his success, soon noised it abroad, and his office was daily crowded and the doctor was obliged to again secure an assistant. Dr. Charles E. Shoemaker as aural surgeon stands at the head of the profession in the State of Pennsylvania. His reputation is not local, but extends beyond the limits of his own State and country. He is not only known as a skillful and successful aural surgeon, but as an able writer on aural diseases, having published a volume of three hundred and seventy-five pages octavo, on "The Ear, its Diseases and Injuries and their Treatment," which has been favorably received and commented upon by the press.

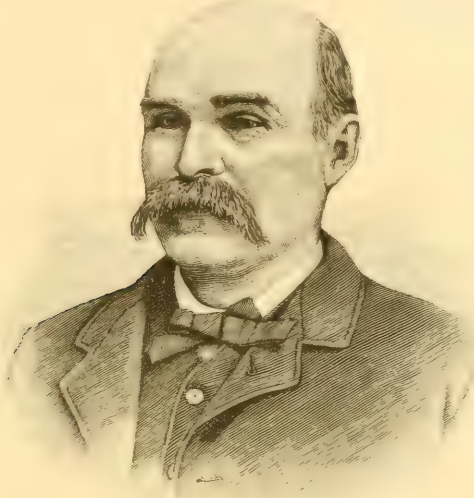
J. B. Potteiger was born at Strausstown; attended the schools of Reading and Freeland Seminary; completed the medical course and took his degree at the Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1859; practiced at Lenhartsville, Berks County until 1862, where he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 128th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the nine months' service. In 1864 he re-entered the army as surgeon by contract at the Lincoln Hospital for three months and was then sent to Point Lookout Hospital, until the spring of 1865. He then resumed practice first in Berks County and in 1867 located at Hamburg, where he has since resided. He was assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. P., for several years, and in 1884 was chosen surgeon of the regiment with the rank of major. He has been a notary public for thirteen years.

F. K. Spang was born in Oley township, Berks County, in 1839. He was educated at Norristown, Penna., and at East Hampton, Mass., and graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in the class of 1860. He engaged in a large practice for a number of years in Oley township and at Lyons Station, in Berks County; removed to Reading in 1884, where he has since met with great success in his profession.

Charles G. Loose was born November 15, 1840, in Centre township, Berks County; he attended the State Normal School at Millersville and Kutztown, and the Reading Classical Academy. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. Practiced medicine in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., for seven years, also at Centreport, in Berks County, for the same time; came to Reading in 1882, and is now engaged in his profession in the city.

Henry Landis was born in East Lampeter township, Lancaster County; was educated in the common schools and at the Millersville State Normal School; studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. J. Aug. Ehler, of Lancaster, and took his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He then practiced medicine at Wrightsville, in York County, and Marietta, Lancaster County. In 1870 he removed to Reading, and in 1873 was placed on the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 398, A. Y. M., located at Marietta.

D. Heber Plank, of Morgantown, is a great-great grandson of Dr. Jacob Plank, a sketch of whom is given at the beginning of this chapter. Dr. Jacob Plank had four sons, viz.: Michael, John, Peter and Jacob. Michael migrated to Ohio, where he was one of the pioneers. John and Jacob moved to Lancaster County, the former having settled in Pequea Valley, and the latter near Ephrata.



D. Heber Plank M.D.

Peter Plank, the third son, was born in Oley, in the year 1748. He moved to the headwaters of the Conestoga, in Caernarvon township, some years before the Revolution, and there purchased a large tract of farming land and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married to Frances (Franey) a daughter of Jacob Kauffman, who was a prominent farmer in the upper section of Chester County. He died in 1831, aged eighty-three years; and she died in 1837, aged seventy-six years. They had nine

children,—Maria, born 1783; Jacob, born 1785; John, born 1787; Christopher, born 1789; Christian, born 1791; Elizabeth, born 1793; Anna, born 1798; Samuel, born 1801 and David, born 1804. He was, by religious faith, an Amish Mennonite, and during the last fifty years of his life filled very successfully the office of bishop, having had charge of all the congregations in Berks, Chester and Lancaster Counties. He was the second bishop of this denomination in this section of the State. The Amish to this day speak of him with the highest feelings of respect and affection, for his earnest efforts in their behalf.

David Plank, the youngest son, was born in Caernarvon township, on May 21, 1804, and, after receiving a good general education, turned his attention to farming. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Daniel Buckwalter, of same township, and a granddaughter of Francis Buckwalter, of Chester County; and afterward purchased the Plank homestead and the adjoining farm, upon which he carried on farming operations very successfully. In connection with this pursuit he burned and disposed of great quantities of lime upon his property. He retired some years ago from active business, and lived a quiet life in the old home in good health till recently. After a short illness, he died April 11, 1886, nearly eighty-two years old. For a number of years he took an active part in the political affairs of the county. He held the office of county treasurer for one term, 1859 and 1860; and the County Agricultural Society also received his earnest assistance, he having shown great interest in its success. He exercised a large influence in his community for upwards of forty years. The system of common-school education found in him a friend and advocate. He connected himself at an early date with the St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at Morgantown, and acted as a vestryman for many years. He had eleven children, of whom the following six are still living: John, Daniel K., Margaret Elizabeth, Martin B., D. Heber and Rebecca Frances. His wife died in 1870, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

D. Heber Plank, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Caernarvon township on November 12, 1842. After receiving a thorough common-school education, he attended the Pennsylvania State College and the Millersville Normal School; and then selecting medicine as his profession, he finished his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, under the supervision of B. F. Bunn, M.D., at Birdsboro', and H. Lenox Hodge, M.D., at Philadelphia; from which he was graduated on March 14, 1867. For a year afterward he traveled extensively through the Western States and the Dominion of Canada, and then settled at Morgantown, in this county, where he has since been successfully engaged in a general practice of his profession. He is a member of the Pathological Society of Berks County. He owns and occupies a fine home in the centre of Morgantown; and, on the lot connected with the property, he has been quite successful in the cultivation of different varieties of pears. Several years ago he purchased a tract of forty acres of hill-land and planted it with black walnuts for the purpose of cultivating a walnut grove. These are practical evidences of his enterprise outside of his profession. In politics he is a Democrat. By his upright demeanor, and careful attention to business, he has won the confidence of the entire community. He is a member and now also a vestryman of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at Morgantown. He was married, in 1877, to Ida, eldest daughter of Horace Bertolet, deceased, and they have three sons,—David Horace, Walter Frederick and Heber Eugene.

Adam B. Dundor was born May 16, 1838, in North Heidelberg township, Berks County; his preliminary education was obtained at the Fremont Academy, Chester County, and Freeland Seminary, at Collegeville, Pa. In 1857 he entered Franklin and Marshall College, and was graduated from that institution in 1862; studied medicine with Dr. William Moore, of Womelsdorf, Pa., and was graduated in medicine from the Long Island College Hospital in 1863, and from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, with the class of 1864; practiced medicine in Robesonia, Berks County, for three years, and removed to Reading in 1867; served as physician to the Berks County Alms-

house and Hospital from 1870 to 1873, and prison physician from 1873 to 1877. He is at present (1886) a member of the Board of Health, of Reading.

Abraham S. Raudenbush was born July 24, 1841, at Salfordville, Montgomery County, Pa.; was educated in the public schools of that county until 1859, when he entered the Freeland Seminary. In 1862 he studied medicine in the office of Drs. Keelor and Groff, at Harleyville, Montgomery County, and at the close of the same year commenced a course in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1864. He then commenced practice at Adamstown, Lancaster County, continuing there for eighteen years. In 1882 he removed to Reading.

Stanley Smith, son of Levi B. Smith, was born at Joanna Furnace, Berks County. He graduated with honor at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in the class of 1865. He studied medicine with Professor B. Howard Rand, in Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1868. He then spent one year at the Leipsic University, Germany. On his return to this country, he was elected lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, in the summer course of the Jefferson Medical College, in 1875. In the spring of 1877 he resigned this position and removed to Reading, where he has since devoted special attention to the eye.

Israel Cleaver is of English and German ancestry, and was born November 26, 1842. His paternal ancestor was a large landowner, and one of the first members of the Maiden-creek Friends' Meeting. Dr. Cleaver acquired a preliminary education in the schools of Reading, and was graduated from the High School in the class of 1859. He taught school for three years and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1863. Immediately thereafter he entered the Union army as an assistant surgeon of a marine brigade along the Mississippi River, remaining two years. After returning to Pennsylvania, spent one year practicing in Clearfield County, then moved to Philipsburg, Centre County, and followed his profession there five successive years. In the fall of 1871 he located in Reading, and soon became an active practitioner in the city. He is a member of the Reading Medical Association, the Medical Society of the County of Berks, the State Medical Society, the Board of Health of the city, and for two years a member of the board of the United States examining surgeons for pensions. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Cleaver is a gentleman of culture and an excellent physician.

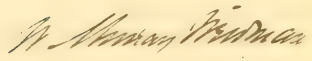
Samuel C. Ermentrout, son of William E. and Justina (Silvis) Ermentrout, was born March 28, 1844. His preparatory education was acquired at the Reading High School and Reading Classical Academy. He then began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Joseph Coblentz, and continued with Dr. Lennox Hodge, of Philadelphia. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. During the Civil War he served as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. Soon after the opening of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, he went to Europe and was appointed a surgeon in the Prussian army, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was soon promoted to staff-surgeon, with the rank of captain. For his skillful surgery he was decorated with the golden cross, and made a member of the Order of the Crown. He served in the Prussian army just one year and was located in the hospital at Coblentz. At the close of the war he returned to Reading and has since practiced in his native city. He was physician to the county almshouse; was four years Commander of Keim Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Reading, and is a member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

W. Murray Weidman, born in Lebanon, Pa., is a son of Jacob Barge Weidman and Elizabeth Chambers Murray his wife. His paternal ancestors came to this country about 1700. His grandfather, Major John Weidman, born in Lancaster County in 1756, was a surveyor, served in the Revolutionary War, and was retired January 1, 1787. His name is enrolled in the Society of the Cincinnati. His father, born in Philadelphia, was a lawyer of Lebanon County, Pa., and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–38. His maternal ancestors, the Murrays, came to this country in 1730, settling in New Jersey.

Doctor Weidman was educated at Lebanon Academy; entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1856. Selecting medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Drs. John W. and Cyrus D. Gloninger, of Lebanon; continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and received his diploma, 1860. For nineteen months he was one of the resident physicians in Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), then he became assistant surgeon in the 11th Penna. Cavalry in the Civil War. Subsequently he was ordered to the 2d Penna. Cavalry. Oct. 1, 1862, he was promoted to rank of surgeon of same regiment. He was taken prisoner near Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1863, but was on following day paroled with the wounded, in charge of whom he was left. When his term expired, Oct. 31, 1864, he was mustered out. The same year he located in Reading and soon afterward was appointed surgeon to the P. and R. R. Co., in which capacity he has since served. His professional knowledge and ability soon placed him with the leading practitioners and brought an extended practice. He devotes much attention to surgery, in which branch of the profession he has won a deservedly high reputation for skill and success.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Berks Co., Reading Medical Association, Medical Society of Pa., American Medical Association, and Academy of Medicine. Since 1867 he was one of the active managers and surgeons of the Reading Dispensary (now Reading Hospital). He was one of the original members of the Board of Health (1872), and for nine years, its presiding officer. He also served as city auditor from 1869 to 1872. Feb. 1886, he was appointed on the Pension Board of Examining Surgeons of Berks County. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Christ Cathedral, of which he is now a vestryman, having served since 1867.





Dr. Weidman was married to Mary May, daughter of Hon. George M. Keim, by whom he has three children,—Julia Keim, Bessie Murray and Marion Douglass; two, Laura Farquhar and Helen Murray, having died.

THOMAS A. DUNKLE was born October, 1844, in Berks County; was a pupil in the schools of Reading, also in Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Union County, Pa.; studied medicine with Dr. D. L. Beaver as preceptor, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, with the class of 1865. During 1862 and 1863 he was contract assistant surgeon in the United States hospital at Fourth and George Streets, Philadelphia. From 1865 to 1870 he practiced medicine in Friedensburg, Berks County, and removed to Reading in 1870, where he has since practiced.

S. B. HECKMAN is a native of Berks, born in Pricetown, February 24, 1846; acquired a preliminary education in the district schools and the Reading High School; studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Decatur B. Shoener, of Reading; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1868. Soon after he located in the city of Reading and has since continued in the practice of his profession.

HOWARD S. RIESER is a native of Reading, born May 27, 1846; attended the schools of the city and completed the course of the Reading High School in 1861; spent three years in the study of medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1867; practiced in Maxatawny township one year and then moved to Reading, where he has since continued his profession.

MICHAEL W. A. WUELFINCH is a native of Holland, born October 17, 1846; obtained a preparatory eduction in the schools of his native place; attended the Clinic Institute, at Rotterdam, Holland; spent three years in the University of Amsterdam, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. Since 1880 he has pursued his profession of medicine in Reading.

HENRY C. MOHR was born January 25, 1847, at Mohrsville, this county; entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1871; practiced at Mount Pleasant, Pa., until 1872, when he removed to Reading, where he continues in his profession.

ELIAS H. FRANTZ was born March 13, 1847, at Frystown, Berks County; was educated in the schools of that town, at Prof. Brunner's Academy, Reading, and at the State Normal School, at Mansfield, Pa.; studied medicine with Dr. J. Y. Shearer, of Sinking Springs, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1873; practiced in Jonestown, Lebanon County, for two years, and Grantville, Dauphin County, for nine years; came to Reading in 1884.

M. A. RHOADS was born in Colebrookdale township, Berks County, April 18, 1847; attended public schools and Mount Pleasant Academy, at Boyertown, until 1861, when he went to Philadelphia and entered the public schools of that city; pursued the studies of medicine in the office of Dr. William H. Pancoast; was graduated from Jefferson College in 1868, and soon thereafter was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. In June, 1869, he came to Reading, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He was president of the Pathological Society of Berks County; physician to the County Almshouse; has been president of the Board of Health of Reading since 1882, and in 1886 was appointed a member of the United States examining board for pensions.

JOHN STEPHEN was born in Waynesburg, Chester County, Pa., in 1823; studied medicine with Dr. William Moore at Womelsdorf, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He practiced his profession since his graduation in Womelsdorf and Reading.

WALKER R. STEPHEN, son of Dr. John Stephen, of Reading, was born in Womelsdorf March 9, 1851; attended the schools of his native town and the Lewisburgh University; read medicine under the instruction of his father, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1872. He is now practicing in Reading.

D. Z. BOWMAN was born December 10, 1854, in Earl township, Berks County; obtained his education at the Mount Pleasant Seminary, Boyertown. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., in the class of 1880; came to Reading same year and began the practice of his profession.

FRANK H. GOOD was born September 26, 1855, at Union Forge, Lebanon County; acquired a preparatory education in the schools of his native place and in the Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa.; read medicine with Dr. J. C. Cooper, of Lebanon County; was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and has since practiced in Reading.

W. F. MUHLENBERG is a native of Gettysburg, Pa., and is a son of F. A. Muhlenberg, formerly connected with Pennsylvania College and now professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Dr. Muhlenberg attended Pennsylvania College for a time, and afterward entered Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. He attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in 1872. Since 1873 he has practiced his profession in Reading. He is surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

ALBERT J. CRESSMAN is a native of Reading, born in 1856; completed the High School course in 1874; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877; has since practiced in his native place.

GEORGE H. BICKEL is of German descent, his grandfather, Joseph Bickel, having settled as a farmer in Heidelberg township, Berks County. Among his children is Josiah, the father of Dr. George H. Bickel. His mother is Louisa, daughter of George Hartman, of Bern township. Dr. Bickel was born in the latter township February 21, 1855, and passed much of his youth in that and Spring township, attending the public schools until his fifteenth year, when he removed to Schuylkill County and found employment in the mines during the summer months, pursuing his studies meanwhile in winter. He remained at that point for three years, subsequently spending one year at Hazleton, Luzerne County. He next spent two years at the Bloomsburg Normal School and then en-



Dr. George H. Bickel

tered the office of Dr. James Y. Shearer, of Sinking Springs, as a student of medicine, remaining two years, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878. The same year he located in Rehrersburg, Berks County, where he has since been actively engaged in professional labor. He soon won the confidence of the community and established a large and growing practice. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, participates in the discussions before that body and occasionally contributes to the medical journals of the day. Dr. Bickel numbers among his most successful cases an operation resulting in the removal of an ovarian tumor in 1883, with distinguished physicians as his assistants. He has also met with much success in the treatment of diphtheria. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church of Rehrersburg. Dr. Bickel was married, on the 10th of April, 1880, to Lizzie, daughter of William Shaffner, of Tulpehocken township. Their children are Minnie May, born May 17, 1881, and George Allen, June 12, 1885.

Bernard R. Lee was born December 25, 1857, at Reading; acquired a preparatory education in the public schools of his native city; attended the Keystone State Normal School and St. John's College, at Fordham, N. Y.; completed the course at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1879. He has since practiced in Reading.

Charles W. Bachman was born in 1856 in the city of Reading; attended the public schools; completed the High School course with the class of 1873 and was graduated from the Northwestern College, Ill., in 1876. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. Murray Weidman; was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1880. He has since practiced in Reading. He served several years as secretary of the Reading Medical Association and of the Medical Society of the County of Berks. He has been lately engaged in laboratory work, and is making careful preparations for the special treatment of nervous diseases.

John W. Hoffman, now practicing at Jacksonwald, was born September 27, 1858; attended Boyertown Academy, Washington Hall Institute, at Trappe, Montgomery County, and then entered upon the study of medicine; after graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, in 1880, began practicing at Huff's Church, where he remained two years; removed to Gilbertsville, remained one year and then took charge of the practice of Dr. M. L. Bertolett, deceased, at Jacksonwald. He was appointed physician to the Berks County Prison December 10, 1884.

John Milton Myers was born March 11, 1859, in Shenandoah Alum Springs, Virginia, and was educated in the schools of his native State. In 1875 he began to teach school in Lancaster County, continuing in that profession four years, when he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. J. P. Roebuck, of Lititz, and in 1882 was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He has since that date practiced his profession in the town of Wernersville. Dr. Myers, at the last election, was chosen president of the Medical Society of the County of Berks.

John N. Becker was born October 16, 1858, in Maiden-creek township, Berks County; came to Reading with his father in 1864; was educated in the common schools and Brunner's Scientific Academy of Reading; studied medicine with Dr. Adam B. Dundor and was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia with the class of 1882; returned to Reading the same year and commenced to practice.

J. Ellis Kurtz, son of Dr. Samuel L. Kurtz, of Reading, was born in 1858, in Juniata County, Pa.; received a preliminary education in the schools of Reading; entered Trinity College, Connecticut, and there completed the full academical course, receiving the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from that institution. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1880 and has since practiced in Reading.

Calvin K. Young was born in Oley township; attended the public schools, the Oley Academy and Millersville State Normal School; studied medicine under the direction of Dr. J.

S. Ammon, of Reading, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore in 1880. He then entered the pharmacy of his former preceptor, Dr. J. S. Ammon, in Reading, where he remained until 1885, when he removed to the mining region in Pennsylvania to establish a drug-store.

James W. Keiser was born at Reading September 24, 1860; attended the public schools, and, at the age of sixteen years, began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. William N. Davis. In 1882 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately began to practice in Reading. He is secretary of the Pathological Society of Berks County.

Milton D. M. Batdorff is the grandson of John Batdorff, who resided in Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa., where he was a citizen of much influence, and, at one time, filled the office of associate judge of the Lebanon County Court. By his marriage to Miss Lauer, of the same county, were born the following-named children: Thomas, Benjamin, Peter, John, Daniel L., Elizabeth (married to George Walborn), Catherine (married to G. Walborn) and Mrs. Peter Etris.

Benjamin Batdorff was a native of Lebanon County, where his life was spent in the occupation of a farmer. He married Esther, daughter of Leonard Walborn. Their children were William, Peter, John, Aaron, Percival, Daniel,



M. D. M. Batdorff

Milton D. M., George, Lepentina (married to Daniel Dierwechter) and Elizabeth (married to John Jones).

Milton D. M., of this number, and the subject of this biographical sketch, was born January 10, 1844, in Marion township, Berks County, and removed when a child to Myerstown, where he remained until twelve years of age, when Millersburg became his home. His father having died when his son was but a lad, he entered the family of his uncle, Dr. D. L. Batdorff, and after attending the public schools, learned the

printer's trade, which he followed for seven years and then began the study of medicine, and spent five years in preparing himself for his profession. He attended the sessions of 1866–67 at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1867. He remained one year in practice with his uncle,and then located in Friedensburg, Schuylkill County, remaining there four years. Returning to Millersburg, he was associated as a partner with Dr. D. L. Batdorff, and continued this relation until the death of the latter, in 1872. His son, Henry Batdorff, pursued his medical studies with the subject of this biography, and shared his practice for two years, since which period he has continued alone. Dr. Batdorff's field of practice is extensive, requiring long and tedious rides through his own and other townships. His practice, which is general, has been a growing and successful one. The doctor is a member of Bethel Lodge, No. 820, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of Millersburg. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rehrersburg. Dr. Batdorff was, December 25, 1868, married to Miss Emma, daughter of David B. Lerch, of Millersburg. Their children are William D., Minnie, Henry, Lizzie, Charlotte, Eva, Lillie and George. Mrs. Batdorff is a member of the Reformed Church of Millersburg.

EDWARD HOTTENSTEIN.[1]—David Hottenstein, the grandfather of Dr. Hottenstein, studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Hirsch, and attended lectures at the Medical Institute, Philadelphia. After obtaining his diploma, he practiced in Berks County, and resided on the homestead in Maxatawny. He was married to Elizabeth Kline, a daughter of Richard Kline, of Montgomery County. He died in 1848, aged eighty-two years, four months and twenty-five days, leaving six sons and two daughters, viz.: David, Jacob, Daniel, William, Isaac, Henry, Catharine and Sarah.

William had eight children, viz.: David H., Charles A., Robert, Henry, Edward, Caroline, Sallie A. and Matilda.

Edward was born October 1, 1831, at the old homestead. He first attended the district schools, then went to the seminary under Prof. J. Warren Sunderland, at Collegeville, after which he studied medicine under Dr. Henry Geiger, of Harleysville, Montgomery County.

[1] The Hottenstein family is recorded in the Vienna collection of names as belonging to the Frankish Knighthood. Their origin is traced back to the Forest of the Spessard, in Germany, where, A.D. 380, Count Riedbold Von Hottenstein lived. The name signifies "a holy stone." This origin of the name is attributed to the fact that Riedbold annually held the great, solemn court upon a rock, under a large oak-tree. His wife was Ilseboda, a daughter of a Westphalian count. Riedbold died A.D. 415. About a hundred years thereafter Alfrid Von Hottenstein is stated to have been then the only representative of that family. His wife was Anna Von Herboldsecke, from Alsace. Alfrid was killed in a battle with Frisian warriors, A.D. 538. He had two sons, Sueno and Percival. Percival died in the monastery at Fulda. Sueno was a warrior. Upon the hill where his ancestors resided he erected a strong castle, which he called Hottenstein. He was married to Hirlanda Von Bremhorst. Two brothers, Theobald and Ansgar Von Hottenstein, resided in the castle. Ansgar was married to Waldline Von Elmfurt, and died A.D. 887, leaving a son, Filbert Von Hottenstein, who at his death left only one representative of this family, Giselbert, who lived in the castle of his ancestors, and was married to Kunnigunde Von Velleres, of the French province of Poitou. He died A.D. 1317, leaving three sons. At the death of his two brothers he became sole heir to the family possessions, and married Lea Von Dannenburg. In 1524 the ancestral castle was destroyed by the peasants. Only Kuno Von Hottenstein, who was in the German army, survived. He married Louisa Von Berg and died in 1563. His two sons were Nicholas and Ernst. Ernst, who was mayor of Esslingin, married and left three sons, who emigrated to America. One died at Philadelphia; another moved to Lancaster, where his descendants now live; the third, Jacob Hottenstein, settled in Oley township, Berks County, and is the ancestor of the large family of Hottensteins in this part of the State. He removed to Maxatawny in 1729, leased one hundred and sixteen acres of Caspar Wistar for one year, and on November 18, 1729, purchased the tract for forty pounds. He was married to Dorothea Reber; had four sons—Jacob, William, David and Henry—and two daughters—Dorothea and Maria. The original farm of one hundred and sixteen acres, together with three hundred and twenty-seven additional acres which Jacob acquired afterwards, are still in the possession of his descendants. David Hottenstein, the son of Jacob and the great-grandfather of Dr. Edward Hottenstein, resided on the farm of his father, which was transferred by Jacob Hottenstein to his sons David and Henry. Afterwards David bought his brother's share. He had three sons and two daughters,—Jacob, David, Daniel, Catharine and Dorothea. Catharine was married to Jacob Grim; Dorothea died young.

He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, 1853, and began practice in Maxatawny, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Kutztown. He has since been engaged in his profession in that village. From the time he began to practice his profession he has met with success, and his business gradually increased until it was shared by his eldest son. He has made gynecology a specialty, and has devoted much study to cases of a chronic nature. In this field, as well as in his obstetrical practice, he has been exceptionally successful. Dr. Hottenstein was married, September 18, 1855, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob Knabb, of Oley, born September 10, 1835. Their children are Ida C., born September 4, 1856; H. Alice E., February 13, 1859; Elmer K., Dec. 3, 1861; Edward L., August 12, 1864; Sarah Ann, Aug. 5, 1866; William J., Aug. 28, 1868; Charles A., October 1, 1871; Peter D., July 20, 1874; Deborah C., January 14, 1877, of whom all but Sarah Ann are now living. Dr. Hottenstein is a Democrat in politics. He has been a member of the Borough Council of Kutztown, and for a number of years, president of the Board of School Directors. He is a member of the Medical Society of the county and a member of the Reformed Church of Kutztown.

His son, Elmer K., studied with his father, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1883, and is now associated with his father in practice. Edward L. also read medicine in his father's office.



Sketches of many of the physicians of this County will be found in the township and borough histories.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF BERKS COUNTY.—The first medical society of the county was incorporated, then subsequently organized at Reading, in the State-House, on Saturday, August 7, 1824, under the name of the "Medical Faculty of Berks County."

The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Isaac Hiester; Vice-Presidents, C. L. Schlemm and John B. Otto; Treasurer, George Eckert; Recording Secretary, Charles Baum; Corresponding Secretaries, William J. C. Baum and Edward Haydock; Curators, Bernard McNeil and Gerhard Bishop.

According to one of the resolutions then passed, it would appear that small-pox was then in the borough; and the society having undoubted confidence in vaccination, recommended strongly "this mild and safe preventative in all cases deemed liable to the infection of that loathsome and too often fatal disease." Dr. Hiester, upon assuming the duties of the office to which he was unanimously chosen, delivered an admirable address to the faculty. Among other things, he said that this organization was the first of the kind in Pennsylvania, excepting the College of Physicians and Medical Society of Philadelphia.

This society continued to exist, hold regular meetings and annually send representatives to the State Medical Society for a period of twenty years. On February 23, 1850, the society was reorganized and the name changed to the "Medical Society of the City of Reading and the County of Berks," with the object of cultivating the science of medicine in all its collateral branches, to elevate and sustain medical character, to encourage a system of professional etiquette and to promote mutual improvement, social intercourse and good feeling among the members of the medical profession. No person could become a member of this society unless he were a graduate of some recognized medical college. In 1856 William Herbst was president; Martin Luther, secretary; and Edward Wallace, treasurer. This society continued to exist until its disbandment, in 1870.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.—The society with the above name was formed by members of the allopathic school of practice on November 22, 1870, on the same day that the old Berks County Medical Society was disbanded. The organization was effected in the office of Dr. J. B. Brooke, 44 North Fourth Street, Reading. The physicians present at the first meeting were J. S. Ammon, J. Brobst, Edward Brobst, J. B. Brooke, George W. Byerle, Joseph Coblentz, A. B. Dundor, J. S. Hunsberger, S. L. Kurtz, De B. Kuhn, C. Kreye, J. M. Matthews, William Moore, J. M. Newpher, J. Y. Shearer, J. K. Seaman, J. B. Sterley, C. Turner, D. A. Ulrich, Edward Wallace, Charles Weber and W. Murray Weidman. After a temporary organization a resolution was passed to the effect that the new society be formed for mutual improvement in connection with the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

The following resolution was then passed and signed by all members present:

"*Resolved*, That members of the Berks County Medical Society, and others members of the medical profession in good standing in this county and graduates of medicine, do hereby associate themselves for the purposes set forth in a preamble and constitution of the organization, under the name and title of the Berks County Medical Association."

The constitution and by-laws were adopted at a meeting held January 3, 1871. At the same time a permanent organization was effected by electing William Moore, president; J. S. Ammon and James M. Matthews, vice-presidents; W. Murray Weidman, recording secretary; J. B. Brooke, corresponding secretary; D. A. Ulrich, treasurer; Edward Wallace, J. A. Brobst, De B. Kuhn, censors; and Joseph Coblentz, curator. At this meeting the name was changed from the Berks County Medical Association to the Medical Society of the County of Berks. It was also decided by resolution at the same time that the meetings be held bi-monthly and that a business meeting shall regularly alternate with a meeting for the discussion of topics relating to the profession. The same regulation and order of exercises remain in force.

At the meeting of the society held in Stauffer's Hall, March 7, 1871, Drs. S. L. Kurtz, D. A. Ulrich and Edward Wallace, a committee appointed to represent this society at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, in Philadelphia, reported that they had gained recognition from that body, were admitted as members to its sessions, and that the board of censors

of the State Medical Society had given their approval to the constitution and the by-laws of the Medical Society of the County of Berks.

The county society was then in excellent working condition and gradually increased in membership and influence. It is now an active agent in promoting the welfare of the profession in the city and county. The meetings are largely attended, and interesting and valuable discussions of important topics take place.

The first delegate election of this society to send representatives to the American Medical Association took place March 7, 1871. The delegates were Drs. Kuhn, Wily and Moore.

On May 2d of the same year the following-named members were elected delegates to the State Medical Society, viz.: Drs. Wallace, Weidman, Kuhn, Brooke, Conrad and J. A. Brobst. The society made its first annual visit to the County Almshouse in March, 1871.

On September 5, 1871, Dr. Brooke offered the following, which was passed unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That this day and annually hereafter, at the meeting in June, five members shall be elected as a Sanitary Committee, to whom shall be referred all papers read before this Society, for the purpose of making selections therefrom to accompany the sanitary report to be made to the State Medical Society."

The subject of vaccination received the official indorsement of the society during the year 1872, and the officers elected to serve for the ensuing year were Dr. Jos. Coblentz, president, and Dr. W. M. Weidman, recording secretary.

A committee was appointed to solicit contributions among the members of the society toward the Chicago Relief Fund for medical men, resulting in the collection of seventy-three dollars, which was duly forwarded.

During the year 1875 the place of meeting was changed to Dr. Brooke's office, and the officers elected for the year 1876 were: President, Dr. De B. Kuhn, and Recording Secretary, Dr. Israel Cleaver, the latter serving in the capacity of secretary for a subsequent period of eight years.

At a meeting held March 12, 1878, a resolution was passed favoring the signing of petitions to the State Legislature, praying the enactment of a law concerning "privileged communications" to physicians, whereby the profession will be placed on an equality with other professions as witnesses in courts of justice. The society unanimously decided to co-operate with other societies to secure the necessary legislation.

Dr. Muhlenberg presented the following resolution at a meeting held May 14, 1878, which the delegates were instructed to introduce at the next meeting of the State Society:

"*Resolved*, That no member of any county society in connection with the State Medical Society shall admit into his office a student of medicine until he present a certificate from an examining committee of said society, testifying that he has been duly examined, has a good English education, and a sufficient knowledge of Latin and scientific acquirements to enable him to pursue his studies with advantage."

This rule is now in force throughout the entire State. At the next meeting, held July 9th of the same year, the following was presented referring to the registration act:

"*Resolved*, That the corresponding secretary be authorized to seek full information relative to the steps to be taken to secure the registration of practitioners of medicine in the county of Berks, and inform the members of this Society of their duty in this respect, and otherwise do whatever may be necessary to the execution of the Act of Assembly requiring the registration of all practitioners of medicine in the State of Pennsylvania."

At a meeting held March 9, 1880, Dr. Cleaver introduced the subject of "Physical Culture" before the society, whereupon the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, Dr. Israel Cleaver, a member of this Association, has recently introduced the instruction of children in calisthenics and is now engaged in organing a class of adults for the same purpose, therefore;

"*Resolved*, That this Society hereby endorse this effort to improve the health of the youth of our city by offering them a mode of exercise which is at once light, healthful and absolutely free from danger, and that the course thus inaugurated is worthy the fullest confidence and encouragement of parents and all others having an interest in the fullest physical development of their wards and children of both sexes."

The society began to write to medical practitioners at a distance to lecture upon special topics by resolution passed September 7, 1880, and Dr. E. H. Coover, of Harrisburg, delivered

the first lecture upon the subject of "Spinal Curvature."

The society changed its place of meeting, by resolution passed March 8, 1881, from Dr. Brooke's office, where the members met for a period of ten years, to the Reading Library Building, at Fifth and Franklin Streets. At this meeting Dr. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, lectured before a number of physicians and invited guests upon the subject of "Scarlatina."

Amendments to the by-laws were added during the year 1882, pertaining chiefly to the requirements affecting office students, and the society also condemned the practice of copyrighting common pharmaceutical preparations by registering them as trade-marks.

The following important resolution was submitted by Dr. Coblentz at the meeting held November 12, 1883, and unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly request our Representative in Congress to use his best endeavors to aid in procuring an adequate appropriation for the erection of a suitable building in Washington, D. C., in which the National Medical Library and the National Medical and Surgical Museum can be advantageously arranged and displayed for reference and examination; and that a copy of this resolution, with the compliments of this Society, be transmitted to Mr. Ermentrout."

The officers elected to serve for the year 1884 were Dr. W. G. Beyerle, president, and Dr. C. W. Bachman, secretary; and in the month of May, Professor Roberts Bartholow, of Philadelphia, lectured before an audience of over one hundred and ten physicians from different parts of the county, in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, under the auspices of the County Medical Society. The delegates to the State Medical Society, which convened in Philadelphia in 1884, consisting of Drs. Bachman, Cleaver, Hertzog, Hunsberger, Lee, Schulze, Sterley and Weidman, were instructed to vote affirmatively upon the resolution of the Philadelphia County Society favoring the creation of a State Board of Health.

The society, at one of its meetings this year, also discussed the subject of poisons, the sale of which was engaging the popular mind at this time, resulting in the following motion:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to examine into the law governing the sale of poisons, and that the committee meet with the Druggists' Association, of this city, for the purpose of considering such action as may prevent or restrict an indiscriminate sale of the same."

The officers elected for the year 1886 are as follows: J. M. Myers, of Wernersville, president; Israel Cleaver, of Reading, first vice-president; W. E. Hunsberger, of Maidencreek, second vice-president; C. W. Bachman, of Reading, recording secretary; Howard S. Rieser, corresponding secretary; J. B. Brooke, J. Y. Shearer and R. B. Shulze, censors; W. F. Muhlenberg, J. E. Kurtz and I. Cleaver, medical examiners, and W. Murray Weidman, curator.

The following is a list of the members of the society for the year 1886:

John A. Brobst, Bernville; W. George Beyerle, Bernville; L. H. Francis, Boyertown; James A. Hoffman, Centreport; J. S. Trexler, Kutztown; Ed. Brobst, Leesport; J. K. Seaman, Lenhartsville; D. H. Hain, Lower Bern; Wm. E. Hunsburger, Maidencreek; W. B. Shaner, Mohrsville; J. B. Rupp, Milltown; W. D. De Long, Pikeville; Charles Weber, Pricetown; George H. Bickle, Rehrersburg; James Y. Shearer, Sinking Spring; James M. Matthews, Temple; M. L. Fritch, Virginsville; James M. Myers, Wernersville.

The other members reside in the city of Reading; their names are as follows:

C. W. Bachman, John M. Becker, J. B. Brooke, Israel Cleaver, A. B. Dundor, Frank H. Good, J. S. Hinnershotz, J. W. Keiser, Samuel L. Kurtz, J. Ellis Kurtz, B. R. Lee, C. G. Loose, Martin Luther, W. F. Muhlenberg, H. M. Nagle, A. S. Raudenbush, H. S. Rieser, M. A. Rhoads, R. B. Schulze, J. B. Sterley, W. Murray Weidman.

THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This society, from whose membership is furnished the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, was organized May 10, 1871. Dr. D. L. Beaver was chosen first president; B. F. Bunn and Martin Luther, vice-presidents; M. Albert Rhoads, secretary and treasurer. The society, since its organization, has held its monthly meetings in the offices of different members. The officers for the year 1886 are as follows: M. A. Rhoads, president; S. C. Ermentrout and H. Landis, vice-presidents; James W. Keiser, secretary and treasurer. The membership of the society is

limited to a certain number. Some of the original members and those of a later date are Martin Luther, D. L. Beaver, E. R. Scholl, S. P. Heckman, M. A. Rhoads, H. Landis, John G. Kalbach, J. N. Stephens, H. M. Nagle, D. Heber Plank, B. D. Bunn, D. Breidenbaugh, T. A. Dunkel, J. M. Hoffman, Frank Rieser, A. J. Cressman, James W. Keiser, M. Wuelfingh, Frank H. Good, M. L. Weiger and C. G. Loose. The medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital for the year 1886 is composed of the following-named physicians of this society: Martin Luther, D. L. Beaver, Henry Landis, H. M. Nagle, S. C. Ermentrout, M. Wuelfingh, A. J. Cressman, James W. Keiser and Frank H. Good.

The Reading Medical Association.—On the evening of May 27, 1850, Drs. William Gries, John P. Heister, D. L. Beaver, C. H. Hunter, L. L. Stewart and Edward Wallace met at the office of Dr. Hunter and organized "The Reading Medical Association," adopting a constitution and by-laws, electing to membership Dr. Peter F. Nagle and choosing officers as follows: President, Dr. William M. Gries; Vice-President, Dr. John P. Hiester; Recording Secretary, Dr. Edward Wallace; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. L. L. Stewart; Treasurer, Dr. Charles H. Hunter.

Of the gentlemen who thus projected this organization, Dr. Beaver alone survives.

The usual purpose of such organizations, viz., the fostering of professional intercourse and consequent increase of knowledge, the preserving of a code of medical ethics and the conserving of everything of interest and benefit to the profession in the city of Reading, is expressed in the preamble to their constitution. For reasons not on record, there appears to have been no meetings from 1854 to September 12, 1859, when a move for reorganization was made and effected at the next meeting, held October 12, 1859. Again, for unrecorded reasons, a hiatus in events occurs. The last minute of this second organization bears date of January 24, 1860.

On July 30, 1867, a preliminary meeting was held, a *third* organization effected, a new constitution and by-laws adopted and on August 14th, the officers elected were: President, Dr. Peter F. Nagle; Vice-President, Dr. Charles Hunter; Secretary, Dr. W. Murray Weidman; Treasurer, Dr. Martin Luther; Censors, Drs. Wallace, Brooke and Beaver. From that time to the date of this writing (January, 1886,) the association has had no more attacks of *no quorum catalepsy*.

The present members are as follows: President, Dr. Israel Cleaver; Vice-President, J. B. Sterley; Secretary, R. B. Schulze; Treasurer, S. L. Kurtz; Curator, W. Murray Weidman; Censors, Drs. Schulze, Brooke and Raudenbush, also Drs. Bachman, Dundor, J. E. Kurtz, Loose, Muhlenberg and Reeser.

At all the meetings, business usual to medical societies was transacted, and made the occasion of much pleasure and profit. But in addition there was an interest, having this association as its mainspring of action, that caused its members many misgivings, demanded personal sacrifice and here and there provoked antagonisms, and which interest, while wrapped up in the transactions of the association, requires separate treatment for its consecutive presentation. Besides, it is the *great* work of the association in its *past*, and not likely to be overshadowed by anything it may accomplish in the future.

At the meeting of November 11, 1867, it appears there was read a communication from the Berks County Medical Society, embracing a proposition of establishing a hospital in the city of Reading. A committee, consisting of Drs. Brooke, Beaver and Luther, was appointed to consider the subject and report at next meeting. This led to the choosing of sixteen gentlemen representing the various business interests of the city, who should be asked to serve as a board of managers for the proposed hospital. These gentlemen, acting in conjunction with the Medical Association, agreed to institute a dispensary service in a small rented building, in which should also be placed a few beds for the reception of in-door patients, the medical staff to be chosen from the Reading Medical Association. The *Association* submitted a draft of rules and regulations for the government of the dispensary, to which the managers agreed, and which formed substantially the articles of the

charter of incorporation, a prerequisite to which was also the incorporating of the Medical Association. January the 28th, 1868, was fixed as the day for opening the building for hospital and dispensary service. From this time forward the records of the Medical Association, saving what relates solely to medical topics, read like those of a board of managers of a hospital. And such they really were of necessity, because of the difficulty of regularly convening the board of managers, many of whom business withheld from due attention to this work.

Illustrative of how much this enterprise was dependent upon the Medical Association, a few facts are cited. At first the board of managers was composed entirely of gentlemen from the laity. Gradually so difficult did it become to convene a quorum of that body that in April, 1872, seven resigned and their places were supplied by seven others chosen from the association. Just previous to this time the financial distress of the hospital service was so great that the necessity for its closure became imminent. At this juncture the following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting of March, 1872, viz.: "That the members of this association will hold themselves individually and collectively responsible for the debts of the Reading Dispensary for three months from April 1, next."

Notwithstanding this burden, when the Sisters having charge of a charity, corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets, asked by note, May, 1872, the professional aid of the association, it was promptly tendered. In 1873 the association was approached, relative to taking charge of St. Joseph's Hospital, just organized. The answer given was substantially that, as a body, they could not formally accept such duty, but as individuals they would cheerfully serve. This answer appears to have failed reaching Rev. Father Borneman in due time, by reason of which other physicians were selected.

In 1876 the financial support from the community became so low that the hospital work was suspended and dispensary and out-door service only prosecuted.

The minutes of the association show that this step was previously determined upon in that body, as a temporary expedient, until with improved financial status, a hospital building could be erected on the grounds already secured, a purpose which was never abandoned.

Comment upon all this is unnecessary, except that its prompting lay in that spirit of all honorable physicians by which they habitually administer to the indigent sick.

Is it not safe to say that but for the Reading Medical Association, the Reading Hospital, at this writing almost completed, would have no existence? Nay, more, is it not probable that this faithfulness to a cause was provocative to the other benevolent enterprises that subsequently sprung into existence in this city?

(The history of this association was very kindly furnished by Dr. Israel C. Cleaver.)

HOMŒOPATHY.

The founder of homœopathy, Samuel Hahnemann, was born April 10, 1755, at Meissen, in Cur-Saxony, one of the regions in Germany. He passed several years at the Stadtschule, and at the age of sixteen began to attend the Fürstenschule of Meissen, where he remained eight years. His parents were poor, but his inherent thirst for knowledge induced his instructors to give him the advantages of an education without paying the usual tuition fees. In 1775 he entered the University of Leipsig, where he raised enough money to spend two years in study, by giving lessons as a tutor and making translations into German. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Erlangen August 10, 1779. He spent ten years in the practice of his profession at different places, and in 1789 returned to Leipsig, where he soon became favorably known for his knowledge of medicine, chemistry, mineralogy and the kindred sciences, and for many important discoveries which gave him widely-spread reputation. In pursuing his investigations he became dissatisfied with the state of medical science around him. He claimed that it was imperfect, and then began to elaborate a new system of medicine which he termed homœopathia, which is derived from the two Greek words, *homoios* (similar) and *pathos* (feeling or suffering). He tested the use of a number of drugs, convinced himself and ad-

vanced it as a theory, that a remedy which would cure a certain disease would also produce a disorder very similar to that disease in a healthy person, and that the converse was equally true,—*i. e.*, that a drug which produced a certain disease in a healthy body would cure it in a sick one. He tested drug after drug on his own person, carefully noting the minutest effects produced and comparing them with the symptoms of well-known diseases. He induced some of his friends to join him in these tests or provings, and, by mutually comparing notes, certain positive facts and a code were established. This was the origin of the famous axiom, *similia similibus curantur*. Many German physicians tested the principles of Hahnemann, and afterwards advocated them. The founder of this new system of medicine, after he had attained the age of forty-five years, lived in complete self-abnegation and endangered his own physical constitution in testing the system he was promulgating. In the mean time he wrote ten volumes of the "Materia Medica Pura," and effected some remarkable cures on persons of eminence in promulgating the theory of minimum doses. His greatest work is entitled the "Organon of Rational Medicine," which has always been, and doubtless will continue to be, a text-book of the homœopathic profession. In 1805 he published a little work on the "Positive Effects of Medicine." In 1831 he rendered efficient service during the time the cholera raged so violently in Eastern Europe. In 1836 he left Leipsig and resided for fifteen years with the Duke at Coëthen, perfecting his system by experiments and in the treatment of the sick of many families of the nobility.

During his residence at Coëthen, when, in his eightieth year, he married Mademoiselle D'Hervilly Gohier, a member of one of the prominent families of France. She had been cured by him of a dangerous malady. The marriage was somewhat romantic, inasmuch as she was forty-five years his junior. Soon after this event he and his wife removed to Paris, where he spent the remainder of his years, and died July 2, 1844, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was of slender form and diminutive stature. His head was large and his forehead well-proportioned. He was known by his cotemporaries as a man of fine intellect.

EARLY HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN BERKS COUNTY.—In the year 1838 homœopathy was first made known to the people of Reading and Berks County by Dr. Adolph Lippe, who spent a year or two in practice here, being followed by Dr. Moore, who remained two years or longer and then removed to Philadelphia. Dr. John H. Behne located at Reading in 1840, and remained until his death. Dr. Caspari practiced in the city also for a few months in 1843. In 1854 Dr. George R. Starkey began practicing in Reading, and succeeded in establishing homœopathy among the English-speaking residents of the place. He left the city in the spring of 1857, and went to Philadelphia, where he became professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Homœopathic College of that city. He was followed in Reading by Dr. R. Sargent, who remained two years. Dr. B. R. Bratt, who was graduated from the Hahnemann College, at Philadelphia, in 1858, succeeded Dr. Sargent. He died January 31, 1872. Dr. E. H. Spooner, a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., two years a student of theology at Princeton, a soldier in the Union army from 1862 to 1865, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Col'ege of New York, in the class of 1869, located in Reading the year of his graduation. He afterward moved to New York City. He has written several articles for the *New England Medical Gazette*. Dr. David L. Dreibelbis, born in 1842, was educated at the Union Seminary, of New Berlin, Pa.; taught school for four years; studied medicine with Dr. G. A. Detweiler and attended lectures in Philadelphia and was graduated in 1865. He practiced in Reading until his death in 1872. Dr. S. L. Dreibelbis, a younger brother, and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1871, took the practice of his brother.

Dr. John H. Helfrich, son of Rev. John Helfrich, who was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in this county, practiced for a number of years in Kutztown and then removed

to Allentown. Dr. R. F. Krebs practiced from 1857 to 1874 in the borough of Hamburg, and then moved to Reading, where he continues in his profession. Dr. Frederick Isett and Joseph Hatzfield, former students of Dr. Krebs and both graduates of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, succeeded their preceptor at Hamburg. Dr. L. R. Lentz is now practicing at Fleetwood. Dr. Robert May, a graduate in medicine from the Pennsylvania College, for a while practiced the allopathic system in this county. About 1840 he took up the study of homœopathy, and lectured upon it through Chester and Berks Counties. He lived near the dividing line of these counties, and attended the sick over a large territory in both. His widow, Elizabeth May, who studied medicine and practiced to some extent before her marriage, continued the practice of her husband, who died in 1865, and, notwithstanding violent opposition, she succeeded admirably in the profession.

The Berks and Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society was founded by Drs. Charles Haesler, of Pottsville, B. R. Bratt, of Reading, and R. F. Krebs, of Hamburg, in 1870, at the office of the last-mentioned physician. The membership increased, and regular meetings were held for a number of years, but it finally ceased to exist.

The names of the other physicians of the homœopathic school of a later date, to practice in this county, with the college from which they were graduated, will be found in list of registered physicians in this chapter and in the biographies which follow this history.

The Hahnemann Medical Society.—The Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading was organized November 23, 1882, in the office of Dr. S. R. Rittenhouse, No. 38 South Fourth Street. The physicians who originally formed the society were F. R Schmucker, W. F. Marks, S. L. Dreibelbis, S. R. Rittenhouse, E. Z. Schmucker, J. G. Grosscup, Theodore Pachali and C. B. Jennings. The first officers were as follows: S. R. Rittenhouse, president; F. R. Schmucker, vice-president; C. B. Jennings, secretary; S. L. Dreibelbis, treasurer; E. Z. Schmucker, W. F. Marks and J. G. Grosscup, censors. Since the organization of this society L. J. Knerr, W. A. Haman, D. C. Kline, J. S. Rittenhouse, R. F. Krebs and R. A. Shollenberger have been admitted to membership. The society holds its meetings monthly at the office of Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse, for the purpose of discussing topics pertaining to the profession and for general business. During the year 1886 Dr. Pachali was president and Dr. Jennings secretary.

BIOGRAPHIES OF HOMŒOPATHISTS.

Adolph Lippe, one of the most celebrated homœopathists in this country, and who introduced the system in Berks County, was born in Germany May 11, 1812, and is the oldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe. He was graduated from one of the higher institutions of Berlin; emigrated to the United States in 1839, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1841 from the Homœopathic Medical Academy at Allentown. He began the practice of medicine in Reading, where he remained two years and then moved to Carlisle, Pa., where he won distinction as a practitioner, by means of which he was induced to locate in Philadelphia, and there gained great popularity. He filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868, and during that time translated valuable German, Italian and French homœopathic essays and treatises that are now standard in English. He adopted homœopathy after a careful examination into its merits, believing it to be progressive, and, having devoted the best years of his life to its practice, he defended that school of medicine in its infancy, and nursed it through a crescent youth. He seems to have had the rare pleasure of witnessing the realization of his best hopes in observing his system of practice have a popularity, to which his own labors have contributed a full share. He is a resident of Philadelphia.

John Henry Behne was born in Nordhausen, Prussia, in the year 1800, attended different universities of Germany, and was graduated in medicine at Wuertzberg, Bavaria. He came to America in 1840, and located in Reading the same year as an allopathic physician. Soon after arriving here he formed an

intimate acquaintance with Dr. Lippe, then residing in this city, who persuaded him to study and practice homœopathy. Dr. Behne was a gentleman of literary culture, of fine personal appearance, easy and graceful in his manners, and possessed many personal traits which soon won him numerous friends. He was beloved by the Germans. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and was the family physician of many of the wealthiest families of Reading. Many patients came to him from different parts of the State for medical treatment. He was, for many years, an active member and secretary of Germania Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F.

Dr. Behne was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in Europe, died in Reading soon after he located in the city. They had one child, Gustavus, an artist of fine ability, who is now in Munich, Germany. Many of his paintings adorn the homes of citizens of Reading.

Several years after the death of his first wife, Dr. Behne married Miss Zabel, of New York. After spending many years of usefulness in Reading, attending to the wants of the sick and taking an active interest in the prosperity of the city, he died August 1, 1876.

Few Germans who came to America were as deeply interested in the prosperity of their adopted country as Dr. Behne. Many people of Reading now living have a very tender recollection of his many virtues.*

George R. Starkey, one of the early homœopathists of Reading, was born in Vassalboro', Maine, June 23, 1823, and spent the early years of his life on a farm. When he reached the age of fourteen a benevolent Quakeress interested herself in his behalf and had him admitted into the Friends' Boarding-School at Providence, Rhode Island. He there obtained a preparatory education and afterward engaged in teaching. He was graduated from Waterville College, Maine, in 1848, and from the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia in 1855. Immediately after his graduation in medicine he came to Reading, where he remained two years, having at the time of his removal to Philadelphia, in 1857, a large number of prominent families on his visiting list. In June, 1860, Dr. Starkey was elected to the chair of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College, and the year following was called to the chair of surgery in the same institution. This position he filled four years. In 1869 he retired from the medical institution and became deeply interested in the compound oxygen gas treatment, as a specialty for the cure of chronic disease, and thereafter relinquished his general practice, meeting with success in administering this new agent. He is now in Philadelphia.

John Helfrich was a clergyman and also one of the first homœopathic physicians of Lehigh County. Late in life he was graduated from the Homœopathic Academy at Allentown, which was founded in 1835 and had a brief existence. For a number of years he practiced medicine at Kutztown. His son, J. Henry Helfrich, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College in the class of 1846, practiced in Lehigh County until 1866, when he also moved to Kutztown, where he practiced homœopathy for eleven years, and returned then to Allentown. Rev. John Helfrich, in 1849, published a work in German on homœopathic veterinary practice. It was the first book of its kind published in America.

Samuel R. Rittenhouse was born near Trappe, Montgomery County, Pa., January 16, 1832. His parents were Jacob D. and Mary Reiner Rittenhouse, who resided on a farm in the above county. The father died of apoplexy April 17, 1843, in his sixty-first year. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Holland in 1690 and established at Germantown, Pa., the first paper-mill in America. Dr. Rittenhouse, after the completion of his preparatory education, entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1853. He at once began practice as an allopathic physician near Trappe, Pa., and in the autumn of the same year returned to Philadelphia, where he attended another course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and enjoyed the advantage of the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1854 he entered into partnership with Dr. Lesher Trexler, at Longswamp,



Berks County, with whom he shared a large and remunerative practice. During the year 1855 he was witness to such marvelous results from the treatment under the homœopathic system in several cases of disease, that, despite his prejudice against it, he was induced to give it a patient and careful investigation. After thoughtfully reading the "Organon" and studying the Homœopathic Materia Medica, he tested the medicines used in the practice of homœopathy and became thoroughly satisfied with the truth of the foundation principle of Hahnemann—*similia similibus curantur*. He has since that time devoted himself with zeal to the new system. In 1857 he removed to Millerstown, Lehigh County, Pa., where for twelve years he was engaged in an extensive practice. During his residence there he was married to Miss Anna Maria Shaffer, daughter of John and Hannah Shaffer, of Macungie, Lehigh County, Pa. Their children are Jacob S., Annie S. and Hannah S. Jacob S. Rittenhouse began the study of medicine with his father, entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1882, was graduated in the spring of 1885, and then associated with his father in practice. Owing to ill health caused by overwork in attending to a large practice Dr. Rittenhouse left Millerstown for Reading October, 1868, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Homœopathic Society of Berks and Schuylkill Counties during its existence, is a member of the Homœopathic Society of Pennsylvania, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. He has been a contributor to various medical journals. During the late war he was an enthusiastic advocate of the cause of the Union and contributed numerous articles to the local papers designed to inspire patriotism among the people. In the year 1863 he was the Republican candidate of his district in Lehigh County for the Legislature. Since the close of the war he has given no attention to politics but has devoted his entire time to the duties of his profession. In 1873 he was appointed examining surgeon for the U. B. Mutual Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Rudolph F. Krebs was born May 28, 1832, at Glatz, in the province of Silesia, Prussia. He attended the government schools, then entered the gymnasium and continued in the University of Breslau. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Prague, Austria, in 1855. Soon thereafter he came to America and located at Boston, Mass., and practiced medicine in that city one and a half years. The climate there did not agree with him; he concluded to go South. Stopping, on his way southward, at Reading, he was induced by Drs. Behne and Starkey, then here, to remain in this county; whereupon, he located at Hamburg, in 1857, and established himself in a practice, which he continued there until 1884, when he removed to the city of Reading.

Dr. Krebs is a man of fine scholastic and professional attainments. He has practiced homœopathy in Berks County longer than any other physician now living in this county.

Benjamin R. Bratt was born in 1836, of English ancestry, at Boonetown, N. J. His preparatory education was obtained in the public schools; he completed the literary course at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and was graduated in 1855. He then entered the office of an homœopathic physician in the city of Pittsburgh, and, in 1858, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, after attending two full courses of lectures.

The same year of his graduation he located in Reading, where he soon met with success, and assiduously and conscientiously attended to a large practice. He was a physician of acknowledged skill and ability, of superior intelligence, generous impulses, magnetic presence and great tenderness of heart. A dangerous malady caused his premature death before he had arrived at middle age, on January 30, 1872. A widow and one child survived him. Mrs. Bratt was afterward married to M. Henry Connard, Jr., of the firm of Douglass & Connard, proprietors of the Reading Brass Works.

William F. Marks is of German parentage. His father, Elias Marks, lived at West Leesport, Berks County, where he was employed by the Schuylkill Canal Company, and, subsequently, entered the army, served during

the first year of the Civil War and died of a disease contracted while in the service at the Memphis hospital in Memphis, Tenn. His wife, Catharine Fink, was among the victims of a freshet in the Schuylkill River in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Marks had six children. Caroline, Nellie and Jonathan met the fate of their mother in 1850. The survivors are Kate, (married John Bossler), Sarah (married to Mr. Speicker), and Dr. William F. Marks, who was



W. F. Marks

born April 6, 1846, at Leesport. Having been deprived of a mother's watchful and tender care at the age of four years, he was adopted by Jacob Rieser, a farmer, who resided near Leesport, and whose affectionate interest greatly supplied the loss he had sustained. Here he remained until eighteen years of age, meanwhile attending the district school when not required to assist in the labor of the farm. He later became a pupil of the Freeland Seminary, at Collegeville, Pa., and for the three succeeding years engaged in teaching, which was varied by work upon the farm in summer. He also attended the Normal School at Kutztown. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. J. Dundore, of West Leesport. After attending the first course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, he entered the office of Professor Koch of that city, meanwhile giving his services to the dispensary and attending a special course at the Philadelphia School of Practical Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. He was graduated on the 3d of March, 1869, from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Leesport, and, in January, 1871, desiring a larger field of labor, removed to Reading, where he has since resided. With a view to greater proficiency in his practice, he, in 1879, took a special course on diseases of women under Professor Ludlam at the Hahnemann Medical Col-

lege, Chicago. He has made diseases of women a specialty, his extensive training having fitted him for this branch of medical treatment. Dr. Marks is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society, of Reading, and a member of the city Board of Health. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Reformed Church. He was married to Rebecca S., daughter of Henry Althouse, on March 11, 1869. She died November 10, 1879, leaving one child, Minnie. His second marriage was with Clara B., daughter of Solomon Regan, of Reading. They have one child, Edith C.

Lewis A. Schollenberger was born in Hamburg, Berks County, October 11, 1843; was educated in the public schools of Hamburg and at the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster County. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. R. F. Krebs, and attended the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated. He practiced for several years in Hamburg, and in 1871 removed to Reading.

Theodor Pachali was born April 10, 1846, in Lissa, Province of Posen, Prussia; was educated in schools of his native town; graduated in medicine from the University of Kiel in Prussia in 1865. After graduation he was assigned to the Prussian North German navy for three years, and to the North German steamship Lloyd Line for one year; came to Reading in 1869 and has since practiced medicine in the city. Dr. Pachali is president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Reading.

Joseph G. Grosscup was born in Lehigh County, Pa.; acquired his education in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston and Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Penna; studied medicine with Dr. F. J. Slough of Fogelsville, and was graduated M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia in 1873; practiced for three years at Slatington, Penna., came to Reading in 1876; started the Homœopathic Pharmacy at 712 Penn street, also practiced his profession until 1883, when he spent two years at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, returning to Reading in 1884.

Francis Ritter Schmucker was born in Reading, March 24, 1838; received a preparatory training in the public schools of his native city, entered Yale College in 1856, was graduated from that institution in the class of 1861 and at once began to read law in the office of Charles Davis, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1862. He next served as captain of Company A, one hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months regiment, and took part in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his term of service he entered the army a second time as Adjutant of the forty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. Returning he was married August 31, 1865, to Miss Emma C. Young of Allentown, Pa., and entered upon the practice of law. He was appointed Notary in 1867. After practicing law seven years, he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of New York in the spring of 1873. Shortly afterward, he removed to Pittsburg, but returned to Reading November, 1874, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine.

Elhanan Zook Schmucker is descended on the paternal side from Swiss ancestors; his maternal ancestry was Prussian. His grandfather, Peter Schmucker, resided in Cumru township, Berks County, where he was the owner of an extensive tract of land, and devoted his life to the occupation of a farmer. He married Fannie Zook and had two sons, Jacob and Isaac. Jacob Schmucker was born April 2, 1810, in Cumru township, where his early life was spent. He was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ritter, and had children,—Joseph R., Elizabeth R., Francis R., Mary Ann, Peter R., Elhanan Z., Emma, Ellen (Mrs. George Bellemere) and Clara. Mr. Schmucker after his marriage removed to Oley township, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1845, when he came to Reading and engaged in the business of hotel-keeping until 1861, when he established a real estate agency and continued thus actively engaged until his death, November 1, 1874. His son, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born December 17, 1846, in Oley township, and removed, when two years of age, with his

parents to Reading. After receiving an elementary training in the public schools he entered the mercantile business, and was thus engaged for four years in Reading and Philadelphia. He then entered the office of Dr. B. R. Bratt, of Reading, as a student of medicine, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1860. He was the following summer associated with his preceptor, Dr. Bratt, in the practice of his profession. During the winter of 1871 he attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received his diploma the same year. During this time he was resident physician of the college Dispensary and of the Five Points Hospital, and one of the staff of physicians in the New York Homœopathic Dispensary. In 1871, on returning to Reading, he entered into practice with his preceptor, Dr. Bratt, and continued this relation until the death of the latter. In 1879 Dr. Schmucker made a tour through Europe, spending much time in the hospitals of Dublin, London, Paris and Edinburgh. He is a member of the Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical Society of Reading, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has an extended practice, is skillful in diagnosis, and has been especially successful in the treatment of critical cases. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading. He was married, April 20, 1881, to Rebecca, daughter of Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg, for many years cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading. Their children are Heister Muhlenberg (deceased) and Katherine Muhlenberg.



E. K. Schmucker

SAMUEL L. DREIBELBIS was born March 25, 1848, in Berks County; attended Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, Lebanon County, also the Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Pa.; read medicine in 1868 and in 1869 with his brother, Dr. D. L. Dreibelbis, in Reading, and

was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia in 1871; returned to Reading the same year and entered upon the duties of his profession in the city.

Isaac C. Detweiler was born in Maxatawny township January 1, 1830; was engaged in the practice of dentistry for eight years; became a student of medicine, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in 1861; practiced two years at Kutztown, and in 1863 came to Reading.

Aaron C. Detweiler, brother of Drs. Isaac C. and Washington C. Detweiler, was born in Rockland township April 7, 1847; was educated in the public schools, Fairview Seminary and Kutztown State Normal School; graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College; began practicing in co-partnership with his brother, Isaac C., at Reading. In 1872, Isaac C. retired, and he continued the practice, meeting with great success. On July 6, 1883, he and his brother, Washington, met an untimely death by drowning in the Schuylkill River. They practiced the Homœopathic system of medicine.

Washington C. Detweiler was born in Rockland township, Berks County, November 22, 1844; studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. Aaron C. Detweiler; was graduated M.D. from Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia; began practicing in Reading, where he met with success, until his untimely death by drowning July 6, 1883.

Thomas C. Strasser was born at Kutztown December 24, 1845; attended public schools of his native town, Fairview Seminary, Keystone State Normal School and Allentown Seminary; was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867; began practicing medicine at Pleasant Corner, Lehigh County; moved to Macungie in 1868; was attending physician to the Lehigh County Hospital from 1871 to 1878; removed to Reading in 1885 and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler in the practice of homœopathy.

Chester B. Jennings was born March, 1856, in Reading; attended the public schools, and completed the course of the Reading High School in 1875; studied medicine with Dr. W. F. Marks, of Reading, for two years, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1881; he is secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Reading, and has practiced in his native town since graduation.

David C. Kline was born September 22, 1856, in Northumberland County, Pa.; was graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa.; studied medicine with Dr. F. B. Richtstine; graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1883; commenced to practice at Columbia, Lancaster County; removed to Reading in 1883, where he has since practiced his profession.

L. J. Knerr was born January 4, 1858, in Lehigh County; educated in the public schools, the Keystone State Normal and the Muhlenberg College, at Allentown; read medicine with Dr. Constantine Herring, of Philadelphia, and was graduated in medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1880; removed to Reading in 1883; bought the Homœopathic Pharmacy at 712 Penn Street, from Dr. Joseph G. Grosscup.

William A. Haman was born October 16, 1861, at Pottsville, Pa.; came to Reading in 1869; was educated in the public schools; studied medicine with Dr. W. C. Detweiler, of Reading; graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1883; has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Reading.

John Ege was born in Dettingen, Kingdom of Würtemberg, February 13, 1854; studied in the schools of his native country; came to America in 1881; attended the Hahnemann College of Medicine, Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1883.

Levi R. Lentz is of German parentage. His father, Stephen Lentz, was born in 1799, in North Whitehall, Lehigh County, from whence he removed, during the latter portion of his life, to Allentown. After following successfully, for many years, his business of builder and contractor, he died, in 1867, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Lentz married Catherine Ringer, of North Whitehall township, and had

children,—Josiah (married to Amanda Scherrer), Hettie (married to Tilghman Freyman), Sally Ann (married to Samuel Brown), Stephen (married to Ella Hartman), David, a clergyman (married to Eliza Swope), Caroline (married to Paul Ehret), Lewis H. (married to Susan Handwerk) and Levi R. The last-named and subject of this biography was born in North Whitehall on December 23, 1836. He obtained such educational training as was afforded in the country school, which was supplemented by a course of study at Allentown and private instruction under Rev. E. J. Fogles in the higher branches. On being thrown, at the age of seventeen, upon his own resources, he, a year later, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carriage-building. In 1857 he established a carriage-factory in the village of Foglesville, Pa., and, in consequence of his careful habits and patient industry, soon succeeded in building up a profitable business. Being studiously inclined, all his leisure moments were spent in the perusal of useful books. His thirst for all useful knowledge led to his reading several medical works obtained from the library of his friend, Dr. Helfrich, which resulted in the development of a fondness for the study of medicine and his final determination to adopt it as his profession. Accordingly, in 1862, he entered as a student the office of Dr. John H. Helfrich. During the winter of 1862–63 he attended lectures at the New York Medical College and the next season at the Homœopathic Medical College in the same city. He enjoyed superior advantages while in attendance at the De Witt Dispensary, the Bellevue Hospital and the Blackwell's Island Hospital. In the winter of 1864 and 1865, however, he was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and at once began practice at Fleetwood. Being the first homœopathic physician to locate in that village, he had strong prejudices to overcome, but strict and careful attention to business, the exercise of an excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of the specific action of the homœopathic remedies, have enabled him to obtain a profitable and constantly increasing practice.

Dr. Lentz, during its existence, was a member of the Berks and Schuylkill County Homœopathic Society, is a member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, was for ten years president of the school board of the borough of Fleetwood and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken high rank, being connected with Huguenot Lodge, No. 331, with De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Reading and with Reading Chapter, No. 152.

In 1869 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Hon. Daniel Koch, of Fleetwood. They have one son,—O. G. C. Lentz, born August 26, 1872, now pursuing his studies at the Moravian School at Nazareth, Pa.

Medical Registry.—The following is a complete list of the physicians of Berks County, together with the name of the institution from which each one was graduated, time of graduation and present place of residence, as transcribed from the medical register in the office of the prothonotary:

Jacob S. Ammon, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1868.

Sherman E. Ayars, New Jersey; grad. from Eclec. Med. Coll., N. Y.; began prac. March, 1884.

John B. Brooke, Reading; grad from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1858.

John A. Brobst, Bernville; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1857.

Geo. W. Byerle, Bernville; grad. from Jeff. Coll.; began prac. March, 1853.

Daniel B. D. Beaver, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1871.

C. W. Bachman, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1881.

Edward Brobst, W. Leesport; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1853.

Llewellyn D. Beaver, Reading; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1841.

Daniel J. Bowman, Reading; grad. from Coll. of Phys. and Surg., Baltimore; began prac. March, 1880.

Martin L. Bertolette, Jacksonwald; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1878.

H. W. Bergner, Reading.

Francis R. Brunner, Bechtolsville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1873.

John M. Brause, Shartlesville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1873.

Geo. H. Bickle, Rehrersburg; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1878.

L. C. Berkemeyer, Kutztown.



John S. Bowman, Boyertown; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1878.

Benj. F. Bunn, Birdsboro'; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1846.

H. B. Brusstar, Birdsboro; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1873.

Levi G. Batdorff, Mt. Ætna; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1856.

Henry Batdorff, Millersburg; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1866.

M. D. M. Batdorff, commenced practicing medicine March, 1865.

Charles F. G. Bergner, practicing in Reading since March, 1871.

Jacob Bissikummer, commenced practicing in Reading in 1849.

John P. T. Brunner, Grimsville; grad. from Bellevue Med. Coll., N. Y. City; began prac. in 1874.

Jeremiah K. Bowers, Reading; grad. from Phila. American Univ.; began prac. December, 1873.

John N. Becker, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1852.

Daniel B. Brobst, Stouchsburg; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1882.

Henry L. Bollman, Robesonia; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1884.

Daniel W. Bortz, New Jerusalem; grad. from Coll. of Phys. and Surg., Baltimore; began prac. March, 1885.

Israel Cleaver, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1863.

Joseph Coblentz, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1849.

Alfred Jamison Cressman, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1879.

Kilburn H. Cleaver, Reading; grad. from Ontario Vet. Coll.; began prac. May, 1879.

Owen C. Collins, Mt. Pleasant; began practicing medicine in 1867.

John A. Conrad, Robesonia; grad. from Long Island College Hospital; began prac. January, 1867.

Calvin K. Christman, Churchville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1869.

William F. Christ, Rehrersberg; began practicing in 1871.

Adam B. Dundor, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1864.

Darius D. Deppen, Bernville; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1853.

Washington C. Detweiler, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1877.

Samuel L. Dreibelbis, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1871.

Isaac C. Detweiler, Reading; grad. from Homœopathic Med. Coll. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1861.

F. P. Dundor, West Leesport; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1870.

Aaron C. Detweiler, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1864.

Albert R. Durham, began practicing in Reading March, 1869.

J. F. Deppen, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1873.

William P. Deppen, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1876.

James W. Deppen, Reading; grad. from Univ. of New York; began prac. March, 1850.

W. N. Davis, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1860.

Thos. A. Dunkel, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1865.

William B. Davies, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1877.

E. S. Dundore, began practicing in Berks County April, 1871.

Wilson D. Delong, Blandon; grad. from Univ. of Vermont; began prac. March, 1883.

Darius W. Dundor, Womelsdorf; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1879.

Samuel C. Ermentrout, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1866.

John V. Epler, Leesport; grad. from Med. Dept. of Pa. Coll.

George S. Engler, Temple; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1863.

John Ege, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1883.

Ephraim Egolf, Athol P. O., grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1884.

F. W. Frankhauser, Mohnsville, grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1880.

James A. Fisher, Reading, grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1853.

Amandus N. Fegley, Spangsville P. O.; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1870.

Milton H. Fritch, Virginsville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1871.

L. K. Francis, Boyertown; grad. from Univ. of Pa. began prac. March, 1871.

John F. Feick, Strausstown; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1872.

A. M. Fretz, Fleetwood; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1863.

A. P. Fegleman, Womelsdorf; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1884.

Elias H. Frantz, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1873.

Nicholas K. Fisher, Shoemakersville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1883.

Oliver H. Fisher, Wernersville; grad. from Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; began prac. March, 1881.

Frank H. Good, Reading, grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1878.

Tobias S. Gerhart, Beckersville P. O.; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1864.

John B. Griesemer, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1856.

S. Grim Bladen, Pikeville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1880.

W. H. Goodenough, began to practice in Reading in 1866.

J. G. Grosscup, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1873.

F. R. Gerhard, Douglassville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1869.

C. R. Gaul, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. May, 1884.

M. O. Greenawald, Shanesville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began March, 1872.

Frederick Grander, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1885.

Henry S. George, Reading.

Edward Hottenstein, Kutztown, grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1853.

Geo. E. M. Herbst, Oley P. O.; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1878.

W. F. Hertzog, New Jerusalem; grad. from Long Island College Hospital; began prac. March, 1880.

W. E. Hunsberger, Maiden-creek; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1867.

Isaac S. Herbein, Strausstown; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1865.

A. C. L. Hottenstein, Kutztown P. O.; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1871.

Christian N. Hoffman, Sinking Springs; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1862.

William F. Hoffman, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1854.

J. S. Herbein, Sinking Springs; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1865.

J. A. Hatzfield, Oley; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1862.

Roswell F. Herman, Douglassville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1870.

A. C. S. Herman, Topton; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1881.

M. A. Hengst, Birdsboro'; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1878.

S. B. Heckman, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1868.

J. S. Hennershotz, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1881.

Robert P. Huyett, Temple; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1878.

James M. Hoffman, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1858.

David H. Hain, Wernersville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1881.

W. H. J. Hankey, Boyertown; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1879.

John C. Hersh, Herefordsville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1876.

Isaac Halterman, began practicing medicine in 1848 at Beckersville.

H. H. Herbst, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1881.

J. H. Hagerman, began practicing in Alsace township in 1871.

Henry Hageman, began practicing in Reading in 1853.

Howard F. Hansell, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1879.

F. B. Hosser, began practicing in Upper Bern in 1865.

Harriet Hinkle, Philadelphia.

James A. Hoffman, Centreport; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1881.

William A. Haman, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. in March, 1883.

A. C. Howard, began practicing near Gettysburg in 1868.

John Y. Hoffman, Jacksonwald; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1880.

E. K. Hottenstein, Kutztown; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. April, 1883.

George Hetrick, Monocacy; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. April, 1885.

Adam J. Heberly, Kempton; began prac. in Monroe County in 1870.

Irwin F. Huff, Kempton; grad. from Univ. of Vermont; began prac. June, 1885.

Joseph F. Isett, Hamburg; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. June, 1876.

Chester B. Jennings, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1881.

John A. Jack, Oley; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac March, 1862.

Samuel L. Kurtz, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1854.

Ellis J. Kurtz, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1880.

L. De B. Kuhn, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. April, 1854.

Charles W. F. Kreye, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Berlin, Germany; began prac. Jan., 1845.

Rudolph F. Krebs, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Prague, Austria, in 1855, and Homœopathic Med. Coll. of New York, March, 1874.

Paul Kreye, Reading; began practicing in Friedensburg, 1871.

Elias Kitchin, Broomfieldville; grad. from Med. Coll. of Vermont; began prac. June, 1850.

James W. Keiser, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1882.

D. W. B. Kupp, Gibraltar; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1882.

M. H. Keck, Lyons; grad. from Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., New York; began prac. March, 1880.

L. J. Knerr, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Col; began prac. March, 1880.

D. C. Kline, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1883.

T. E. Krum, Reading; began prac. in Denver, Lancaster County.

Bernard R. Lee, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1879.

James B. Lewis, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1878.

George H. Landis, Birdsboro'; began practicing in Reading in 1859.

Charles G. Loose, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1868.

James C. Livingood, began practicing in Womelsdorf in 1841.

Martin Luther, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1848.

Henry Landis, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1861.

Levi R. Lentz, Fleetwood; grad. from Homœopathic Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1865.

L. A. Livingood, Womelsdorf; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1854.

James Lincoln, Birdsboro'; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1878.

Daniel G. Long, Fleetwood; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1875.

M. S. Long, Mertztown; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1862.

T. H. Leidy, Boyertown; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1869.

H. F. Livingood, Womelsdorf; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1882.

E. J. Longhorn, Reading; began practicing in 1871.

William F. Muhlenberg, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1872.

James M. Mathews, Temple; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. in March, 1840.

Henry C. Mohr, 60 North Ninth Street; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1871.

William F. Marks, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia; began prac. March, 1869.

Charles McDonough, attended lectures at Med. Dept. of Pa. Coll., 1847–48.

Daniel McLean, Amity township; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1873.

William J. Martin, Hamburg; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1881.

P. D. Marshall, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1852.

Elijah Martin, Reading; began practicing in Lancaster County in 1861.

Ira K. Moser, Birdsboro'; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1880.

B. H. Markley, Reading.

Amos B. Miller, Lancaster.

John B. Mayer, Philadelphia; began practicing at Wald, Bavaria, in 1869.

John Cresap McCoy, Reading; grad. from Univ. of New York City; began prac. March, 1879.

Elam B. Mauger, Manatawny; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1875.

Mathias Mengel, Jr., grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. May, 1885.

Benjamin Nice, Hamburg; grad from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1877.

Franklin B. Nice, Hamburg; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1851.

Hiester M. Nagle, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1857.

Isaac W. Newcomet, Stouchsburg; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1867.

Howard Y. Neiman, Boyertown; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began. prac. March, 1879.

Jonathan B. Potteiger, Hamburg; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1859.

James S. Preston, Vinemont P. O.; grad. from Hygeo-Therapeutic Coll., New Jersey; began prac. April, 1873.

D. Heber Plank, Morgantown; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1867.

William Palm, Reading.

Theodor Pachali, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Kiel, Europe; began prac. April, 1865.

Henry Palm, Geigertown; grad. from Pa. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1850.

Walkers S. Philips, Womelsdorf; began practicing in 1869.

Robert P. Preston, Wernersville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. April, 1883.

Mary Preston, Wernersville; grad. from Women's Med. Coll. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1884.

Samuel R. Rittenhouse, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. April, 1853.

M. A. Rhoads, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1868.

W. E. Reifsnyder, practicing in Reading since 1869.

Milton S. Richard, Maxatawny P. O.; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1867.

M. S. Reber, Shoemakersville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1863.

H. S. Reeser, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1867.

Abraham Ruth, Fritztown; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1841.

John D. Rupp, Molltown; grad. from Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., New York; began prac. March, 1877.

Frank Rieser, Reading; grad. from Pa. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1852.

John A. Roth, Siesholtzville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1876.

Thomas B. Rhoads, Boyertown; grad. at Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1861.

W. F. Ross, Wernersville; grad. from Coll. of Phys. and Surg., Baltimore; began prac. March, 1881.

J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll.; began prac. April, 1885.

William Rollman, Geiger's Mills; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1857.

Clarence C. Rether, Centreport; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1884.

Charles T. Reber, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1856.

R. B. Rhoads, Amityville; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1857.

James Y. Shearer, Sinking Springs; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1862.

John K. Seaman, Lenhartsville; grad. from Bellevue Coll. Hosp., New York; began prac. March, 1869.

Stanley Smith, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll.; began prac. March, 1868.

John Shoenfeld, began practicing in Reading in 1861.

Francis R. Schmucker, Reading; grad. from Homœopathic Med. Coll. of New York; began prac. March, 1873.

John B. Sterley, Reading; grad. from Pa. Coll.; began prac. March, 1857.

C. E. Shoemaker, Reading; grad. from Pa. Coll. 1860, Bellevue Hosp. Coll., New York, 1875.

W. E. Schlemm, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1854.

George W. Seip, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Coll; began prac. March, 1862.

Albert Simon, Reading; practicing since 1870.

E. Z. Schmucker, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia; began prac. March, 1870.

John Stephen, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1846.

H. W. Swenk, Smithville; grad. from Bellevue Hosp. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1881.

Adam J. Schoener, Rehrersburg; grad. from Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1860.

D. G. Schoener, Reading; grad. from Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1853.

Adam Schoener, Rehrersburg; grad. from Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1840.

F. L. Sallade, Womelsdorf; grad. from Jeff. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1876.

Frederick Spang, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1860.

W. R. Stephen, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1872.

Charles Shultze, Reading.

Erastus R. Scholl, Reading; grad. from Med. Dept. of Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1856.

J. M. Strohm, Shartlesville; grad. from Univ. of N. Y. City; began prac. March, 1881.

Aaron Smith, Reading; grad. from N. Y. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1854.

C. W. G. Schlemm, Reading; grad. from Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1848.

I. N. E. Shoemaker, Kutztown; practicing since 1870.

C. B. Strohm, Shartlesville; practicing since 1834.

R. S. Schweitzer, Shillington; grad. from Col. of Phys. and Surg., of Baltimore, Md.; began prac. March, 1881.

John Schnader, Brecknock; practicing since 1864.

John Swoyer, Fritztown.

John H. Spatz, Centreport; grad. from Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1848.

Ann Jane Schultze, Reading; practicing since 1862.

Sarah A. Spare, Philadelphia and Reading.

W. B. Shaner, Mohnsville; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1882.

S. W. Sine, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1871.

R. B. Shulze, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Col.; began prac. April, 1883.

A. A. Stamm, Lower Bern P. O.; grad. from Univ. of Vt.; began prac. June, 1883.

Charles Schleifenheimer, Reading.

E. K. Steckel, Kutztown; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Col.; began prac. April 1884.

T. A. Strasser, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1867.

Wilson M. Snyder, Mohrsville; grad. from Col. of Phys. and Surg., Baltimore, Md.; began prac. March, 1883.

L. A. Shollenberger, Reading; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Col., Philadelphia; began prac. April, 1883.

John S. Tryon, Rehrersburg; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1857.

L. H. Thompson, Reading; grad. from Jeff. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1853.

Jeremiah Trexler, Kutztown; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1853.

W. D. Trexler, Tipton; grad. from Bellevue Hosp. Med. Col. N. Y. City; began prac. March 1866.

Jacob Tryon, Rehrersburg; began practicing in 1821.

Samuel M. Todd, Boyertown; grad. from Univ. of Pa; began prac. March, 1865.

John A. Tenny, Wernersville; grad. from Hygeo-Therapeutic Col.; began prac. March, 1868.

W. M. Weidman, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1860.

Cyrus Wanner, Kutztown; grad. from Univ. of Pa. began prac. March, 1875.

Gershom Wenger, Leinbach P. O.; grad. from Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1850.

M. W. A. Wülfingh, Reading; grad. from Univ. of Amsterdam; began prac. July, 1876.

Charles Weber, Pricetown; grad. from Univ. of Tübingen, Würtemberg; began prac. May, 1848.

M. L. Wenger, Leinbach; grad. from Bellevue Med. Col. Hosp., N. Y. City; began prac. March, 1874.

Robert Walter, Wernersville; grad. from Hygeo Therapeutic Col., N. J.; began prac. April, 1873.

Owen H. Wily, Leesport P. O.; grad. from. Jeff. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1831.

James F. Wertz, Longswamp; grad. from Med. Dept. of Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1861.

—— Weurich, Lower Heidelberg; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1864.

Peter W. Wertz, Longswamp; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1864.

E. C. L. Walter, Wernersville; grad. from Hygeo-Therapeutic Col.; began prac. March, 1876.

John R. Wagner, Hamburg; grad. from Bellevue Hosp. Med. Col.; began prac. March, 1886.

Paul B. Waldman; grad. from Hahnemann Med. Col.; began prac. April, 1884.

C. K. Young, Reading; grad. from Col. Phys. and Surg., Baltimore, Md.; began prac. March, 1879.

Bartholomew Yeager, Lyons; grad. from Univ. of Tübingen, Würtemberg; began prac. Feb. 1848.

Isaac B. Yeakle, Colebrookdale; grad. from Univ. of Pa.; began prac. March, 1866.

Philip M. Ziegler, Reading; grad. from Med. Dept. of Pa. Col.; began prac. March, 1859.

Levi Zimmerman, Millersburg; grad. from Jeff. Med. Col.; began prac. April 2, 1883.

DENTISTRY.

Dentistry as a profession is of recent origin. Its history dates back to half a century ago. Prior to that time the study and the care of teeth were limited to members of the medical profession and to the barber. There are many persons still living who remember when the scalpel and the forceps were as necessary instruments of the barber-shop as the shears and the razor. The first dental college in the world was established in Baltimore in 1830, since which date the principles of dentistry have been systematized into a science and practiced as an art. Within the ranks of this profession now are many representative men of education and culture. The early practice advocated the use of smooth-pointed instruments and non cohesive gold in filling teeth, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now largely used. Artificial teeth, carved out of ivory, involving great expense and labor, were made in America as early as 1780. Formerly the plates were made of gold and silver, in which the artificial teeth were set, necessarily making them heavy and costly. Plates are now made artistically by skilled dentists, not only of gold and silver, but of platinum, rubber and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid still more recently. The preservation of teeth by the filling of them is a leading part now of the work of the skilled dentist of to-day. This profession is well represented in the city of Reading and the county of Berks by men who are enterprising and progressive and who have all modern instruments and necessary appliances for artistic workmanship.

E. Slegel, dentist, is the grandson of Henry Slegel, who resided in Fleetwood, where his grandfather settled after emigrating to America from Germany. He married and became the father of the following-named children: Samuel, Madalina, Daniel, Sally, Jacob, John, Bevey, Kate, Abraham and Solomon. Of this number, John was born in Fleetwood in 1802. His trade was that of a tailor, although much of his life was devoted to farming, his later years having been spent in Reading. He married Esther, daughter of Solomon Ely, of Maxatawny, whose children are Joel E.; Lucetta, married to James Dobson; Eli, Mary, married to Jacob Rehrer; and Sarah, married to J. Greiff. Eli Slegel was born November 23, 1836, in Fleetwood, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He availed himself of such educational advantages as the public schools afforded, but afterwards improved himself by judicious reading and habits of study. At the age of eighteen he removed to Coatesville, Chester County, and began the study of dental surgery with Dr. William Thompson. His course was completed under Dr. Lukens, of Philadelphia, after which he pursued his profession for one year in that city, and in 1857 came to Reading, where he has since resided. Here he started in practice with his brother, Joel E. Slegel, and soon controlled a large and lucrative business. He has added very considerably to the improvements in dentistry, noticeably by the invention of a porcelain and gold backing for ground for roots, which has made his name familiar to the profession. He has written upon the subject for the leading dental journals, and was invited by the New Jersey Dental Association to perform a clinic before that body, elucidating his invention. Various other bodies have also extended invitations to address them on this and other subjects pertaining to the science of dental surgery. Dr. Slegel avails himself of the most enlightened

thought in connection with his profession as presented in the leading periodicals, and is ever ready to encourage and test the latest improvements in the science. He is a member of the Lebanon Valley Dental Society, of which he was both treasurer and president, and also a member of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society. The doctor was married, November 18, 1862, to Clara H., daughter of Samuel Hechler, of Reading. Their children are



E. Slegel

Samuel E., John E. and Nellie Mabel, of whom Samuel E., the only survivor, is associated with his father in the profession. Dr. Slegel is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, of Free and Accepted Masons; of Excelsior Chapter, No. 7; of Grey Council; and of Reading Commandery, No. 42. He is also a member of Continental Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. His religious associations are with the Evangelical Church, of which he is a member.

CHAPTER XXII.

CENSUS OF BERKS COUNTY.

Early Population of State—Rate of Increase of Population—Census Table of County, 1790 to 1880—Census of Villages, 1880—Table of Houses, Farms, etc., in County, 1850—Taxables and Voters of County, 1876 and 1885—Property and Money Assessed, 1885.

No regular enumeration of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania was made previous to 1790. The first provision for enumeration was made by the Constitution of the United States, adopted September 17, 1787. Therein provision was made for the apportionment of representatives from the several States to Congress, and of direct taxes; and to effect a just apportionment, "the actual enumeration" was required to be made "within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."

The population was theretofore simply estimated. The number of inhabitants of Pennsylvania was estimated as follows :

For the year 1701..... 20,000
" " 1749 (including Delaware)....250,000
" " 1775 341,000

The following table shows the taxable inhabitants of eight counties in the State for a time twenty and thirty years before the first census was taken :

[Taken from "Coxe's View," p. 481.]

Counties.	1750.	1770.	1773.
Berks	3,016	3,302	5,511
Bucks	3,148	3,177	4,644
Chester	4,761	5,483	5,270
Cumberland	1,501	3,521	3,869
Lancaster	5,631	6,608	6,409
Northampton	1,987	2,793	4,697
Philadelphia	8,321	10,455	13,973
York	3,302	4,426	6,974
Total of State	31,667	39,765	——[1]

The first census of Pennsylvania was taken on September 7, 1791. And within every ten years thereafter the census was regularly taken to the present time. The result of each enumeration is set forth in the following "census" table for the districts and counties named. The returns of the first enumeration were so made that the number of inhabitants for the districts in Berks County was not ascertainable. Hence no figures are presented in the table.

The figures for 1800, and every decade thereafter, were taken from the census reports of the United States, published by order of Congress.

The blank spaces opposite certain districts in the table indicate non-existence of those districts at the time of enumeration.

Large decrease of population in certain districts for the next succeeding census is observable. This indicates reduction of the districts by the erection of others. For instance, Alsace in 1850 had a population of twenty-six hundred and ninety-seven ; but in 1860 it had only twelve hundred and ninety-nine. The township of Muhlenberg was cut off in 1850 and erected into a separate district. Also Windsor in 1870 had twelve hundred and eleven, but in 1880 only eight hundred and thirty. The township was reduced in area by the extension of the limits of the borough of Hamburg. This extension was made in 1871.

The following statement is presented in order to show when the districts with the blank spaces were erected, and from which districts they were taken :

Bernville[2] taken from Penn in 1851.
Birdsboro' taken from Union and Robeson in 1872.
Boyertown taken from Colebrookdale in 1866.
Centre taken from Bern and Bern, Upper, in 1842.
Fleetwood taken from Richmond in 1873.
Hamburg[3] taken from Windsor in 1830.
Heidelberg, Lower, taken from Heidelberg in 1842.
Heidelberg, North, taken from Heidelberg in 1844.
Jefferson taken from Tulpehocken and Tulpehocken, Upper, in 1851.
Kutztown[4] taken from Maxatawny in 1815.
Marion taken from Tulpehocken in 1843.
Muhlenberg taken from Alsace in 1850.
Ontelaunee taken from Maiden-creek in 1850.
Penn taken from Bern and Bern, Upper, in 1840.
Perry taken from Windsor in 1849.
Pike taken from District in 1813.
Spring taken from Cumru in 1850.
Topton taken from Longswamp in 1877.
Tulpehocken, Upper, taken from Tulpehocken in 1820.
Washington taken from Colebrookdale and Hereford in 1839.
Womelsdorf taken from Heidelberg in 1833.

In reference to the counties,—

Lebanon was taken from Dauphin and Lancaster February 16, 1813.
Lehigh was taken from Northampton March 6, 1812.
Schuylkill was taken from Berks and Northampton March 1, 1811.

In 1800 Berks County included three organized townships which lay north of the Blue Mountains, whose enumeration was as follows :

Brunswick.....1214
Manheim.....1072
Pinegrove..... 959
Unorganized..... 993
Total population.....4238

[1] After 1770 additional counties were erected. Those named comprised all erected in the State before 1770. The population of the State for 1760 and 1770 can be approximated by increasing the totals five-fold. By other estimates the results, however, would appear far short of the number supposed.

[2] Bernville was not separately enumerated till 1870.
[3] Hamburg not enumerated till 1850.
[4] Kutztown not enumerated till 1840.

The population of the county is given in the table at thirty-two thousand four hundred and seven. The number of inhabitants in that part which lay south of the mountain was twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

And in 1810 the county included seven townships north of the mountains, whose enumeration was as follows:

Brunswick	1770
Mahantango, Lower	637
Mahantango, Upper	489
Manheim	1354
Norwegian	415
Pinegrove	1290
Schuylkill	353
Total population	6308

The population of the county for 1810 is given at forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-six. The number in that part of the county south of the mountain was thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. The townships named were cut to Schuylkill County in its erection in 1811.

Rate of Increase of Population.—The per centum of increase of Reading and the county of Berks, etc., for the several decades is as follows:

INCREASE OF READING.

1790 to 1800	1800 to 1810	1810 to 1820	1820 to 1830	1830 to 1840	1840 to 1850	1850 to 1860	1860 to 1870	1870 to 1880	1810 to 1880
6.8	45	29	55	46.6	87.2	17	46.5	27.5	1190

INCREASE OF BERKS COUNTY.

7.4	33	22.3	11.9	21.5	16.5	22	13.7	14.9	224

INCREASE OF ELEVEN COUNTIES.

22.7	29.4	26.6	21.2	22.2	18	24.8	16.9	20.3	383

INCREASE OF STATE.

38.7	34.5	27.3	23.7	27.1	31.9	26.7	21.2	21.6	429

ELEVEN COUNTIES COMPARED WITH STATE.

1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
51.7	45.7	44	43	41.6	39.8	40.9	42.2	40.7	40.3

The increase in Berks County for seventy years was *two hundred and twenty-four per cent.*; that of the eleven counties, *three hundred and eighty-three per cent.*; and that of the State, *four hundred and twenty-eight per cent.* This is wonderful! But what is more wonderful still, is the fact that in these seventy years the proportion of the eleven counties to the State in 1810, compared with the proportion in 1880, decreased only *four per cent.!* And this, too, notwithstanding the great extension of railways to the north and west, and the development of the State and people through trade, manufactures, agriculture and education. In other words, in 1810 these counties had forty-four per cent. of the whole population, and in 1880 forty per cent.; and yet only one-tenth of the area in territory! And in respect to trade, manufactures, agriculture and wealth, these forty-six hundred square miles would exhibit a similar proportion if the tables were published herewith.

But Reading had the surprising increase of *eleven hundred and fifty per cent.* in seventy years, or about two generations, from 1810 to 1880. The figures in the table are very interesting. In this period the increase at no time in any decade fell below twenty-five per cent. After 1830 a marked increase is perceptible. This arose principally from the introduction of the railway, and manufactories of iron goods, after 1836. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was *eighty-seven per cent.*; and for twenty years following it kept near *fifty per cent.*

In Berks County, in the decade before 1860, the increase was twenty-two per cent.; but in the decade after, only thirteen per cent. The effects of the Civil War, 1861–65, are apparent.

CENSUS TABLE OF COUNTY, 1790 TO 1880.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Reading (city)	2235	2,386	3,462	4,332	5,856	8,410	15,743	23,162	33,930	43,278
Albany	.....	858	995	1,182	1,129	1,057	1,406	1,586	1,510	1,603
Alsace	.....	890	1,275	1,640	1,942	2,498	2,697	1,299	1,294	1,523
Amity	.....	817	1,090	1,279	1,384	1,664	1,566	1,596	1,646	1,598
Bern	.....	2,049	2,266	1,791	2,154	3,149	1,734	2,516	2,124	2,176
Bern, Upper	.....	.....	1,342	2,017	2,117	2,906	1,747	2,027	2,008	2,179
Bernville (borough)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457	405
Bethel	.....	817	924	1,294	1,482	1,458	1,871	2,159	2,285	2,329
Birdsboro' (borough)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,705
Boyertown (borough)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	1,099
Brecknock	.....	338	495	536	866	935	876	844	813	923
Caernarvon	.....	453	723	829	862	813	977	953	927	951
Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,216	1,346	1,392	1,529	1,627
Colebrookdale	.....	671	792	1,046	1,229	1,124	1,102	1,359	1,660	1,150
Cumru	.....	1,413	2,017	2,462	2,688	2,939	3,853	2,182	2,573	3,064
District	.....	753	805	509	562	583	842	786	724	798
Douglass	.....	450	660	709	839	1,133	1,018	1,120	1,072	1,151
Earl	.....	489	794	934	990	1,158	1,047	1,143	1,022	1,141
Exeter	.....	802	1,194	1,381	1,455	1,911	2,074	2,308	2,239	2,469
Fleetwood (borough)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	862
Greenwich	.....	1,004	1,104	1,337	1,407	1,629	1,842	2,041	2,151	1,988
Hamburg (borough)	..	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	1,334	1,590	2,010
Heidelberg	.....	1,569	2,802	3,605	4,124	3,539	805	1,013	1,193	1,281
Heidelberg, Lower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,144	2,398	2,480	2,862
Heidelberg, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	844	956	979	950
Hereford	.....	923	1,140	1,431	1,709	1,235	1,244	1,372	1,260	1,406
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,122	1,133	1,072
Kutztown (borough)	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	693	640	915	945	1,198
Longswamp	.....	863	998	1,371	1,695	1,836	1,868	2,217	2,910	3,426
Maiden-creek	.....	770	918	1,192	1,350	1,749	1,284	1,531	1,615	1,714
Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,530	1,628	1,837	1,392
Maxatawny	.....	929	1,630	1,847	2,108	1,897	1,740	2,093	2,531	2,843
Muhlenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676	1,547	1,913
Oley	.....	968	1,284	1,410	1,469	1,877	1,799	2,056	1,986	2,175
Ontelaunee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045	1,308	1,339	1,265
Penn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476	1,444	1,515	1,530
Perry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320	1,526	1,680	1,527
Pike	.....	.....	.....	645	752	790	883	1,178	925	921
Richmond	.....	731	971	1,135	1,379	1,997	2,056	2,575	2,874	2,226
Robeson	.....	1,232	1,807	2,065	1,966	2,016	2,404	2,461	2,458	2,322
Rockland	.....	848	1,026	1,130	1,342	1,649	1,369	1,707	1,451	1,527
Ruscomb-manor	.....	375	932	1,057	1,256	1,189	1,235	1,566	1,408	1,466
Spring	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,004	2,253	2,340
Topton (borough)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515
Tulpehocken	.....	2,119	2,294	3,238	3,300	2,941	1,803	1,956	2,013	2,092
Tulpehocken, Upper	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456	1,581	1,983	1,125	1,196	1,274
Union	.....	669	766	921	1,046	1,272	1,665	1,968	2,165	1,540
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	1,154	1,600	1,609	1,924
Windsor	.....	926	1,358	1,950	2,298	2,882	1,115	1,450	1,211	830
Womelsdorf (borough)	.....	370	†	.....	‡	849	947	1,076	1,031	1,097
Counties:										
Berks	30,179	32,407	43,146	46,275	53,152	64,569	77,129	93,818	106,701	122,597
Bucks	25,401	27,496	32,371	37,842	45,745	48,107	56,091	63,578	64,336	68,656
Chester	27,937	32,093	39,596	44,451	50,910	57,515	66,438	74,578	77,805	83,481
Dauphin	18,177	22,270	31,883	21,653	25,243	30,118	35,754	40,756	60,740	76,148
Delaware	9,483	12,809	14,734	14,810	17,323	19,791	24,679	30,597	39,403	56,101
Lancaster	36,147	43,403	53,927	67,975	76,631	84,203	98,944	116,314	121,340	139,447
Lebanon	.....	.....	.....	16,975	20,557	21,872	26,071	31,351	34,096	38,476
Lehigh	.....	.....	.....	18,895	22,256	25,787	32,479	43,753	56,796	65,969
Montgomery	22,929	24,150	29,703	35,796	39,406	47,241	58,291	70,500	81,612	96,494
Philadelphia	54,391	81,009	111,210	135,637	188,797	258,037	408,762	565,529	674,022	847,170
Schuylkill	.....	.....	.....	11,311	20,744	29,053	60,713	89,510	116,428	129,974
Total of Eleven Counties	224,644	275,637	356,570	451,617	560,764	686,293	945,351	1,226,764	1,433,279	1,734,513
Total of State	434,373	602,365	810,095	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891

NOTE.—The first publication of a complete census of Berks County by districts from 1800 to 1880, according to the enumerations of the United States government, was made in Montgomery's Political Hand-Book of Berks County. The figures for the decades 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830 were specially furnished by the Superintendent of the Census, at Washington, for this Hand-Book. The figures for the subsequent decades were taken from the published reports.

* Hamburg in 1840—648. † 103 Taxables. ‡ Population, 727.

TABLE OF HOUSES, FARMS, ETC., IN COUNTY, 1850.[1]

	Houses	Families.	Farms	Productive Establishments.
Reading:				
N. E. Ward	601	641	19	19
N. W. Ward	456	495	19	37
S. E. Ward	593	665	6	30
S. W. Ward	646	697	4	54
Spruce Ward	581	591	.....	8
	2877	3089	48	148
Albany	228	243	151	53
Alsace	452	485	157	18
Amity	254	283	132	37
Bern	266	278	164	12
Bern, Upper	272	308	178	21
Bethel	338	379	173	41
Brecknock	141	156	83	17
Caernarvon	182	182	56	23
Centre	206	228	117	15
Colebrookdale	197	209	88	33
Cumru	595	641	241	49
District	136	137	99	10
Douglass	172	187	72	15
Earl	192	194	62	7
Exeter	328	362	127	18
Greenwich	300	309	211	71
Hamburg	168	189	22	23
Hereford	205	205	145	45
Heidelberg	125	140	56	10
Heidelberg, Lower	338	362	202	17
Heidelberg, North	132	151	82	11
Kutztown	115	131	32	37
Longswamp	327	344	209	96
Maiden-creek	216	221	114	7
Marion	247	278	105	39
Maxatawny	287	295	177	59
Oley	272	306	135	6
Ontelaunee	183	183	70	23
Penn	234	258	120	40
Perry	211	227	99	.....
Pike	154	160	72	14
Richmond	343	361	221	59
Robeson	405	410	157	26
Rockland	225	235	106	6
Ruscomb-manor	198	216	100	2
Tulpehocken	297	346	131	32
Tulpehocken, Upper	328	371	187	46
Union	279	300	94	18
Washington	186	191	120	30
Windsor	174	183	68	7
Womelsdorf	146	192	17	42
	12,931	13,925	4,997	1,283

[1] U. S. Census Report, 1850. The author of this history endeavored to arrange a similar table for the year 1880, but the Census Department at Washington, D. C., could not supply the figures. In 1880 there were in the county 6847 farms and 1044 manufacturing establishments.

CENSUS OF VILLAGES, 1880.

Amityville	188	Moselem	195
Baumstown	139	New Berlin	209
Bechtelsville	...	New Jerusalem	89
Benderville	66	Pleasantville	128
Barto	79	Pricetown	200
Bern	58	Rehrersburg	366
Blandon	376	Robesonia	284
Blue Marsh	134	Robesonia Furnace	156
Bowers	192	Rothrocksville	104
Brownsville	65	Schaefferstown	83
Churchville	...	Siesholtzville	82
Coffeetown	155	Shamrock	135
Douglassville	95	Shartlesville	212
Eschbach's Crossing	...	Shillington	136
East Berkeley	...	Shoemakersville	429
Farmington	74	Schultzville	44
Fetherolfsville		Shanesville	150
Freidensburg	379	Sinking Springs	517
Frystown	92	Smithville	50
Fritztown	83	South Evansville	18
Geigertown	...	Spangsville	87
Gouglersville	75	Stony Point	50
Jacksonwald	75	Stonersville	87
Lenhartsville	161	Stouchsburg	356
Lobachsville	25	St. Lawrence	200
Lyons	458	Strausstown	310
Marysville	122	Temple	...
Maxatawny	1196	Tuckerton	...
Mertztown	99	Unionville	100
Millersburg	349	Virginsville	46
Mt. Etna	304	Walnut Town	141
Mt. Pleasant	188	Wernersville	198
Molltown	69	Wessnersville	...
Mohnsville	267	West Reading	170
Mohrsville	216	West Hamburg	148
Monocacy	200	West Leesport	355
Morgantown	166		

TAXABLES IN COUNTY, 1876 AND 1885.

	1876 Taxables	1885 Taxables.
Albany	422	378
Alsace	502	397
Amity	453	464
Bern	549	513
Bern, Upper	584	548
Bernville	111	123
Bethel	726	617
Brecknock	285	235
Birdsboro'	374	499
Boyertown	261	345
Caernarvon	267	275
Centre	386	359
Centreport	.....	43
Colebrookdale	338	337
Cumru	756	770
District	214	187
Douglass	305	312

Earl	232	294
Exeter	671	637
Fleetwood	249	242
Greenwich	527	475
Hamburg	543	569
Heidelberg	352	309
Heidelberg Lower	733	737
Heidelberg North	250	220
Hereford	399	348
Jefferson	320	268
Kutztown	377	382
Longswamp	1065	839
Maiden-creek	471	499
Maxatawny	787	673
Muhlenberg	486	504
Marion	435	446
Ontelaunee	316	335
Oley	520	605
Penn	457	389
Perry	308	441
Pike	346	260
Richmond	572	509
Robeson	507	630
Rockland	476	399
Ruscomb-manor	451	348
Spring	665	688
Tulpehocken	503	530
Tulpehocken, Upper	323	348
Topton	.....	123
Union	387	383
Washington	532	545
Windsor	258	180
Womelsdorf	327	322
	21378	20879
READING:		
1st ward	831	892
2d ward	2245	1458
3d ward	1160	1525
4th ward	852	839
5th ward	1042	993
6th ward	1075	1240
7th ward	1287	1212
8th ward	1039	1102
9th ward	2271	1201
10th ward	.....	951
11th ward	.....	1865
	11802	13279
Total in county	33180	34158

REGISTERED VOTERS OF COUNTY, 1876 AND 1885.

	1876.	1885.
Albany	384	357
Alsace	324	348
Amity	390	419
Bern	484	485
Bern, Upper	490	493
Bernville	101	101
Bethel	545	547
Birdsboro'	337	393
Boyertown	213	333
Brecknock	206	195
Caernarvon	212	237
Centre	365	322
Centreport	.....	41
Colebrookdale	270	309
Cumru	625	700
District	175	176
Douglass	248	279
Earl	259	269
Exeter	543	578
Fleetwood	184	212
Greenwich	451	462
Hamburg	423	485
Heidelberg	270	296
Heidelberg, Lower	635	673
Heidelberg, North	191	209
Hereford	341	324
Jefferson	276	242
Kutztown	281	316
Long-swamp	853	740
Maiden-creek	427	443
Marion	349	364
Maxatawny	613	594
Muhlenberg	360	450
Oley	491	536
Ontelaunee	292	278
Penn	373	360
Perry	328	387
Pike	240	239
Richmond	488	481
Robeson	532	575
Rockland	360	357
Ruscomb-manor	306	310
Spring	537	630
Topton	.....	121
Tulpehocken	405	501
Tulpehocken, Upper	291	327
Union	325	373
Washington	374	513
Windsor	180	179
Womelsdorf	268	284
	17,612	18,843
Reading:	.....	.....
1st Ward	561	824
2d Ward (1st Precinct)	604	639
2d Ward (2d Precinct)	597	671
3d Ward (1st Precinct)	389	446
3d Ward (2d Precinct)	570	725
4th Ward	673	713
5th Ward (1st Precinct)	390	477
5th Ward (2d Precinct)	403	387
6th Ward (1st Precinct)	306	469
6th Ward (2d Precinct)	487	630

7th Ward	1st Precinct...	451	472
	2d Precinct...	526	667
8th Ward	1st Precinct...	400	424
	2d Precinct...	446	531
9th Ward	1st Precinct...	460	577
	2d Precinct...	362	595
10th Ward		494	749
11th Ward	1st Precinct...	404	365
	2d Precinct...	499	241
12th Ward	1st Precinct...	.....	350
	2d Precinct...	.....	228
13th Ward	1st Precinct...	.....	275
	2d Precinct...	.....	220
		9,022	11,676
Total		26,634	30,519

PROPERTY AND MONEY ASSESSED IN COUNTY, 1885.[1]

	Total Valuation of Real and Personal Property.	Money at Interest.
Albany	$734,446	$195,126
Alsace	505,199	135,954
Amity	966,646	215,582
Bern	1,264,862	208,261
Bern, Upper	1,228,166	166,722
Bernville	146,380	116,127
Bethel	1,203,383	249,926
Birdsboro'	764,033	403,874
Boyertown	648,780	242,678
Brecknock	421,363	68,011
Caernarvon	522,558	60,842
Centre	875,349	104,682
Centreport	45,600	21,610
Colebrookdale	709,090	109,821
Cumru	1,415,878	234,944
District	283,442	41,323
Douglass	453,411	131,012
Earl	293,252	65,920
Exeter	1,432,830	189,329
Fleetwood	295,233	203,492
Greenwich	954,967	132,729
Hamburg	628,848	188,917
Heidelberg	1,181,743	123,774
Heidelberg, Lower	1,484,363	289,014
Heidelberg, North	564,021	52,521
Hereford	749,171	189,923
Jefferson	592,774	76,572
Kutztown	430,833	240,775
Longswamp	1,111,986	239,340
Maiden-creek	1,057,563	159,683
Marion	1,124,984	241,445
Maxatawny	1,776,988	502,410
Muhlenberg	1,237,837	216,996
Oley	1,676,734	657,240
Ontelaunee	866,987	140,139
Penn	844,340	159,666
Perry	901,259	111,039
Pike	329,935	54,243
Richmond	1,223,167	175,014
Robeson	951,427	117,688
Rockland	518,315	80,062
Ruscomb-manor	419,727	111,257
Spring	1,698,004	274,738
Topton	139,357	77,008
Tulpehocken	1,104,424	190,019
Tulpehocken, Upper	602,707	123,508
Union	607,398	136,493
Washington	941,451	255,949
Windsor	472,828	76,003
Womelsdorf	402,532	182,420
	$40,806,570	$8,741,821
Reading:		
1st Ward	1,448,814	290,542
2d Ward	2,066,294	104,870
3d Ward	2,291,378	551,397
4th Ward	2,807,592	707,692
5th Ward	1,435,405	334,943
6th Ward	2,228,830	952,248
7th Ward	3,894,550	1,066,136
8th Ward	2,285,955	595,606
9th ward	1,530,541	192,395
10th Ward	998,799	72,269
11th Ward	952,710	119,118
12th Ward	902,355	46,218
13th Ward	936,999	16,048
	$23,780,222	$5,049,482
Total in entire county...	$64,586,792	$13,791,303

[1] Figures supplied by clerk of county commissioners.

CHAPTER XXIII.

READING.

PART I.—TOWN FROM 1748 TO 1783.

Selection of Town-Site—Town Laid Out—Lots Sold at Public Sale First Patentees—Ground-Rent—List of Taxables, 1759—District of Reading Erected—Churches—Schools—Public Buildings—Markets and Fairs—Charter to Reading for Them—Citizens against Change of Government—Early Inn-keepers—Early Occupations—Rainbow Fire Company—No Newspapers nor Internal Improvements—Fuel, Light and Entertainments—Hunting and Fishing—Indian Invasion—Revolution—Prominent Men—Pound Sterling—Old Style to New Style.

SELECTION OF TOWN-SITE.—William Penn owned the territory upon which Reading is situated by right of grant from King Charles II.; and he also purchased the interest of the Indians therein. He died in 1717, possessed of

it. By his last will he devised it to his children. In the general desire to dispose of the lands to settlers, the commissioners of the Penns, upon application to them, sold the land which lay to the east of the Schuylkill, at the "Ford," where the great highway from Tulpehocken to Philadelphia crossed the river. The patentee was Thomas Lawrence. He first obtained a patent for three hundred acres in 1733; and afterward, in 1739, another patent for one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres which adjoined the first tract on the east. A month before the first tract to Lawrence was surveyed, a large tract for eleven hundred and fifty acres, which extended thence northwardly along the river, had been set apart and surveyed for Richard Hockley, for the use of the Penns.

Some years after these grants had been made, it would seem that the Penns conceived the idea of laying out a town at this point. Doubtless the efforts of the settlers to obtain a county stimulated them in this behalf. Finding that the land had been sold, they endeavored to repurchase it. In this, however, they were not immediately successful. Lawrence declined to sell. Their agent at Philadelphia, William Parsons, was directed to investigate the matter. On September 28, 1743, he addressed a letter to them in reference to the proposed "Town of Reading." In this letter he stated that it was not to their interest to lay out the town on the land of Mr. Lawrence, because a hollow[1]—which lay between his land and Hockley's—rendered the locality inconvenient for that purpose. He regarded Hockley's land as better adapted for a town, though its distance from the ford at Lawrence's land was an objection, and he therefore recommended it to their interest for town purposes.

1. Richard Hockley, tract for 1150 acres; surveyed February 19, 1733.

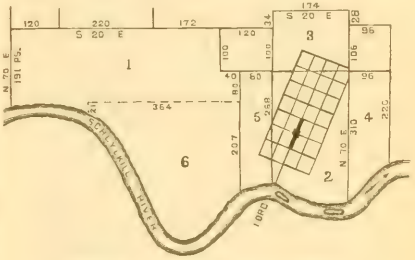
2. Thomas Lawrence, tract for 300 acres; surveyed March 19, 1733; patent October 27, 1733.

3. Thomas Lawrence, tract for 137½ acres; surveyed April 22, 1738; patent February 16, 1739.

4. Samuel Finney, tract for 150 acres; surveyed February 19, 1733.

5. Proprietary land, tract for 126 acres; surveyed July 3, 1741.

6. Part of tract 1, on which lots were laid out, afterward called Hockley out-lots.



EARLY SURVEYS OF READING.

Some time afterward the Hockley land was laid out into town-lots by Nicholas Scull. The exact day is not known. Thomas Penn was present. William Parsons addressed a letter to Penn on the 24th of November, 1746, in which, in connection with the recommendation of certain alterations from the town-plan of Lancaster for the town-lots of Reading, he said,—

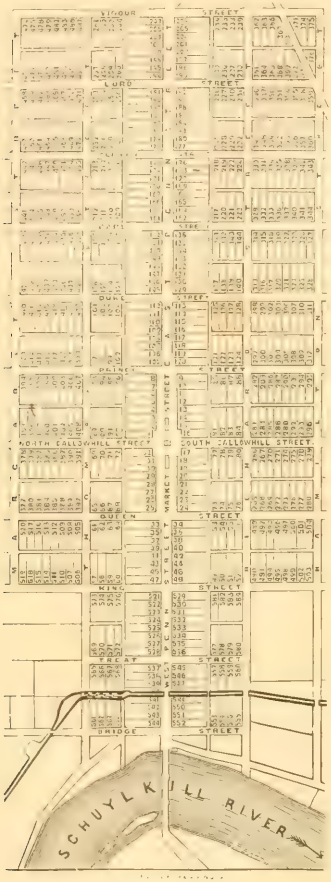
"The situation of that part of the town to the South of the Great Hollow[2] is very elegant, upon rising ground, which descends very easily towards South and West, and is included chiefly within Mr. Scull's survey, made when you were on the spot."

The survey was accordingly made before the date of this letter. But water for convenient household use was found to be scarce and to lay deep on the Hockley land. It was abundant on the Lawrence land, where it was near the surface, and at many places bubbled up in strong springs. The Penns therefore endeavored to obtain the latter, for the purpose of removing the town thither. Though their efforts at first proved unsuccessful, their action in laying out lots for a proposed town on the Hockley land induced Lawrence to part with his property. He conveyed his two tracts to Thomas Jenkins on the 30th of December, 1745, and four days afterward Jenkins conveyed the same to Richard Peters and Richard Hockley—parties interested in the reconveyance to the proprietaries. On the 6th of March, 1748, they executed the

[1] This hollow was a ravine which extended northeastwardly from the "Ford."

[2] Mr. Parsons alluded to the depression of the land which lies to the north of the Reading Hospital.

title to the land to Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. The proposition of founding a town on the Hockley land was therefore abandoned.



TOWN PLAN—1748.

NOTE.—The lots between the river and King (Third) Street were laid out subsequently (1776). The dark double line through these lots indicates the canal, which extended through there for a time. This plan was taken from the town-plan of M. S. Richards, 1825.

TOWN LAID OUT.—During the fall of 1748 a town was laid out on the Lawrence land and named "Reading," after the county-town of Berkshire, in England. Its geographical locality was fixed at a point 40° 19′ 26″ north latitude, and 1° 5′ east longitude, with an elevation above the sea of about two hundred and fifty feet. At that time there was not a town, not even a village, in all the territory now included in the county, though the population was about ten thousand. The nearest town was Lebanon, twenty-eight miles to the west, which was laid out in 1740, and the next was Lancaster, thirty miles to the southwest, which was laid out in 1730. The latter place was the county-seat for the inhabitants of the county to the west of the Schuylkill for nearly twenty years. The inhabitants of the county to the east of the Schuylkill had Philadelphia as their county-seat. The people in this vicinity were still separated as a political body. A county had not yet been erected for them, and then there was only one house in this immediate locality. A church (Lutheran and Calvinist) was distant about two miles to the north, in Alsace township, and another (Baptist) in Cumru township, about the same distance off. The plan comprised five hundred and twenty town-lots and two hundred and four out-lots, numbered consecutively.

LOTS SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.—The Penns appointed three prominent representative men of the surrounding settlements as commissioners for the purpose of making a prompt sale of these lots. The commissioners were Conrad Weiser, Francis Parvin and William Hartley. Publication of the proposed sale was made, and on the 15th of June, 1749 (doubtless in Penn Square), the conditions of the sale[1] were read to a great number of people. These conditions published the appointment of Weiser, Parvin and Hartley as commissioners for the purpose of treating with persons who should apply for lots in the town, and were signed by William Parsons. They were briefly as follows:

1. Every whole lot of sixty feet was to be subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings, payable to the proprietaries; to begin on March 1, 1750.

2. Lots on the great square were to be built upon

[1] A copy of the conditions is with the valuable collection of manuscript papers in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

with brick or stone in one year from March 1, 1750.

3. Lots on Main Street, not on the square, were to be built upon in two years.

4. Other lots within blocks adjoining Main (Penn) Street were to be built upon in three years.

5. Lots in blocks remote from Main Street were to be built upon in five years.

6. A sixty-feet lot, if too large, should be divided and ground-rent apportioned.

7. All who should take lots before March 1, 1750, were licensed to take stones for building purposes from any land of the proprietaries, assigned by Hartley.

8. Title would be made upon erection of building; and no assignment could be made before erection of building.

9. Privilege of ground-rent at seven shillings to continue only to March 1, 1750.

10. Houses should be built according to the regulation of the streets.

11. Persons might thereafter apply to the three commissioners named in reference to lots.

12. Two whole lots would be allotted in some convenient place for building houses of religious worship.

13. Persons who should intend to take lots were to send in their names and the time in which they could build, but they were not to undertake to build sooner than they really could, otherwise they might obstruct the progress and success of the town.

FIRST PATENTEES.—In pursuance of the conditions named, town lots were sold, and patents were issued to purchasers. The following statement shows the years in which the buildings were probably erected, and to whom, and for which lots patents were issued. It is possible that buildings were erected in, and even before, 1751 and the patents taken up afterward.

For the year 1751, seven lots.

Lot.	Patentee.	Lot.	Patentee.
2.	Conrad Weiser (justice).	34.	Conrad Weiser.
11.	Daniel Steinmetz (merchant of Philadelphia)	106.	Adam Witman (shop and inn-keeper).
29.	Isaac Levan (Exeter, yeoman).	114.	Isaac Levan.
		120.	Conrad Weiser.

1752, one hundred and thirty-three lots.

3. Conrad Weiser.
4. Conrad Bower (shop and inn-keeper).
5. Martin Gring.
6. Michael Reis (Tulpehocken, yeoman).
7. Moses Starr (Maiden-creek, yeoman).
8. John Epler (Bern, yeoman).
12. { Daniel Steinmetz, / Jacob Morgan (inn-keeper).
13. Jacob Morgan.
14. Peter Haws (inn-keeper).
15. Daniel Hiester (Montgomery Co., tanner).
18. Francis Parvin (Maiden-cr., tanner).
19. Conrad Weiser.
20. John Lepoe (Tulp., yeoman).
21. Peter Weidner (Cumru, yeoman).
24. David Evans (Cumru, yeoman).
25. Michael Schmell (Heidbg., yeoman).
26. Benjamin Parvin (Maiden-creek, yeoman).
27. William Reeser (cordwainer).
28. Christopher Stump (Lancaster County, yeoman).
30. William Parsons (Easton).
33. Tobias Waggoner (clerk).
35. George Albert (yeoman).
36. George Yoh (yeoman).
39. Isaac Weidner (Alsace, yeoman).
40. Peter Weidner (Alsace, yeoman).
41. Peter Ruth (Cumru, yeoman).
42. Simon Scherker.
44. Conrad Kissinger (yeoman).
45. Christopher Gottschalk.
46. Jacob Kissinger (yeoman).
48. Jacob Kern (Cumru, gent.)
49. Henry Wolf (Cumru, cordwainer).
51. George Daum (cordwainer).
54. John Schneider (yeoman).
55. Peter Schneider (Exeter, blk. smith).
61. Conrad Bower.
62. Reinhard Walditz.
64. Philip Weiser.
66. William Erman (yeoman).
69. Benjamin Lightfoot (shopkeeper).
70. William Parsons.
71. William Parsons.
72. Conrad Weiser.
74. Abraham Brosius (tailor).
75. Jacob Bollinger
76. Michael Graul (Alsace, yeoman).
77. Wm. Hottenstein (potter).
79. John Weber.
81. Philip J. Moyer (baker).
82. Andrew Wolf (Cumru, yeoman).
85. Nich. Kennell (beer-brewer).
87. George Sheirer.
89. Christopher Witman (cordwainer).
90. Christopher Witman.
91. Michael Zuster (saddler).
92. George Douglass (saddler).
95. Fred'k Marsteller.
96. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (minister).
97. Henry Souter.
98. Samuel Brackman.
99. Peter Knorr.
100. Benjamin Pearson (joiner).
105. Adam S. Kuhn (Lancaster, esquire).
107. Eleanor Waggoner.
108. George Hitner (Philadelphia merchant).
111. Adam Gerhart (Alsace, yeoman).
113. Henry Reuthmyer (wheelwright)
115. Ernest Kurtz (Phila., tobacconist).
116. Peter Bingaman (Alsace, yeoman).
117. Mary Bishop.
118. Henry Boyle.
119. Kratt Hüner (baker).
122. Peter Trumbour (yeoman).
131. Jacob Bucher.
140. Charles Fricker.
141. Paul Derst (Exeter, inn-keeper).
142. Andreas Shack.
143. Peter Feder (inn-keeper).
145. John Early (Lanc., joiner).
146. Henry Boyle.
147. Baltzer Schwenk (Alsace, yeoman).
149. John Wilson (Lanc., miller).
150. Peter Muma.
147. Henry Hahn (blacksmith). ——
148. Henry Lick.
149. Evan Popkins (cooper).
151. George Mich. Kreter (slaughterer).
152. Ulrich Richard (Heidelberg, yeoman).
153. Paul Parlet (carpenter).
154. William Miller (carpenter).
155. Sebastian Grauser (carpenter).
156. Henry Graul (Green twn.).
160. Philip Ziegler (Tulpehocken, yeoman).
161. Henry Goodhart.
163. John Kissinger.
164. Peter Rapp (butcher).
165. George Crumlauf.
166. Jacob Conrad (Virg., smith).
167. Peter Baum (turner).
168. Fred'k Goodhart (Alsace, yeoman
175. Peter Baum.
180. John Kissinger.
190. Henry Gerritt (Alsace, yeoman)
196. John Nicholas Yost (Cumru, inn-keeper).
199. George Chris. Spengler.
235. Francis Fisher.
266. Abraham Brosius.
268. Simon Scherker.
271. Henry Graul.
275. Joseph Wilkinson.
278. Isaac Levan.
281. Philip Jacob Moyer.
282. Henry Feeder.
288. Conrad Bower.
296. Christian Bentzer (Lanc. Co.)
298. Fred'k Weiser (Heidelberg, yeoman).
299. Philip Jacob Moyer.
328. Jacob Morgan.
339. Jacob Leibrock (baker).
355. Michael Ludwig (Amity)
379. Conrad Bower.
382. Conrad Bower.
383. Nicholas Retschew.
386. George Yoh (potter).
389. Abraham Smith.
390. Conrad Bower.
391. Philip Erpf (Lanc. County).
400. Adam Reifell (Alsace, cortas.)
401. Geo. Francis Winter.
404. Francis Morgan (yeoman).
405. Jacob Erpf.
443. Philip Reaser.

1753, eighty-four lots.

9. George Douglass.
10. Christopher Witman.
23. Isaac Weidner (yeoman, Alsace).
31. Jonas Seely (justice).
47. Jonas Seely.
50. William Thomas (Chester Co.)
53. Nicholas Werner.
59. Christopher Camerer.
60. Philip Erpf.
67. Mark Starr.
68. James Starr (brewer).

73. John Smith (shopkeeper).
78. George Douglass.
82. Peter Weiser (saddler).
84. Peter Weiser (Heidelberg).
86. Henry Sheirer.
92. Fred'k Weiser.
104. Jost H. Sassamanhausen (Manatawny, blacksmith).
109. James Biddle (lawyer).
110. James Biddle.
114. Henry Sherer.
129. Simon Sherker.
134. Isaac Levan.
138. Abraham Levan.
143. John Steel.
156. Peter Weiser.
171. Wendell Hains.
172. George Saubrey (baker).
174. Adam Schlegell (tailor).
179. Hans Martin Garich.
183. George Hutner.
189. Michael Rosh.
195. Lawrence Spohs.
197. Michael Fichthorn.
198. William Cuse.
201. Paul Durst.
203. John Philip Klinger.
204. Alexander Klinger.
208. Martin Moll.
209. Andrew Engel.
217. Hans Geo. Back (baker).
221. Paul Durst.
231. Andrew Steger.
244. Everhard Martin (soap-maker).
245. Martin Moll.
261. Geo. Mich. Kreter.
267. Christopher Witman.
272. Casper Zin.
273. Jacob Zin.
274. Fredericka Waggoner.
280. Philip Jacob Erpt (mason).
284. Andrew Fuchs.
291. Francis Morgan.
294. Conrad Bower.
295. Conrad Bower.
297. William Marck.
300. William Bird.
310. George Mich. Kreter.
312. Jacob Morgan.
314. Michael Schrack.
318. Conrad Stichter (weaver).
319. Valentine Stichter.
329. Isaac Weidner.
331. William Marck.
333. Jacob Hetler.
341. Joseph Brendlinger.
349. Peter Klinger.
350. Jacob Morgan.
356. Fred'k Volant.
357. Fred'k Volaut.
381. Martin E. Kraft.
384. Adam Reifell.
387. Nicholas Souter.
392. Adam Reifell.
397. Adam Reifell.
402. Court-House and Prison.
430. Christopher Spengler.
433. Henry Schneider.
434. George Kappus (mason).
438. George Kappus.
490. Francis Creek.
491. Francis Creek.
493. Francis Wenrich.
498. Elizabeth Godschalk

1754, *seventeen lots.*

Lot.	Patentee.
88.	Christian Bussey.
123.	Philip Breitenbach.
173.	Nicholas Keim.
265.	Christopher Godshall.
270.	Fredk. Fernsler.
288.	Maria Barbara Bishoff.
290.	John Hartman (tailor).
293.	Jacob Rappolt (tiler).
305.	Jacob Morgan.
308.	Francis Morgan.
388.	Nicholas Seitsinger (inn-kp'r).
400.	Lutheran Church.
407.	
421.	Calvinist Church, Reformed.
424.	
509.	Peter Haws.
512.	Peter Haws.

In the four years named patents were issued for two hundred and forty-one lots. If the conditions of sale were fulfilled, there would appear to have been at least two hundred dwellings in the town in 1755, and one thousand inhabitants. It is possible that all the lots and patentees are not included in the foregoing statement. The estimated buildings and inhabitants are, therefore, rather below than above the correct numbers. Nearly all of the patentees named were resident at Reading. The growth of the town was certainly wonderful.

In order to show when certain additional lots were patented, not included in the statement arranged, and when certain other persons most probably settled in Reading, the following numbers and patentees are added:

1757.—200, Valentine Kerper.

1758.—187 and 188, Dort Pfister (cordwainer).

1761.—228, Fred'k Helwig; 292, Jacob Rappolt; 378, Jacob Kern.

1762.—170, Jacob Dicks (carpenter); 181, Moses Heyman; 269, Francis Wainwright.

1763.—145, Conrad Bower; 162, Philip Klinger; 176, Alex. Klinger; 207, Peter Klinger; 222, Martin Young; 236, Francis H. Zimmerman; 237, F. H. Zimmerman; 346, Philip Scholl; 347, George Schneider.

1765.—16, Edward Biddle (lawyer); 37, Abraham Brosius; 38, Jacob Kearn; 43, Michael Ruth; 56, Henry Kealer; 80, Jacob Fry; 84, Christian Maur; 94, Henry M. Muhlenberg; 129, Anthony Fricker; 149, Christian Schneider; 150, George Bernard; 177, Fred'k Schreyer; 233, Wm. Ermill; 286, Wm. Ermill; 309, Isaac Levan, Jr.

1766.—223, Paul Dorst.

1767.—141, Josiah Reese; 144, John George Geissler; 192, Mich'l Rush; 193, Valentine Kerper; 327, Peter Zimmerman; 345, George Isinbis; 412, Ludwig Dieple.

1768.—22, John Schreytee; 303, Joachim Kepner; 416, Henry Gosler.

1769.—185, Nicholas Dick; 202, Christ'r Beyer; 218, Adam Drinkhouse; 359, Thos. Youngman.

1770.—393, Balthaser Fornewalt; 440, Jacob Yeager.

1771.—1, Thomas Rutter; 32, Christopher Whitman.

1772.—158, George Shoemaker.

1773.—184, Conrad and Daniel Koch; 276, George Ream.

1776.—101, Reformed Church; 102, Dort Pfister; 112, Dort Pfister; 224, Matthias Meyer; 396, Henry Gossler.

In December, 1767, twenty-four water lots were laid out by John Lukens, surveyor-general, fronting on both sides of the Schuylkill River, at and near the "Ford,"—eighteen on the eastern side and six on the western. These were laid out to accommodate warehouses and encourage transportation by water. From the "Ford," westwardly, the Tulpehocken road was indicated, called "road to Sinking Spring."

In June, 1776, four additional squares or blocks were laid out, between King (Third) Street and the river (Front Street), two on each side of Penn, and "divided into lots of the same dimensions as the other lots in the Town, and numbered on from the last number in the present plan," being from No. 521 to No. 584. The two streets crossing Penn were called Treat (Second) and Bridge (Front).

GROUND-RENT.[1]—When the lots were laid out in the town-plan of Reading, each lot was made subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings, payable annually on the 1st day of March. Notwithstanding this condition, numerous lots were sold without the charge of

[1] By act of 27th of November, 1779, the estates of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania were vested in the State and placed at the disposal of the Legislature; quit-rents were abolished, etc., and a donation made to the devisees and legatees of proprietaries of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

ground-rent. Over sixty years after the town had been laid out, this charge, having become generally overlooked, was a great subject which agitated the citizens to a considerable degree and for a considerable time. In 1815, and again in 1818, a public notice was given to all delinquents that the ground-rents due should be paid; otherwise the lots remaining charged with them would be sold. The attorney for the Penns was apparently very lenient in his demands. He endeavored to satisfy the public that the ground-rents due could be legally collected. This professional service must have been found very objectionable, for in 1822 he notified the public that he would not settle any further ground-rents after October 15th, and that he would discontinue his agency for the Penns after that time. Nothing was subsequently done in this demand. In 1820 numerous releases of ground-rents were issued and recorded in the recorder's office at Reading. Many of the early patents are also recorded at Reading.

List of Taxables, 1759.—The following list of persons comprises the assessment of the town for the year 1759. It is the earliest that could be found among the county records in the court-house. It includes two hundred and sixty-nine taxables. The total assessed value of taxable property amounted to nine hundred and ninety-four pounds; and the tax levied, ninety pounds and three shillings. Single men were each assessed at twenty shillings. Henry Hahn was the collector.

	£
Benezet, Daniel	4
Bright, Michael	8
Bird, William	9
Biddle, James	12
Bishop, John	3
Bucher, Jacob	5
Bernhisel, John	5
Barret, Joseph	3
Burkhardt, Jacob	2
Buckman, Matthias	2
Boyer, Christopher	4
Backtold, John	2
Baum, Peter	7
Bernhard, George	4
Balde, Jacob	2
Brendlinger, Joseph	2
Bower, Conrad	18
Brosius, Abraham	7
Brown, Conrad	2
Breidenbach, Philip	2
Creek, Francis	1
Chase, William	3
Dalman, William	3
Daum, George	2
Diehm, Jacob	2
Diehm, Adam	5
Dick, Jacob	6
Degenhardt, Henry	4
Drury, Edward	7
Diehm, Peter	5
Diehm, Thomas	2
Dehaven, Edward	1
Debler, Melchior	1
Dorff, Samuel	1
Depuy, Widow	1
Deible, George	2
Dengler, John	2
Dorst, Paul	3
Dick, Nicholas	4
Diel, George	6
Evans, Amos	6
Engel, Andrew	9
Ege, Adam	1
Ermel, William	6
Early, John	1
Eissenbice, John	3
Egy, Martin	1
Eplar, Adam	12
Earman, William	3
Feather, Peter	12
Fisher, Jacob	5
Fooks, Adam	2
Frick, William	3
Fix, Lawrence	3
Fass, Adam	3
Feagle, Matthias	3
Fricker, Anthony	9
Fichthorn, Michael	4
Fetter, Michael	2
Fisher, Dorst	6
Fichthorn, Andrew	1
Fessing, Ph. Jacob	2
Geissler, George	4
Gibson, Francis	2
Garrett, Henry	1
Geiger, John	1
Geiger, Adam	2
Gross, John	1
Graff, William	4
Gerst, Henry	3
Gosler, Henry	2
Gotschall, Nicholas	3
Haga, Wolfgang	6
Hause, Peter mason	2
Huttenstein, William	15
Henry, John	1
Haus Peter (junk)	8
Henderson, David	12
Henig, Balthaser	1
Heiner, Kraft	9
Huth, Samuel	8
Holdzader, Peter	6
Hartman, John	3
Hollig, Barbara	3
Hugh, Owen	3
Hughes, John	1
Hiddings, William	1
Hauck, Joseph	2
Heinlein, Matthias	2
Haag, Michael	2
Heist, George	3
Hilleges, Michael	3
Heyman, Moses	4
Haun, Henry	8
Hitner, George	5
Hausihl, Michael	1
Hetler, Jacob	3
Hart, Philip	1
Handshoe, George	2
Imler, Ludwig	6
Jack, George	3
Jacob, John	2
Jager, Jacob	8
Jung, Martin	2
Jung, Isaac	6
Jacobs, Israel	9
Joh, George	7
Kuhn, Adam	4
Kooch, William	1
Kerper, Abraham	5
Kern, Jacob	6
Kline, Peter	1
Kiney, Christian	1
Kerper, Julius	6
Kendle, Catharine	1
Klinger, Philip	9
Kock, Adam	1
Klinger, Peter	3
Koch, Johannes	2
Kerber, Valentine	10
Krimler, Henry	5
Kemrer, Agath	2
Klundet, Conrad	1
Klinger, Alexander	10
Keiser, Jacob	2
Kime, Nicholas	10
Kortz, John	2
Krauser, Sebastian	2
Krafft, Martin	2
Kest, Martin	14
Kurrer, Adam Daniel	4
Kepner, Joachim	1
Lincoln, Thomas	7
Lesher, John	2
Lapler, Lorentz	1
Lebo, Paul	7
Levan, Isaac	7
Leibrook, Jacob	4
Lutz, Jacob	1
Lehman, Christopher	2
Loch, Peter	1
Meierly, David	3
Martin, Eberhard	4
Moyer, Jacob	2
Morgan, Francis	4
Menz, Melchior	2
Morgan, Jacob	3
Marx, William	1
Messersmith, Valentine	1
Miller, Andreas	1
Moritz, Nicholas	2
Meyer, Matthias	1
Miller, Frederick	1
Maurer, Ernst	1
Megly, Jacob	2
Meyerly, Balthaser	4
Mergen, John	3
Miller, William	7
Millersen, Christopher	2
Marsteller, Henry	1
Marckle, Christian	8
Neidly, Nicholas	1
Neidly, Christopher	8
Newhardt, Conrad	1
Nagle, Simon	1
Nagle, Philip	2
Parvin, Francis	2
Pearson, Benjamin	4
Philip, John	5
Perlet, Paul	2
Perlet, Frederick	1
Price, Evan	3
Read, James, Esq	14
Rush, Michael	2
Riehm, Edward	2
Reitmoyer, Henry	4
Rice, Michael	3
Reiffle, Adam	4
Reasor, William	15
Rieff, Peter	2
Rule, Henry	1
Rhine, David	3
Ruth, Peter	5
Riehm, George	1
Riehm, John, Sr	1
Reiff, Conrad	3
Rorebount, Bernhard	4
Rabbold, Jacob	8
Rose, Everhardt	5
Reitmoyer, Michael	1
Reitner, Joseph	1
Reese, Josiah	1
Rop, Peter	5
Rush, Michael, Jr	2
Reser, Jacob, Jr	1
Sammet, Christian	1
Sweitzer, John	4
Smith, Christopher	2

Shomon, Joseph	7
Springer, George	1
Shrite, John	7
Spang, Lenhart	1
Shower, Michael	1
Shultz, Samuel	2
Smith, Peter	2
Seister, Michael	7
Snyder, Jacob	3
Stichter, Conrad	5
Stedman, Alexander	1
Shappott, Nicholas	2
Schultz, George	7
Sowerbry, Widow	2
Strohacker, Gotlieb	2
Smith, Philip	2
Sharpar, Andrew	1
Snider, Henry	1
Seiler, Philip	5
Shorp, John	6
Shop, Gabriel	6
Shreck, David	1
Spatz, Lawrence	1
Spatz, Michael	1
Sbeagle, Adam	7
Sprincker, Philip	1
Senger, Henry	4
Sassamanhousen, Henry	2
Seitzinger, Nicholas	12
Salsgaber, Andreas	2
Sump, George	3
Smith, Abraham	1
Suder, Barbara (widow)	3
Smith, Andrew	1
Urledig, Valentine	4
Wolf, Henry	3
Weiser, Peter	10
Wenrick, Francis	7
Weis, Philip	3
Wagner, Adam	1
Whitehead, James	12
Wicks, Christian	1
Weiser, Conrad	26
Wirtenberger, George	1
Wunder, George	1
Witman, Adam	23
Witman, Ludwig	2
Witman, Christopher	6
Wickersham, Isaac	4
Williamson, James	1
Witman, John	2
Zinn, Frederick	2

SINGLE MEN.

Barger, Thomas.
Hartley, Richard.
Jackson, Samuel.
Josephson, Myer.
Kimrer, Matthias.
Koch, Michael.
Lebo, Isaac.
Lightfoot, Benjamin.
May, Thomas.
Nathan, Lyon.
Pearson, Elijah.
Popkin, Robert.
Shegtley, Michael.
Sheirer, Adam.
Spindler, Lorentz.
Sowermilk, John.
Starr, James.
Weiser, Samuel.
Witman, Henry.

In 1780 the town had four hundred and seventeen resident taxables, or fully two thousand inhabitants.

DISTRICT OF READING ERECTED.—The town of Reading and part of Alsace township adjoining it were erected into a district called the "Township and District of Reading," at May sessions, 1760. The boundary lines to the eastward were not then fixed. A petition for this purpose was presented on February 11, 1761; a survey was made on May 11, 1761, and the proceedings were confirmed at May sessions, 1761. The commissioners appointed by the court were Benjamin Pearson, Edward Drury, William Iddings, Martin Kast, Christopher Witman, Michael Brecht.

The district contained about nine hundred and fifty acres.

CHURCHES.—During the first decade of the town the several religious denominations were active. But it is not known which of them was first in the erection of a meeting-house. The Friends were in the ascendency in respect to government; but their number could not be compared with the number of the Lutherans and Calvinists (or Reformed). The Lutherans had, beyond a doubt, a meeting-house in 1752. It is believed that the Calvinists also had one at that time, though there is no record to establish the fact. They had a fine stone church in 1761. The Friends had a meeting-house before 1760. Their minutes refer to it as having been too small and inconvenient to accommodate their services. In 1765 the several meetings of Friends at Philadelphia and Exeter concurred in the necessity of erecting another. The Baptists had an organization at that time; and if they did not have a place of worship in the town, it was not far distant.[1] There were also Episcopalians and Roman Catholics; but these denominations did not come to possess churches during that period ending 1783, though they held services occasionally. They assembled in the dwellings of certain members. The nearest church of the former denomination was at "Molatton," in Amity township, twelve miles distant to the southeast; and of the latter[2] at "Goschenhoppen," in Hereford township, near the county line, twenty-five miles distant to the east. Possibly there was a Catholic Church in Maxatawny township also, to the northeast about twenty miles. There were Roman Catholics in the town from the beginning. Written complaints against them were made by certain prominent men to the provincial government in 1755; but these were disregarded.[3] The largest religious denomination in the town was the Lutheran, though the Reformed was not much smaller. The members of both were zealous. They exhibited their devotion by promptly erecting, or moving toward the erection of, churches in which to carry on their services. And this they did, though they had a church only several miles to the north, in Alsace township. The number of either denomination could not be ascertained. Judging from a list of

[1] In Cumru township, along the Wyomissing Creek; another at Sinking Spring.

[2] But by the preamble of the act incorporating Reading into a borough it would appear that there was a Roman Catholic meeting-house in Reading in 1783. Four are there mentioned, three of which certainly were the Lutheran, Calvinist and Friends.

[3] 6 Col. Rec., 503, 533–534.

communicants in the Lutheran congregation in 1775, their membership was about one hundred and twenty-five.

Schools.—In the matter of schools, the inhabitants displayed much earnestness. Each religious denomination carried on a separate school—especially the Lutherans, Reformed and Friends. Though the education was secular in kind, it was tinctured to a great degree with religion. Statements have frequently been made that schools were scarce and their encouragement was backward in this district of territory in that early period,—those which existed at all having been in villages and towns. This is a mistake. Before Reading was laid out there were at least eight schools in the territory now comprising Berks County,—four to the east of the river, in Hereford, Oley, Exeter and Maiden-creek, and four to the west, in Caernarvon, Robeson, Tulpehocken and Bethel. The education was limited, having been confined mostly to spelling, reading, writing and simple arithmetic. Each scholar was obliged to pay for tuition, generally several dollars for a quarter. In some instances scholars paid a cent a day, and this payment was made each day at the close of the session. Teaching was conducted during the spring, fall and winter. The greater number, if not all, of the scholars assisted daily in labor of some kind or other at their homes. The teachers were men, and men only; no women, and especially no young people. The schools were generally small one-story buildings. In some cases they consisted of rooms rented for that purpose.

Public Buildings.—Upon the erection of the county and the establishment of Reading as the county-town, quite naturally the county officials, especially the justices and county commissioners, took immediate steps for the erection of public buildings to subserve the convenience of transacting the public business of the county. But some time elapsed before their efforts in this direction were successful. In the mean time private buildings were used instead. The courts were held in taverns. The court-house was the first to be erected. The enterprise of the officials in this behalf was accomplished in 1762. The public offices were opened in February, 1766.[1] The court-house was not built upon an extensive scale. A large building was not necessary. The public business of a judicial character was still limited. One clerk held all of the five offices at one time from the erection of the county till the Revolution. A county jail was erected in 1770.[2]

Markets and Fairs.—In one of the petitions to the Assembly for the erection of Berks County, the petitioners represented that Reading, in 1751, contained one hundred and thirty dwellings, one hundred and six families and three hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants. By the foregoing assessment, it would appear that Reading, in 1759, contained one thousand two hundred inhabitants,—a growth of three hundred per cent. within ten years. In 1761 the town was erected into a separate district out of Alsace township. With so large a population and feeling their importance, the citizens quite naturally desired the town to possess the privilege of holding markets and fairs. They accordingly presented the following petition to John Penn, Governor of the province:

"The petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Reading, in the county of Berks,

"Most Humbly Sheweth,—

"*That* about twelve years since this Tract of Country, now known by the Name of Berks County, part of the Province of Pennsylvania, by Act of General Assembly was made a Separate County, and in consequence Whereof, by order of the Honorable Proprietarys, this part of the said County was Located, fixed and Surveyed for the County Town, and called by the Name of the Town of Reading, and very many Lots granted to your Petitioners and others, under certain Rents payable to the Proprietarys and their Heirs forever.

"*That* your Petitioners are Tenants under such Grants, and have been at very considerable Expences in Erecting Houses and making other Valuable Improvements in the said Town, *But* humbly conceive that could we be favour'd with a Charter of Incorporation, granting Liberty to hold and keep *Publick Markets* weekly, and *Fairs* twice in the Year on certain Days, it would greatly tend to advance the Value of Lotts Lett and to be Lett, encourage many others to come and Settle among Us, Increase our Number of Inhabitants, bring More Wealth and render the Town of Reading more happy and abundantly more flourishing.

[1] Letter to *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

[2] See p. 463, chapter on Internal Improvements.

"*Wherefore* your Petitioners pray your Honour to take the Premises in your Consideration, and promote and forward the Prosperity, Happiness and Increase of one of the Proprietaries' Towns by Incorporating and Granting them the Privilege of *Fairs* and *Markets*, as aforesaid."

This petition was written, in a superior handwriting, by James Whitehead, Jr., an attorney, dated at Reading, February 10, 1764, and subscribed by two hundred and fifteen inhabitants of the town. The names were mostly written in German. Their application was favorably entertained, though somewhat delayed, and on the 30th of July, 1766, a charter was granted, by which the town was authorized to hold weekly markets and semi-annual fairs. This charter was as follows:

CHARTER TO READING FOR MARKETS AND FAIRS.

"*Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires,* true and absolute proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, *To All* to whom these Presents shall come, send *Greeting:*

"*Whereas* it hath been represented to *Us* that the Inhabitants of the Town of *Reading,* in the County of Berks, in the said Province, are in great want of a *Market,* for buying and selling Provisions, and of *Fairs* for buying and selling Goods, Wares, Merchandize and Cattle,—

"*Now know ye* that *We,* favouring the reasonable request of the said Inhabitants, and considering the flourishing State to which the said Town hath arrived through their Industry, *have,* of our free will, granted, and *do,* by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to the present and succeeding Inhabitants of the said Town that they shall and may forever hereafter have and keep within the said Town of Reading two fairs yearly, and every year, that is to say, the first to begin on the Twenty-seventh Day of October next, to be held in Penn Street and to continue that Day and the Day next following, and the other of the said Fairs to begin on the Fourth Day of June, to be held in Penn Street aforesaid and to continue that Day and the Day after. But in case either of those Days shall happen to fall on Sunday, then the said Fairs to be held the succeeding Day or two Days following together, and no longer, With all the Liberties and Customs to such Fairs belonging or incident. *And We* do also hereby grant to the Present and succeeding Inhabitants of the said Town of Reading, that they shall and may hold and keep within the said Town, in Penn Street Square, between Queen Street and Prince Street, two Markets in each Week, that is to say, one Market on Wednesday and one Market on Saturday in every week of the Year forever. *And We* do also hereby grant and ordain that there shall be a Clerk of the Market for the said Town, who shall have the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer and all other Provisions brought for the use of the said Inhabitants, who shall and may perform all things belonging to the Office of a Clerk of the Market, within the said Town; And that Henry Haller shall be the present Clerk of the Market, who shall be removable at the pleasure of the Justices of the Peace of the said County of Berks, for the time being, or a Majority of them, in their Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Berks; and another Clerk of the Market shall from time to time be by them appointed and removed in their said Sessions as often as they shall find necessary. *And We* do hereby further grant and ordain that the Clerk of the Markets, for the time being, shall and may erect so many Stalls and Let the same at such reasonable rates as the said Justices may from time to time direct and see necessary, and that such Clerk shall exhibit his Accounts to the said Justices, to be by them examined and passed in their Sessions, which shall be in the Month of May every Year forever, and the Moneys arising therefrom shall be appropriated by the said Justices to the erecting and maintenance of the said Stalls, the paying the said Clerk of the Market for his services, and to such other Publick Uses within the said Town as they the said Justices shall think proper and direct.

"*In Testimony whereof,* We have caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. *Witness John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief* of our said Province, at Philadelphia, the [SEAL.] Thirtieth Day of July, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

"JOHN PENN."

The semi-weekly markets were instituted in the fall of 1766; a large market-house was then erected in Penn Square to the east of Callowhill (Fifth) Street; and then farmers and butchers began the sale of vegetables, butter, eggs, meat, etc., twice a week, in the morning of Wednesdays and Saturdays, the articles named having been exposed for sale in the market-house.

The semi-annual fairs began in October, 1766. They were held regularly on the 27th day of October and 4th day of June during that period and they were generally well attended. All kinds of goods and merchandise were

brought to the market-house and exposed for sale. The people of the country and of the town doubtless looked upon these fair-days with much pleasure. In the beginning their dealings were mostly of a practical nature. But gradually they introduced festivities of various kinds. The exhibition continued two days, the first by common consent having been taken by the farmers and country people generally, and the second by the town-people. Dancing, with music, produced on the violin, was a prominent part of the programme; and (if we may judge of the exhibition then by the practices of the people four-score of years afterwards) the conclusion was enlivened with fighting and revelry.

Citizens against Change of Government.[1]—Several years previous to the granting of the charter to the town, a considerable agitation prevailed amongst the people of the country concerning the question of a change of government which had been recommended by the Assembly of the province for the reason, as it was alleged,—

"That mischievous disagreements subsist in this government, which proceed, as they conceive from the very Nature of it, and that a Spirit of Violence, Riot and Confusion prevails among us which cannot be controlled by the present Power of Government and renders a change of the same necessary."

But they were generally against a change which indicates a "Tory" feeling. Their disapprobation of this movement was expressed in memorials to the King. These memorials were printed. In them the subscribers represented,—

"That they had received information that a certain petition praying for change of government had been drawn to the King; and alarmed at its nature, they asked for a copy to know its contents; that they were informed that it had already been forwarded, and no copy could be granted without leave of Assembly at next meeting in September; and, apprehending that delay would prejudice them so that they could not submit their sense of the matter, they represented that they held their Frame of Government in the highest estimation; that though disagreements had arisen, others around them were not exempted from like misfortune, and that they were not incident to the Nature of their Government; that the Province enjoyed" the most perfect internal Tranquility; that the Spirit of Riot and Violence was foreign to General Temper of the Inhabitants, that disturbances were quieted, the Civil Powers were supported and no offenders were screened from public justice; and that if executive power were too weak, the Assembly could strengthen it—therefore they prayed the King to disregard the petition of the Assembly as grievous and not properly representing the state of the Province."

One of them was signed by citizens of Reading, eighty-six in number; among these, prominent men, such as James Whitehead, Jr., James Scull, Isaac Levan, Abraham Levan, John Scull, Nicholas Scull, Conrad Bauer, Christopher Witman, Anthony Fricker, Jasper Scull, Henry Vanderslice. The great majority of the signatures were in German handwriting.

Another from citizens of Reading was signed by Jonas Seely, James Read, John Patton, Henry Christ, Jacob Weaver, (sheriff), John Bishop, Samuel Weiser, (coroner), Jacob Mechlin, Richard Lewis, (commissioner).

Early Inn-keepers.—The tavern was a prominent public place in the town. Licenses were granted by the Governor of the State upon the recommendation of the justices of the county. In 1762 over thirty licenses were issued for taverns in Reading. The following persons were recommended:

Christopher Witman.	Michael Kraus.
Alexander Klinger.	Leonard Rupert.
Peter Fetter.	Frederick Braun.
Peter Withington.	Elias Yungman.
Henry Kehler.	John Hartman.
Henry Haller.	Jacob Shoemaker.
Jacob Jäger.	Nicholas Seitzinger.
Anthony Fricker.	Abraham Weidman.
Jacob Graul.	Conrad Longsdorff.
Jacob Keyser.	Casper Pfatteicher.
Erhard Roos.	Christian Maurer.
George Albert.	Peter Weiser.
Michael Brecht.	Jacob Rabolt.
Peter Brecht.	Ludwig Byerle.
Andreas Engel.	Jacob Moyer.

William Frymyer.

A number of the tavern-keepers named were prominent, not only in the town affairs, but in the county political affairs. The proportion of taverns to the population was rather surprising, having been about one to every forty inhabitants. A prominent tavern was "Witman's," now the building occupied by the

[1] Penn Manuscript Papers, pages 90 and 114, in possession of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

"Farmers' National Bank." This building was erected in 1763 by Adam Witman, an innkeeper, who, doubtless, erected it for an inn. He held it till 1778. In 1799, Michael Wood, also an inn-keeper, came to own it. He had leased it for some years previously. From his possession it took the name of "Wood's Inn," and it was so known till 1814, when the Farmers' Bank purchased it and took possession. The bank has held it for banking purposes continuously till now, a period covering seventy years. This is the second oldest building in Reading.[1] Washington sojourned in it whilst visiting Reading in 1793. He was very kindly received and hospitably entertained. He held a levee, and many persons called to show him honor and affection.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS.—The early industry of the town was very diversified. It comprised numerous trades. The mechanics were the life and development of the town. They were happy because they were employed; and they were contented because they supplied their wants, not only by laboring for others, but also by cultivating lots and out-lots for themselves. And many of them were in good circumstances. Hat-making was then a prominent employment.

The following list (in connection with the previous list, which embraces the patentees of town-lots) indicates the occupations which the town afforded and also the pursuits which certain men followed. They were obtained from the records in the recorder's office of the county. The year indicates the date of the deed in which they appear. The persons mentioned may have lived in the town some time before the year given:

1754.—Martin Kast, inn-holder; Leonard Rupert, baker; Adam Wagner, baker; Moses Highman, merchant; Conrad Deboy, reed-maker; Andrew Steele, blacksmith; Joseph Chammond, shop-keeper; Michael Gretter, slaughterer; Jacob Kern, inn-holder; Evan Jones, shop-keeper; George M. Gretter, slaughterer; John Jackson, felt-maker; Samuel Jackson, felt-maker; Adam Werterberger, weaver.

1757.—Jacob Yeager, carpenter; Henry F. Degenhardt, tinner; Gabriel Shopp, saddler; George Diehl, cordwainer; Nicholas Shopper, joiner.

1758.—John Shreidt, gunsmith; Sebastian Grauser, carpenter; Martin Krafft, inn-holder.

1759.—Paul Lebo, blacksmith; Isaac Lebo, hatter; Christopher Laman, joiner; David Henderson, lawyer; Adam Brosius, tailor; Bernhard Rorebauch, cooper; Henry Senger, leather-dresser; John Gross, book-binder.

1760.—Robert Popkins, carpenter; Peter Haas, wheelwright; Jacob Yeager, inn-keeper; Edward Drury, inn-keeper; Nicholas Keim, wheelwright; Casper Jost, nailer; Peter Holtzäder, cooper; Isaac Young, shop-keeper; Matthias Hineline, hatter; Lawrence Fix, cooper; Isaac Wickersham, carpenter.

1761.—Meyer Josephson, shop-keeper; William Frick, barber; Jacob Hoffman, inn-holder; John Märchin, carpenter; William Graeff, lock and gunsmith; Edmund Rose, weaver; Adam Scheir, carpenter.

1762.—Francis Ficks, cooper; John Collier, tailor; Samuel Weiser, scrivener; Frederick Goodhart, wagoner; Elias Yungman, hatter; David Meyerly, mason; Balthaser Bach, tailor; James Whitehead, Jr., lawyer; Paul Kerber, cordwainer; Ludwig Fillinger, weaver; Edward Biddle, lawyer; Jonathan Worrall, shoemaker; Andrew Schenck, wheelwright.

1764.—Jacob Robold, brick-maker; Adam Schlegel, tailor; John Bingeman, carter; Peter Rapp, butcher; George Shultz, hatter; Thomas Lincoln, mason; Peter Rein, glazier; John A. Gottschall, locksmith.

1765.—Christopher Neidle, wheelwright; Henry Haller, tailor; Peter Brecht, saddler; Nicholas Keim, shop-keeper; John F. Moyer, cordwainer; Henry Gossler, baker; Andreas Fuchs, cooper; John Witman, cordwainer; Valentine Urledig, clock-maker; Matthias Moyer, joiner; Jost Tietz, miner; Conrad Babb, tinman.

1766.—Henry Eckert, brewer; John Spohn, brewer; Conrad Geist, weaver.

1767.—Peter Zimmerman, mason; John Morris, joiner; Michael Klein, cordwainer; Jonathan Jones, saddletree-maker; Jacob Neithack, cordwainer.

1768.—Alexander Murray, clerk; Abraham Witman, cordwainer; Jacob Hoff, chirurgeon and barber.

1769.—Frederick Stieff, cordwainer; Jacob Graff, hatter; William Miller, pump-maker.

1770.—Casper Pfatteicher, cordwainer; Henry Printz, stocking-weaver; George Bernhard, skinner; Jasper Scull, surveyor.

1772.—Jeremiah Paul, school-master; Anthony Fricker, inn-keeper.

1774.—Abel Morris, clock-maker; John Mears, cabinet-maker; Daniel Levan, lawyer; Daniel Rose, clock-maker; Peter Gross, hatter; Jacob Gross, hatter; John George, butcher; John Dissler, saddler; Jacob Boyer, carpenter; Jacob Oswald, tailor; Jacob Bright, brewer.

1779.—Baltzer Henritze, hatter.

[1] The oldest building now standing in Reading is situated on the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington Streets. It was erected in 1760 by Michael Brecht. Then it was a two-story building; the third-story was added in 1817.

A prominent business stand is worthy of special mention in this connection. Conrad Weiser began a store on the north side of Penn Street, above Callowhill (now Fifth), on lot No. 3. He obtained the patent in 1751, having probably erected the building (two-story stone) shortly before. Here Weiser carried on business intercourse with the Indians, in which respect the building obtained particular historic prominence. This stand has continued prominent thence till now, a period extending over one hundred and thirty years. For many years it was commonly known as the "Old White Store." It came to be owned by Nicholas Keim, in 1769; and the Keim family carried on business in it through this period and for seventy years afterward.

Three old buildings, which were erected in this period, are still standing,—two-story stone tavern-stand, northwest corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, erected in 1760 (many years afterward improved and enlarged); two-story stone tavern-stand, on north side of Penn Street, below Fifth, 1763 (bank building since 1814); and two-story stone building, county prison, 1770, on northeast corner of Fifth and Washington Streets (store building since 1848).

Rainbow Fire Company.—The town-people naturally, after having erected numerous dwellings and buildings in the town, considered the necessity of an organization for protecting them from fire. It is believed that they organized a fire company soon after the town had begun to be rather compactly built up, though there is no record to establish the fact. A regular company was, however, organized on March 17, 1773, and named the "Rainbow Fire Company." And this would seem to have been the only company of this kind here for thirty years afterward. Their apparatus for extinguishing fires was, indeed, simple but laborious, especially when compared with the apparatus of fire companies one hundred years afterward. The fire was extinguished at first by buckets of water, hooks and axes. Water was carried in buckets and passed from hand to hand from the nearest pump (then numerous in town) to the burning building and poured upon the fire, and, if not sufficient, the hook and ax were applied to prevent the conflagration from spreading to other buildings.

Then the force-pump, manipulated by hand, was introduced. What an improvement this must have been regarded over the slow, tedious and too frequently ineffectual and dangerous method with the bucket? Instead of approaching the fire and pouring on the water, the firemen could stand off one hundred feet and more and force the water through a hose and pipe in a continuous stream upon the burning building.

No Newspapers nor Internal Improvements.—There were no newspapers in Reading during its history as a town. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* had a limited circulation among the people. This supplied the news, and this news was almost entirely "foreign." The local correspondence was only occasional. This important agent for preserving as well as communicating facts and particulars about a growing people, not being in existence then at Reading, affords no assistance whatever in ascertaining the condition of Reading before the Revolution. A "special" to the *Gazette* reported some of the Indian cruelties and wandering bears in the vicinity of Reading; and a correspondent from Reading, in 1760, intimated the possible improvement of the Schuylkill for navigation. The difficulty of gathering facts concerning this early period of Reading, upon which to found historical narrative, will therefore be appreciated.

And there was no bank nor post-office, no public water-works, no bridge nor turnpike, no canal nor railway, no telegraph nor telephone, no gas nor electric light! How destitute of public conveniences and improvements were the inhabitants of the town compared with what the people have now —in the year 1886! We cannot imagine their situation. And yet they were satisfied, for they knew not of these things.

Pump.—The pump was an important feature in the town; in fact, it was an indispensable feature—and it continued to be for a hundred years, till the municipal government discouraged its use, for sanitary reasons, especially after the valuable water-works had been obtained from the "Reading Water Company." It is one of

the first things mentioned in connection with the town, and it occupies a prominent position in the growth and well-being of the people. It stood in every locality, and was used by everybody; its utility cannot be over-estimated. There were some springs in the town, and one place was supplied with running water. This was the "Fountain Inn," which was located on the south side of Penn Street, about fifty yards above Tenth. It was conveyed in a wooden pipe from the spring at the "Gravel Hole," on the "commons," a distance of nearly half a mile. Many wells were in use—the water having been drawn up in a bucket by a chain or rope attached to a windlass.

Fuel, Light, Entertainments. — The only substance which the inhabitants used for fuel for heating and cooking purposes was wood. The wood-stove was common everywhere; and so was the open fire-place. Great chimneys were a necessary part of every dwelling. Coal had been discovered in the upper section of the county, along the head-waters of the Schuylkill, some years before the close of this period, but its usefulness as a substance for fuel had not as yet been recognized or appreciated.

The light of that period was still in a primitive state. There was no step as yet beyond the lamp; wax and fat and oils were still the substances commonly used for this purpose. Gas was known abroad; but it had not yet been introduced for lighting public or private places. Thirty years more elapsed before it was adopted for lighting the streets of Westminster and London, in England. There was no demand for an improvement in this direction beyond the wants of social entertainment. The inhabitants worked while it was day, for when the night came they found that they could not work, realizing, indeed, the literal significance of the divine injunction. Work-shops closed at six o'clock or sun-down. The stores, however, were kept open till nine and ten o'clock; and the taverns, especially. A dim light enabled the people to move around; but talk, gossip and story-telling were carried on more than business. A country store or tavern of to-day is a fair sample of what the stores and taverns of Reading were during the period when it was a town; indeed, its light, produced from improved coal-oil lamps, is superior to the light that they had then from oil, fat and tallow.

There were no evening dramatic performances —no entertainments of any kind. Balls and dancing parties were numerous then as they are now. But these were conducted at taverns and not at halls specially designed for such a purpose. The violin was the only musical instrument used, and the player was an orchestra all in himself, his energetic stamping and motions keeping the dancers in time and awaking considerable activity upon the occasion.

The people had various pastimes, just as they have had everywhere, time out of mind. Card-playing, racing, quoiting, rolling and throwing ball,[1] running and jumping, ball-playing and hoop-rolling were most common. These were, however, for men and boys. The women and girls devoted their spare time mostly to knitting, quilting, fancy-sewing and spinning. They did not have any sports which required physical exertion. Indeed, with them, such has ever been the case. It is even so now—excepting one instance, roller-skating.

Hunting and Fishing.—Hunting and fishing were especially interesting and successful sports in the days when the woods were great and wild and the waters rolled onward unpolluted. This was indeed a great section, for woods and springs were in abundance. Before the town was laid, bears were numerous in this vicinity; and they continued here for some years afterward. Several were shot near by in 1754, of which special mention was made in a letter to the *Pennsylvania Gazette* at Philadelphia. All kinds of wild game were plentiful—deer, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, ducks, geese and pigeons. The latter were here in flocks, estimated by the thousand. Gunning for food —if not for a livelihood—was common with every man. Traps and snares were used very successfully by many for catching game.

The Schuylkill and its many tributaries abounded with fish. Fishers were just as successful as

[1] A ball of iron, varying in weight from seven to twenty-five, and even fifty pounds.

gunners. They were not required to walk more than a mile or two at most from their homes. The abundance of shad made this locality famous as a fishing-ground. Along the "Neversink" and around the "Poplar Neck" they were plentiful. The name of the locality—*Navesink*[1] fishing-ground, arose from this circumstance. With the Indians it was a chosen district above all other districts. The name imports the preference. Other fishes of various kinds were here likewise. Different modes of catching them were used—the net and the rod and line being preferred. The gig at night was frequently adopted. But the first-named was used mostly for this purpose. A large proportion of the food of the early inhabitants consisted of wild game and fish.

Indian Invasion.—In the early part of this period the inhabitants of the town were thoroughly aroused, if not terrified, by the horrible cruelties of the Indians along the Blue Mountain, just twenty miles away. The safety of the community was more or less uncertain during the continuance of their invasion from 1755 till 1763. A military depot was stationed in the town. Soldiers were quartered here to inspire confidence and the assurance of protection, and their movements must have kept the people in constant excitement. Conrad Weiser was the most prominent citizen by reason of his active participation in the warfare, not only as a commander of colonial troops, but also as an interpreter for the Indians and as a mediator between them and the government. Many of the settlers were murdered in the townships along the mountain. But the citizens of the town did not suffer any loss at all, for no lives were sacrificed, no persons were seized and carried away and no property was burned or stolen. They were fortunate. The Indians feared the town. It was too populous for them and too well-guarded. The nearest point to the town which they reached was six miles away. But then they were not in a squad, not in force sufficient to commit outrages if they had been so inclined; only a single Indian was seen, and he was apparently fleeing from impending harm or imprisonment. It is rather surprising that a single Indian dared to venture twenty miles away from his associates in and beyond the mountain, but, more surprising that he escaped with his life after having come so far into the county. The citizens must indeed have rejoiced when the declaration of peace was published in 1763.

Revolution.—The rest and quiet which this declaration of peace produced were certainly very encouraging to them during their efforts in developing the town into that degree of importance which its position as a county-seat naturally demanded. But these had scarcely made an impression before a new subject began to agitate their minds. This was in reference to their personal and political rights as subjects of the King. The importance of these rights was not wholly understood or appreciated. Infringement upon them did not then awaken a public spirit of opposition. The people as a community were satisfied with the government over them. They were not even inclined to unite in a movement for a change. But in the course of ten years their sentiments changed; and just as they were indisposed at the close of the "French and Indian War" to consider any subject which tended to disturb the quiet that was settling round-about them, so were they prompt and active in preparing the way for the Revolution. They enunciated their feelings and principles at public meetings. They expressed earnest and bold sympathy for their fellows in the distant colony of Massachusetts, and encouraged them in the stand which they had manfully taken against the encroachments of the British government upon their political rights. "No taxation without representation" was a great public sentiment to which our community could then readily subscribe and about which they could formulate a strong and unconquering spirit for war. In that time a new leader grew into popular favor, and they unhesitatingly and unanimously looked to him for political representation, just as they had looked to Conrad Weiser twenty years before in their alarming days with the savage Indians. This was Edward Biddle.[2] Companies of troops were

[1] This name should be substituted for "Neversink."

[2] He came into Berks County from Philadelphia in 1757. Then was ensign in Captain Conrad Weiser's company, in

formed and forwarded. Military supplies of all kinds were furnished in answer to all demands. Moneys were collected and paid over; and general activity prevailed in the community through the entire period of the Revolution for eight years. And naturally, this activity, this noble exhibition of patriotism, won the favor of the government, for the leaders in the great movement, recognizing the loyalty of the citizens, established in the town a large depot for military stores, and also a large barrack for prisoners of war. Altogether this was quite a centre in the movement for independence, though the rolling valleys and elevated hills round-about were not drenched with the blood of men in actual warfare, though the county was not even invaded by the enemy. The nearest point reached was Valley Forge. Some of the prominent generals of the Revolutionary army were at Reading during the war. One of them, General Thomas Mifflin, was so pleased with the land in this locality that he purchased a large farm in Cumru township, and remained upon it with his family for some time. But it is not known that the commander-in-chief, General Washington, visited Reading. He was at the "Reading Furnace" in 1777, which was near the county line in Chester County, about fifteen miles southeast from Reading.

PROMINENT MEN.—During the first period of Reading, from 1748 till 1783, a number of its citizens distinguished themselves, some as political representatives, some in the pursuits of business life and some in military service. I can mention the following men:

Political.—Conrad Weiser, Edward Biddle, Charles Biddle, James Read, Henry Haller.

Business.—Nicholas Keim, Nicholas Scull, John Jackson, Mark Bird, Gabriel Hiester, John Patton, Jacob Graeff, Henry Hahn, Samuel Jackson, Peter Gross, Henry Eckert, Jacob Bright, Baltzer Henritze, Nicholas Lotz, Dr. Jonathan Potts, Bodo Otto, Adam Witman, Michael Bright, Christopher Schultz, George Douglass, Anthony Fricker.

Military.—Daniel Brodhead, Joseph Hiester, George Nagel, John Spohn, Jacob Morgan, Jacob Graul, Jacob Maurer.

active service in the French and Indian War. 2 Penna. Arch. (2d series), 543. And see sketch in chapter on Revolution.

Many other men stood out prominently, but they were from the several districts of the county round-about Reading.

Sketches of some of the men named appear elsewhere in this history.

NICHOLAS KEIM.—John Keim, the progenitor of the Keim family, emigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and became one of the first settlers in Oley township, Berks County, having taken up land before 1718, and located in the upper section of the township, near the present village of



NICHOLAS KEIM

Lobachsville. He carried on farming there till his decease, in 1732. He was a "Friend," a follower of Pastorius. 53

Nicholas Keim, a son of John Keim, was born in Oley township April 2, 1719. He pursued the life of a farmer till 1755, and then with his wife, Barbara (Snyder), and an only son, moved to Reading, where he then began the business of a general hardware-store, and a dealer in grain, etc. In 1769 he purchased from Mark Bird the "Weiser Store Stand," on Penn Street, near Fifth, commonly known as the "Old White Store," and there carried on business very successfully for a number of years. At that period he was one of the principal merchants at Reading, Adam Witman

having then also been largely engaged in trade. He resided in a large two-story stone dwelling on the northwest corner of Penn and Ninth Streets. He carried on extensive business transactions with the leading merchants of Philadelphia and Germantown. His receipt-book for the years 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1766 includes the autographs of the Wisters and Benezets, Samuel Miles (afterwards a colonel in the Revolution), Christopher Saur (the prominent publisher), Amos Wickersham, George Dillwyn, Owen Jones, John Coxe, Caleb Foulke and others. About the year 1785 he transferred his store to his only son, John, and retired from active business. He was a man of progressive spirit, who encouraged everything relating to the development of the community in which he lived. He died on August 3, 1802, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, "after a long, lingering consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude and entire devotion to the will of the Almighty." [*Weekly Advertiser*, August 28, 1802.]

Pound Sterling.—The term "pound sterling" arose in England under King Richard I., about the year 1190. It is supposed to be an abbreviation of the word "Easterling," the name of an oriental coin which was introduced into England by distinguished coiners from the East. It is also supposed to have been a small coin worth about one penny which was stamped by merchants from Germany called Esterlings during the reign of King John, 1199–1216.

In the provincial days of Pennsylvania a pound was equal to $2.42. The pound sterling of England is now represented by a "sovereign," a gold coin valued at $4.84.

The terms "pounds," "shillings," "pence," were used in reckoning for some years after the establishment of independence. The county records show a change from the use of these terms to dollars and cents in the year 1796. The early inhabitants of Reading were obliged to understand the value of the foreign coins in order to carry on satisfactory business intercourse with one another. Before the change was introduced there were two units of value: the English pound and the Spanish milled dollar, and the values of these standards were not common. The matter of reckoning value, making change and exchange, etc., was a complicated matter for them, much more so than we, who are accustomed to simple units of value, would imagine.

Calendar—*Old Style to New Style.*—The old style of reckoning time (*Styli Veteris*) was the Julian Style, derived from Julius Cæsar—46 B.C. The length of the year by this reckoning was afterward found to be incorrect. But centuries elapsed before it was changed. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII., issued a brief in which he abolished the use of the Julian Calendar and substituted a corrected calendar according to the calculations of a learned astronomer of Naples, named Aloysius Lillius. The correction added ten days to the old style. The name of this calendar was called, after the Pope, "Gregorian," and came to be recognized as the new style. The difference between the two styles continued to be ten days till 1700. In the eighteenth century it was eleven days. The order of the Pope was first recognized only by governments under the influence of the Roman Catholic religion. But the change was gradually introduced into the reckoning of all the governments. In 1751 an act of Parliament was passed by the British government adopting the new style in all public and legal transactions, and directing that the next year 1752 should begin on the 1st day of January, instead of the 25th day of March; that the names of the months (as January, February, March, etc.) should be substituted for the numbers (as 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.), and that the day following the 2d day of September, 1752, old style, should be reckoned as the 14th day of September, new style. Previous to the time that this act went into effect in the American colonies, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act on March 11, 1752, recognizing the act of Parliament, more especially for the purpose of preventing disputes in reference to the dates of legal conveyances.

PART II.

BOROUGH FROM 1783 TO 1847.

Charter of Incorporation—Election Districts—Newspapers—Post-Office—Internal Improvements—Ferries and Bridges—Fire Companies, Banks and Water Supply—Light—Public Buildings—Stages, Canals and Railway—Manufacturers—Traffic—Merchants of Reading in 1830—Occupations in 1839—Distinguished Visitors—Memorial Services—Streets, Change of Names—Executions—Early Exhibitions.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.—After the close of the Revolution, with independence not only boldly declared but admirably won and firmly established throughout the United States, the town was ready for a step forward into a distinct political body, with the powers and privileges of municipal government. It then contained about four hundred taxables,[1] or fully two thousand inhabitants. Nine-tenths of the population were Germans; and it was generally recognized as the largest, most important and progressive inland town in the entire country. Accordingly, a petition in this behalf was presented to the General Assembly of the State, and on the 12th day of September, 1783—thirty-five years after the town-plan had been laid out—it was erected into a borough. This length of time would seem to indicate a slowness of political action in respect to advancement beyond the ordinary and limited powers of a township; but it would also seem to indicate a good, orderly and contented people, who were able to get along satisfactorily without the aid of police regulations. By that time the county had come to contain a population numbering twenty-five thousand; and towns had come to be laid out and established in the county round-about Reading—Womelsdorf to the west, fourteen miles, in 1760; Hamburg to the north, sixteen miles, and Kutztown to the northeast, eighteen miles, about 1770; Birdsboro' to the southeast, nine miles, about 1770;[2] and Morgantown to the south, fifteen miles, about 1770.

[1] Some one has fixed the number at three hundred and sixty-two. By the assessor's list of the town for 1780 the resident taxables numbered four hundred and seventeen.

[2] The year is not known. Bird, the founder, did not sell any lots by deed; hence definite information could not be obtained. It is the same as to Morgantown.

The following letter is worthy of preservation in connection with the incorporation of the borough:

"*Sir.*—I have proposed a few amendments to the Bill for erecting Reading into a Borough, which you left with me; they are written on the sheet accompanying the Bill. If I heard the objections to the Borough being bounded by the Western bank of the river Schuylkill, I could be enabled to give you my opinion better with respect to that matter than at present, but as I am now circumstanced I cannot divine what they can be; nor do I perceive the particular advantages that may attend it, being thus bounded so as to render it a point of moment; perhaps it is intended that the Burgesses shall be *True Trouts.*

"The question, whether the Burgesses can be constituted Justices of the peace for the county of Berks, has been duly attended to; and if the majority of the freeholders within the town and district incorporated request it, I can see no reason to suppose that the Legislature cannot gratify them, not only agreeable to the spirit but the letter of the 30th section of the Constitution.

"I am, Sir, in haste,
"Your most obedient, humble servant,
"THO. M'KEAN."

"Phila.,
"Aug't 28, 1883,
"Daniel Clymer, Esquire."

[Original letter written in neat, legible handwriting.]

ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

"An Act for erecting the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, into a borough; for regulating the buildings, preventing nuisances and encroachments on the squares, streets, lanes and alleys of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed by the General Assembly September 12, 1783:

"*Sec.* 1. *Whereas* the inhabitants of the town of Reading have represented, by their petition to the Assembly, that the said town has greatly improved, and is yearly increasing in buildings and number of inhabitants; that a good court-house, jail and four churches[3] or houses for public worship are erected, and that the courts of justice for the county are held there; that encroachments and nuisances have been committed in the public squares, streets, lanes and alleys of said town, and its out-lots; that contentions happen relative to partition walls and fences, and a variety of other matter, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the inhabitants.

"*Sec.* 2. *And whereas* it is necessary, as well for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town as those who trade and resort there, and for the advant-

[3] Trinity Lutheran, First Reformed, Friends' and the fourth probably Catholic.

age of the public in general, that the encroachments, nuisances, contentions, annoyances and inconveniences in the said town and out-lots thereto belonging, should for the future be prevented. And for the promoting industry, rule, order and the better government of the said town.

"*Sec.* 3. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the said town of Reading and the country herein after described shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called 'The Borough of Reading' for ever, the extent of which borough is and shall be comprised with the following boundaries, to wit.: Beginning on the westerly bank of the river Schuylkill, opposite Lardner's lane of Hockley's out-lots; thence across said river and Lardner's lane, north sixty-six degrees east, six hundred and fifty-nine perches to a post in a line of land late of Adam Witman, Esq., deceased; thence with said line, and Philip Sayler's, south twenty-four degrees east, one hundred and seven perches to a stone, being a corner of land late of Jonathan Potts, Esq., deceased; then with the lines of said Witman and Potts, north sixty-six degrees east, fifty-three perches to a stone, being a corner of said Potts' land; thence with the lines of Potts and Bright, south twenty-four degrees east, seventy perches to a stone, being a corner of said Bright's land; thence across the mountain, south six degrees west, four hundred and seventy-eight perches, to a post, being a corner of Michael Bright's land; thence south sixty-six degrees west, ninety-three perches, to a stone, being a corner of Isaac Levan's lands; thence by the same and Michael Crowser's land, south twenty-four degrees east, ninety-eight perches to a stone; thence by the same, south sixty-six degrees west, one hundred and fifty-six perches to a black oak, being a corner of said Levan's land, on the eastern bank of the said river Schuylkill; thence across said river to the western bank thereof; thence up the said river, along the several courses and distances on the westerly bank, seven hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning.

"*Sec.* 4. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That Daniel Levan and William Scull, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed the present Burgesses; and the said Daniel Levan shall be called the chief Burgess within the said borough; and Peter Nagle, John Spoon, Benjamin Spyker, Jr., and James May, assistants, for advising, aiding and assisting the said Burgesses in the execution of the powers and authorities herein given them; and John Fry to be High Constable; and Collinson Reed, Esquire, to be the Town clerk; to continue Burgesses, Assistants, High Constable and Town Clerk, until the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and from thence until others shall be duly elected and appointed in their place, as herein after is directed.

"*Sec.* 5. Style of the corporation. 'The Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of Reading with its corporate powers and privileges enumerated.'

"*Sec.* 6. Election of Burgesses and other officers regulated. Time of Election fixed on first of May of each year.

"*Sec.* 7. Powers of the Burgesses specified.

"*Sec.* 8. Qualifications of Borough officers enumerated.

"*Sec.* 9. Provisions for markets and fairs. The markets to be held twice every week—on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs twice every year,—on the fourth of June and on the twenty-seventh of October,—each fair to continue two days. John Hartman is named as clerk of the market, 'who shall have the assize of bread, wine, beer, wood and all other provisions brought for the use of inhabitants.'

"*Sec.* 10.—Penalty on officers elected who refuse or neglect to act.

"*Sec.* 11.—Power to make rules and ordinances for the good government of the borough.

"*Sec.* 12.—Buildings heretofore erected that encroach on any street shall not be deemed nuisances; but they are not to be rebuilt nor shall future encroachments be made.

"*Sec.* 13.—No foundation of any party wall shall be laid by any person before applying to the regulators, who are to be appointed by the Burgess.

"*Sec.* 14.—Owners not to build on streets encroached upon.

"*Sec.* 15.—Parties finding themselves aggrieved in respect to foundation wall may appeal to Quarter Sessions.

"*Sec.* 16.—Parties to pay regulator for service.

"*Sec.* 17.—Regulator to regulate partition fences, etc.

"*Sec.* 18.—Freeholders to choose supervisors and assessors annually on third Monday in May.

"*Sec.* 19.—Notice of their election to be given.

"*Sec.* 20.—Supervisors and assessors to levy a tax annually, not exceeding one shilling in the pound, on the clear yearly value of the real and personal estates, etc., after first being qualified.

"*Sec.* 21.—Supervisors, etc., refusing to serve, Burgess to appoint others; compensation fixed.

"*Sec.* 22.—Burgess to approve tax levied before collected.

"*Sec.* 23.—Tenants' goods liable to be distrained for tax.

"*Sec.* 24.—Tenants may deduct tax paid out of rent.

"*Sec.* 25.—Supervisors to repair streets.

"*Sec.* 26.—Supervisors may enter lands adjoining to cut drains or ditches for carrying off the water.

"*Sec.* 27.—Supervisors to be fined for neglect of duty.

"*Sec.* 28.—Supervisors to present just accounts to Burgesses or to settle the same.

"*Sec.* 29.—Borough declared to be one distinct district.

"*Sec.* 30.—Magistrates empowered to act in all matters appertaining to their office.

"*Sec.* 31.—Justices of Borough not to determine any appeal.

"*Sec.* 32.—Persons who shall make improvements required to remove earth from the streets, etc.

"*Sec.* 33.—Penalty on persons laying shavings, ashes, etc., on any pavement.

"*Sec.* 34.—Penalty for casting rubbish in any public street.

"*Sec.* 35.—Distillers, etc., shall not discharge nauseous liquor so as to run through the streets.

"*Sec.* 36.—Penalty for leaving carrion in any unin-closed grounds.

"*Sec.* 37.—Penalty for obstructing the common sewers.

"*Sec.* 38.—Penalty for making pavement contrary to regulation.

"*Sec.* 39.—Encroachments by cellar doors on streets regulated.

"*Sec.* 40.—Owners of porches exceeding the limits to be assessed till removed.

"*Sec.* 41.—Penalty for removing or damaging pipes or trunks used in conveying water.

"*Sec.* 42.—Persons not to keep more than twenty-five pounds of gun-powder in their houses.

"*Sec.* 43.—Manner of recovering and applying fines.

"*Sec.* 44.—Act relating to public roads shall not extend to the Borough.

"*Sec.* 45.—Suits under this act regulated."[1]

A new charter was provided by an act passed March 29, 1813. This gave the borough enlarged powers, and it continued in force till 1847, excepting several modifications with respect to elections and the election of certain officials.

Election Districts.—In 1789 Reading and eleven townships of the county (Alsace, Bern, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Cumru, Exeter, Heidelberg, Maiden-creek, Oley, Robeson and Ruscomb-manor) were erected into an election district. The poll was at the court-house. The several townships named were taken away during the following fifty years and erected into separate election districts.

[1] Dallas' Laws of Pennsylvania, Second Volume, pages 124–240. Set of Reports (4) are in Law Library of Berks County.

In 1817 Reading was divided into two election wards,—North and South,—Penn Street having been made the dividing line. In 1840 it was divided into four election wards,—Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest,—Penn and Sixth Streets having been made the dividing lines. And, in 1844, a fifth election ward, called Spruce, was erected out of that part of Reading which lay between the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Spruce Street.

Newspapers.—There was no publication of any kind at Reading before 1783. In fact, the people of the town were without every great agent whose mission is the rapid development of a community. We must indeed wonder how they could exist without a newspaper, a post-office, a turnpike, a canal, a railway, and, especially, without some affair upon which to bestow much public attention and treasure. The introduction of municipal government amongst them marked the beginning of real progress, and Time thence would seem to have been generous in bestowing his blessings upon the community. By reviewing the whole period of the borough from 1783 to 1847, the newspaper occupies a very prominent position. It was the first evidence of real advancement by the townpeople beyond their previous condition. And that this instrumentality in a new era of Reading should be the first was as natural as it was reasonable and necessary. The contents of the earliest publications were, doubtless, interesting to its readers, notwithstanding that they consisted of advertisements and foreign news almost entirely; but to us of to-day they would be decidedly uninteresting, inasmuch as we have been taught to expect and to read and to know many matters pertaining to persons not only round-about us, but distant many miles as well abroad as at home. Then these local matters must have been considered of no consequence, inasmuch as they were carried from house to house, and from place to place by speech. Now, however, they are, and even before the borough had run its course they were, carried by the press.

Nine-tenths of the inhabitants, it is believed, were Germans. Naturally the first local publi-

cation was in the same language.[1] But an English publication followed some years afterward; and newspapers in both languages have continued in circulation thence till now. Two are worthy of special mention for their long duration; one being the *Reading Adler* (German), established in 1796, and the other, the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* (English), established in 1816, the former having been the fourth and the latter the sixth publication begun at Reading. Many were begun, but they did not flourish. From 1820 till 1847 it would seem to have been quite fashionable to start and run a newspaper, judging from the number instituted, but not strongly constituted. Two English newspapers in this period are worthy of mention, the *Berks County Press* and the *Gazette and Democrat*, the former established in 1835 and the latter in 1839. Both figured conspicuously for thirty years, and chiefly as the advocates of the Democratic party.

The general development of the borough through these newspapers cannot be fully estimated. Their influence was certainly wonderful. At first their power over the public was trifling; but it grew with passing years. Long before the inhabitants thought of growing out of their boyhood into manhood, in respect to local self-government, it was felt as a strong agency amongst them. And it was as good as it was strong.[2]

Post-office.—Several years after the introduction of the newspaper, the post-office at Reading was established. This was in 1793. We of to-day cannot imagine what a step this was by the people out of the wilderness of inconvenience and labor, if not anxiety. The nearest post-office, since the establishment of this department of public service in the country, was at Philadelphia. Letters therefore were comparatively few in number. If a letter were addressed to a person residing at Reading, it was delivered at Philadelphia, and there published in a newspaper. Through this publication, notice would reach Reading, and eventually the persons. Correspondence was almost entirely indulged in by those who could forward it by an express messenger. The stage was then a prominent institution. It was used for transporting letters, as well as persons and goods from place to place. After the establishment of postal routes the mail-bag was substituted for the driver's pocket. There was a daily mail between Philadelphia and Reading from 1793 till the establishment of the railroad in 1838. In this period of about forty-five years the intercourse of the people for social and business purposes was stimulated to a high degree. During nearly the whole time, letters were folded and closed with red sealing-wax. There was quite an art displayed in the folding so as to admit of opening the letter without mutilating certain parts of the manuscript. The envelope was introduced here shortly before the railways. From 1835 for a number of years, mail matter was received twice a day regularly.

Internal Improvements.—Great thoroughfares had been established which led through this section of country before Reading was laid out in 1748. From the Schuylkill at the foot of Penn street, roads extended to the west, to the north, to the southeast and to the southwest. The Indians had doubtless marked out these courses in passing to and from their respective encampments along the Tulpehocken, Ontelaunee, Schuylkill and Wyomissing, and they were adopted by surveyors in viewing and laying out public roads between the settlements. But, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the population round-about and in Reading down to 1783, there was no movement towards the creation of great highways by either land or water to encourage as well as to facilitate the business enterprises of the town. This was a very important matter to them, but apparently they did not feel the need of easy and rapid inter-communication. However, soon after the town had developed into a borough, a progressive spirit appeared, and this continued to show itself persistently from one decade to another till the people came to enjoy turnpikes, canals and a railway. These were accomplished before 1840. By studying them respectively

[1] It was entitled *Neue Unpartheyische Zeitung*, and first issued February 18, 1789. See Rupp's "History of Berks and Lebanon Counties," p. 470.

[2] See chapter entitled "The Press," *ante*, p. 892.

it would seem that they were plants of slow growth. It is possible, if not probable, that the demands of trade were not urgent. Both dealers and people took ample time in business transactions, the former in supplying and the latter in demanding articles for use and consumption in daily life. And this may account for the apparent slowness of actually realizing their practical utility. Everything was slow, and competition was comparatively an unknown factor in the market, especially that competition which is now recognized for its energy and keenness, and without which a merchant would certainly be left far in the rear. These agents were useful to the borough in the development of manufactures and commerce, and they continued active till it was advanced into a city. Before 1810 they were of no consequence to the borough. But subsequently in every decade they manifested their power by an ever-increasing influence. In respect to population this is perceptible; for from 1810 to 1820, the increase was twenty five per cent; from 1820 to 1830, it was thirty-five per cent; from 1830 to 1840 it was 43.6 per cent.; and from 1840 to 1850 it was 87.2 per cent. Allowing the town to have had 2000 inhabitants when it was incorporated into a borough, and the borough to have had 12,000 when it was incorporated into a city, it would appear that Reading increased in population 10,000 during sixty-four years, quintupling itself in two generations. A great, if not the greater, proportion of this surprising increase is attributable to internal improvements.

Ferries—Bridges.—At the foot of Penn Street there was a ferry across the Schuylkill from the beginning of the town till 1816, when a bridge was constructed. The first efforts of the inhabitants in this direction were made in 1796. The subject of this important improvement for the convenience and safety of the public was constantly before the people during a score of years. A stone bridge was first suggested, and the project was encouraged by liberal legislation. Even the "Lottery Scheme" was brought to the rescue, with the aid of prominent, influential commissioners. A beginning was made by the erection of stone piers and the county commissioners paid large sums of money on account of their construction. But the "old ferry" could not be supplanted. The people knew it was unsafe and uncertain. They experienced it, especially every spring. What was the cause of this inaction? Was the enterprise of the commissioners too weak, or was the stone bridge, as an enterprise, too strong for the times? What a contest this was! It amuses us of to-day. And yet have we not weakness, insecurity and uncertainty about us in the several departments of our daily life which we fail to remedy, notwithstanding the spirit of agitation on the one hand and our wealth and education on the other? It would seem that all efforts were fruitless till the turnpike was introduced. And yet stages ran to and fro across the ferry daily, for at least thirty years. Immediately after the turnpike had become established, a strong determination manifested itself towards the completion of the bridge. In 1816 it reached a passable condition, and in 1818 it was completed. It took the name of "Harrisburg Bridge" from the turnpike, the eastern terminus of which was at this point and the western at Harrisburg. Twelve years afterward a second bridge was erected across the river about two-thirds of a mile below. It took the name of "Lancaster Bridge" from the road which led to Lancaster. It was constructed also of wood. There was no delay in its construction. The county commissioners were authorized by an act passed in 1829 to erect it. They proceeded at once in the matter, and completed it in the following year. At this point there had also been a ferry for many years. It was commonly called "Strohecker's Ferry," afterward "Garber's" The first privilege for a ferry at this point had been granted by the Penns to one Levan, and during his time it was called "Levan's Ferry."

Fire Companies, Banks, Water Supply.—In the development of the borough, special mention must be made of three useful bodies which contributed much towards the general welfare of the community—the first in respect to fire, the second to money, and the third to water.

When the borough began its eventful history

the "Rainbow Fire Company" was the only association in the place for the protection of property from fire, and it continued alone for a number of years. Two other organizations of this nature were in existence for some time, but no information was obtainable to show when they began or ended. One was called the "Union Fire Company" and the other the "Sun Fire Company." They were in active operation in 1808. At April term of that year they united with the "Rainbow" in a petition to the judges of the Quarter Sessions asking for pecuniary assistance. This petition was as follows:

"Petition of the Inhabitants of Reading, setting forth that a number of the inhabitants of the Borough of Reading have at a considerable expense established three fire companies, and provided engines, buckets, baskets and other necessary articles for saving property from destruction by fire, but that they have not funds to provide buckets sufficient to supply those who are unable to furnish themselves with them; that the preservation of the Court-House and other public buildings is for the advantage of the whole county, and, therefore, part of the expense of guarding against their being consumed by fire ought to be paid by the county instead of throwing the whole burden on the borough of Reading. Your petitioners therefore pray your Honor to recommend it to Grand Jury to grant a sum of money to enable the commissioners to purchase a competent number of fire buckets to be placed in some public place in the town of Reading under their care for the use of the inhabitants in case of fire.

"William Moore,
"*Prest. of Union Fire Co.*
"Peter Frailey,
"*Prest. of Sun Fire Co.*
"John Lotz,
"*Prest. of Rainbow Fire Co.*"

It was laid before the grand jury, and on the 5th of April, 1808, an appropriation of two hundred dollars was recommended.

Subsequently, during the history of the borough, three fire companies were instituted, viz.: Junior, December 2, 1813; Reading,[1] July 4, 1819; Neversink, April 14, 1829.

Several early conspicuous fires which occurred in Reading are worthy of mention. On November 5, 1799, between one and two o'clock in the morning, a "shocking" fire broke out in a stable on "Moravian Alley." The property burned consisted of a large stable, including seventeen horses, ten dwelling-houses and a large warehouse, including a large quantity of tea, and a lot of coffee and other articles. The cause was not ascertained. It was reported that two men, who were sleeping in the stable, were also burned.[2] Some months afterward (March 31, 1800) another fire occurred, which consumed a large house (the property of Daniel Strohecker), a large barn, including a horse and seven pigs (the property of Michael Madeira), and a stable, including a cow (the property of Jacob Good). The fire began in Strohecker's house.

A costly conflagration occurred on May 5, 1820, at midnight, on Penn Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Six valuable buildings were burned, five of which were stores, viz.:

Two-story stone building, occupied as a store by Lane & Orrick.

Two two-story brick buildings, one a store and the other a dwelling, the property of William Bell.

Two two-story buildings, one frame and the other brick, both occupied as stores, the property of William Moore.

Two-story brick building, occupied as a shoe-store by O'Brien & Foster, the property of James Bell.

The fire was caused by an incendiary. It originated in the back building of William Bell's store. The loss was great and could not be estimated.

Panic of 1837 — Shin-Plasters. — In 1837 the "panic" struck Reading. Owing to a suspension by the United States Bank, the banks at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places suspended specie payments, and the banks at Reading were forced to do likewise. The suspension here took place on May 12, 1837. Notwithstanding this suspension, the business men of the borough published a notice of their entire confidence in the banks at home, and of their willingness to accept the notes of the banks in payment of debts, goods, etc.

[1] A "Reading Hose Company" was in existence in 1815. In August of that year a notice was published requiring the payment of moneys due. The officers were Samuel Baird, Jr., pres.; William Tilton, sec.; M. Richards, treas.

[2] This item was taken from the *Readinger Adler*. The fire is not mentioned in the *Weekly Advertiser*.

The scarcity of money compelled the people to resort to an expedient for a circulating medium. This was found in the "Shinplaster," commonly so called, and also "Rag-Barons," "Hickory Leaves," etc. The Borough Council came to the relief of the people by authorizing an issue of loan certificates to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and one, two and three dollars, which were to be redeemable on August 1, 1838. These certificates were loaned to business men on good security to indemnify their redemption and afterward redeemed. A public meeting was held on June 10, 1837, to denounce this proceeding. It was only a noisy demonstration, and resulted in a failure.

Water.—Water was entirely supplied from wells and cisterns to the citizens till 1821. Then a company was organized for the purpose of supplying good water. It was called the "Reading Water Company." This was a great improvement, especially for those people who did not have a pump upon their premises and were compelled to carry water for some distance to their homes. This company, by means of pipes, conducted water throughout the borough into the yards of their patrons. But the pumps were not abandoned, notwithstanding that the water was of a limestone quality and not adapted for general household use, especially for washing purposes. Throughout this period many people from all parts of the borough resorted to the Commons, along the stream which flowed from the "arched spring" near the "gravel-hole," to carry on washing. The "Commons" was a great place on "wash-day." The most popular portion was at the head of Washington Street, within several hundred feet from the present entrance into the "Fair-Ground." Many women and girls were there at a time. The days most commonly devoted to this purpose were Mondays and Tuesdays. The numerous heads bobbing up and down over tubs, and long lines, with "wash" flapping in the breeze, presented an interesting sight indeed. The water was heated in large iron kettles, suspended from cross-bars which rested on notched upright posts, or placed on a temporary hearth built of stones gathered from the vicinity.

Light.—The light of the town was still the light of the borough. Tallow, moulded in the form of candles, and oil and camphene in lamps were used. The streets were not lighted. Public buildings were very seldom used in the night for meetings or entertainments; and store keepers could get along with the light afforded from lamps. The times did not require a superior light, for the people had not yet come to convert part of the night into day.

Public Buildings.—The public buildings of the borough constituted the court-house, prison, State-House and market-houses. The old court-house was found too small and inconvenient, and a fine, large, brick structure was supplied in 1840. The prison of 1770 remained, and accommodated all the prisoners from the county and the county-seat. The rooms were not numerous, but the county commissioners and sheriff, nevertheless, found place for all the prisoners.

In 1791 the "State-House" was erected on the northeast corner of Penn and Callowhill (Fifth) Streets. This important building was supplied in order to provide offices for the county clerks, treasurer and commissioners. Upon the erection of the new court-house the offices were removed thither, and the building was sold.

When the town was incorporated into a borough there was only one market-house. It stood in Penn Square, above Callowhill Street. About 1799 a second was built after the same plan, below Callowhill Street. They were both rebuilt at the close of this period.

There were no halls for the accommodation of public entertainments. Balls, amusements, etc., were carried on in large rooms of certain inns. Two places were conspicuous: Weldy's, adjoining the "Harrisburg Bridge," or the south side, and Fricker's, on the southwest corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.

Stages—Canals—Railways.—Reading had been an active inland town, and public roads had been laid out extending to the north, east, south and west, for nearly forty years before the inhabitants were afforded a means of

A

CENTS 50



CENTS 50

No

This is to Certify that [illegible] has loaned to THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF READING the Sum of ~~[illegible]~~ FIFTY CENTS — to be paid [illegible] with Interest at the rate of Six per cent per Annum.

Ordinance passed June 14th 1877. (Reading.) June 20th 1877.

[illegible] June 17th

FIFTY

B

CENTS 50



CENTS 50

No

This is to Certify that [illegible] has loaned to THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF READING the Sum of ~~[illegible]~~ FIFTY CENTS — to be paid [illegible] with Interest at the rate of Six per cent per Annum.

Ordinance passed June 14th 1877. (Reading.) June 20th 1877.

[illegible] June 17th

FIFTY

C

CENTS 50



CENTS 50

No

This is to Certify that [illegible] has loaned to THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF READING the Sum of ~~[illegible]~~ FIFTY CENTS — to be paid [illegible] with Interest at the rate of Six per cent per Annum.

Ordinance passed June 14th 1877. (Reading.) June 20th 1877.

[illegible] June 17th

FIFTY

CENTS CENTS

25 25 25



No D

This is to Certify that [illegible] has loaned to
THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF READING
the Sum of **TWENTY FIVE CENTS** to be paid
him or Bearer: Aug.t 1.st 1859 with Interest at the rate of
Six per cent per Annum.
Ordinance passed June 11.th 1857. (Reading.) June 20.th 1857.

[illegible]

Engraved by Rudd Spencer & Co.

TWO TWO

No A

2 2



This is to Certify that [illegible] has loaned to
THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF READING
the Sum of (**TWO DOLLARS**) to be paid
him or Bearer: Aug.t 1.st 1859 with Interest at the rate of
Six per cent per Annum.
Ordinance passed June 11.th 1857. (Reading.) June 20.th 1857.

[illegible]

No A

1 1



This is to Certify that [illegible] has loaned to
THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF READING
the Sum of (ONE DOLLAR) to be paid
him or Bearer: Aug.t 1.st 1859 with Interest at the rate of
Six per cent per Annum.
Ordinance passed June 11.th 1857. (Reading.) June 20.th 1857.

[illegible]

transportation by public conveyance at regular intervals to the surrounding settlements and towns, both near and distant. We are naturally inclined to wonder what subjects occupied the attention of prominent enterprising men to such an extent as to hinder them from devising so important and yet apparently so simple and trifling a thing as a stage for the accommodation of the public in respect to travel, soon after a considerable population had settled in the town, say in 1760 or 1770. People generally, and business men especially, moved about from place to place to a greater or less extent. Some had their own conveyances; but the majority had not. We can therefore readily understand that progress was necessarily slow without an accommodation of this kind, and that considerable time would have to pass away before any perceptible improvement was realized. Elsewhere the stage-coach was then a useful institution and in successful operation. At Philadelphia, just fifty miles off to the southeast, it had been in use for over forty years before Reading was laid out.

The stage was first introduced on the great highway between Reading and Philadelphia in 1789. Several years afterward stage-lines were extended to the west, through Lebanon Valley to Harrisburg, to the north over the Blue and Broad Mountains to Sunbury, and to the northeast through East Penn Valley to Easton. At first, weekly trips were made; afterward, as public demands required, they gradually became semi-weekly, tri-weekly, and eventually daily, the last having been reached in 1826—a period in the development of our local affairs about as long after the introduction of the stage as it was to obtain it after the settlement of the town in 1751. When the daily stages ran to and fro, trade and travel were lively. Their constant and increasing activity provoked competition. In order to "make time," "relays" for fresh horses were established at points along the lines every six miles, and the horses were urged onward over hills and dales under the twirling, cracking lash. How the coaches must have rocked on their leathern support! how the horns, blasted by long-winded drivers, must have sounded on the way in announcing their approach and arrival! The highest point of competition was reached in 1830. The fares had been cut to half their regular rates, and the stage-coaches had come to fly over the turnpikes at a gallop—especially to the south and west—even racing side by side at times to reach prominent places first. Then the court-house on Penn Square was the prominent point of observation in town to witness arrivals. Betting on first arrivals of competing stages was frequently practiced. It was common to see fifty and even a hundred persons assembled there, to receive the stages with a welcome of shouts and applause. What times, indeed! Men now, who are beyond the middle age of life, inform us that the times were better then than now, because more real business life and energy prevailed through individual enterprise, and because men had equal chances in their efforts for traffic and success. But legislation was then devising, if it had not already devised, a new and powerful competitor, and it was then unwittingly creating a great inequality amongst the several agencies in this department of commercial life. The Democratic party had had the reins of government over the affairs of the State and the direction of legislative policy for over thirty years. By looking back over this period it would seem that this great party had been developing a creature which was in principle undemocratic and which would soon manifest a tendency to hinder the development of personal enterprise for a time and then eventually drive it out of the market altogether. And this competitor, this creature, was the corporation. It did not take hold of the stage-coach as an institution worthy of its genius. But it had taken hold of the turnpike and afterward of the canal, and had struggled hard with them through many years till they were put into practical and successful operation. And these were hardly given an opportunity to display their utility before it developed the railroad with steam as a propelling power. What a step forward this was—a step to speed, to ease, to power! What was the horse in a coach or boat by the side of steam on a firm railroad track, which the seasons could not render precarious or impassable—even four-in-hand, fresh every six

miles, flying under a lash and speedy before a horn! Naturally, the stage business passed away with the introduction of this new agent, a factor in our daily life which wind or weather, heat or cold, could not affect, and which was tireless and irresistible.

Hauling over steep hills and bad roads was slow and tedious, but it was not discouraging. The early settlers kept themselves and their strong teams at it in spite of hills and roads and weather. Navigation was recommended, but it was generally deemed impracticable. Efforts were being made to introduce it, but their progress was very slow, if not imperceptible. A discovery, however, beyond the mountains led to a change, and by it, physical energy was to be somewhat relieved. One of the great elements of nature was to be substituted in the place of the common road and turnpike in order to satisfy the demands of trade as developed by this discovery—water was to become a highway and the boat a conveyance.

In the upper regions of the Schuylkill coal had been discovered as early as 1770. But it was not mined successfully till the lapse of forty years later. After it began to be mined in large quantities, the ordinary wagon, capable of carrying but a few tons, became impracticable for the purpose of carrying it many miles over mountains and through gorges. This process was laborious, slow and costly. A way had to be found to make its transportation much less laborious and costly, and to hasten its delivery. This way was afforded soon afterward by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. It came with the demand. It began to carry coal, lumber, merchandise and produce in 1818, and every year, for several decades afterward, demonstrated its great utility. Its traffic increased from hundreds of tons to hundreds of thousands. The canal extended along the Schuylkill for a length of one hundred and eight miles,—from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia,—and was finished for traffic, through from one end to the other, in 1825. Its success stimulated a similar enterprise through the Lebanon Valley from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna. This latter scheme for a highway by navigation had been projected more than fifty years before, but it was not completed till shortly afterward. It needed a great staple to hasten its development and construction. It found this in lumber, and it came to be equally successful for a period.

But the development of the country grew beyond navigation. The demands of the former exceeded the capacities of the latter. So a new agent had to be supplied to satisfy the one by taking the place of the other. This was found in steam. It would appear that this great motive came to us just when it was a necessity. How frequently discoveries succeed each other in a natural order to favor the development, the convenience, the enrichment and the improvement of a country! This is wonderful. Steam required a railroad; and the railroad was supplied. Its construction began in the county in 1835, and it was finished from Philadelphia to Reading in 1838, and to Pottsville in 1842.

Manufactures.—The various trades common to every industrious community were carried on successfully in Reading from the beginning of this period. The previous history of the town for thirty years had developed industrial life to such a degree as to give the people a good start under a new political management. Its extent, beyond enumeration of the several occupations, could not be ascertained. There was no place to look for it. The newspaper—that great chronicler of all things, that grand historian of events—had not yet arrived. But the people had to prepare the way for its introduction, for its utility. Their only thought was to do in order to live and grow and thrive. They were making history for themselves, but not preserving it, being doubtless without a thought concerning it.

The employments of the people gave them an industrial condition with which to begin a new period of Reading under favorable auspices. They made the borough self-dependent and self-sustaining. They produced numerous articles, such as hats, ropes, chains, carpets, coverlets, clocks, home-spun material, barrels, castings, earthen-ware, boots and shoes, wagons and carriages, etc., and, I must not forget to add, whiskey in great quantities. These constituted a good foundation upon which to build a rich and attractive super-structure

during the two generations that were to follow. The manufactured articles were produced by hand during the entire period. Steam-power was introduced about 1836; but it was applied almost entirely to the manufacture of iron articles. And about that time the industry in iron began with commendable enterprise. It naturally followed the introduction of steam. And gradually thereafter this important labor-saving agent was utilized in the manufacture of building materials, hats, ropes, etc. The railway was the stimulating influence which caused the development of this great industrial life. Before 1836 the borough contained no strong and rich manufacturing enterprises, notwithstanding the fact that turnpikes had encouraged trade overland for at least twenty years, and canals by water for ten years.

TRAFFIC.—The traffic of the borough from the beginning of its history was large. To afford an idea of the nature and extent of the shipments made within the first twenty-five years of this period at certain times, the following statistics are presented. The articles named were shipped to Philadelphia from the store-house of Garber & Strohecker, during the years and times stated by flat-boats on the river Schuylkill.

There were other store-houses in Reading from which large quantities of goods were also shipped to Philadelphia in the same manner. And then, too, teams were busy in transporting various articles.

1795.

Flour	3320 barrels
Iron	105 tons
Linseed oil	11 "
Beeswax	4½ "
Butter	9 "
Brandy	23 gallons.
Paper	3 tons.
Hams	1½ "
Hats	79 dozens
Wheat	18,135 bushels

1796.

Flour	3150 barrels
Brandy	1761 gallons
Linseed oil	886 "
Iron	22 tons
Paper	6 "
Butter	6 "
Dehr Holz	2½ tons.
Beeswax	1½ "
Hams	1 "
Hats	178 dozens
Wheat	10,465 bushels

1797.

Flour	2209 barrels
Brandy	6209 gallons
Linseed oil	875 "
Iron	66 tons
Paper	5 "
Butter	2½ "
Hats	329 dozens
Wheat	7957 bushels

—*Reading Adler*, February 13, 1798.

February 15, 1807, *to June* 1, 1807.

Wheat	13,198 bushels
Flour	4695 barrels
Iron	50½ tons
Butter and lard	274 casks
Pork	153 barrels
Brandy	1256 gallons
Bread	380 barrels
Paper	2½ tons
Corn	200 bushels

March 6, 1802.

Flour	1201 barrels
Wheat	1425 bushels
Bar iron	17 tons
Whiskey	1492 gallons
Butter	365 pounds
Snuff	500 "
Hats	500

March 9, 1809.

Flour	1655 barrels
Wheat	1000 bushels
Butter	700 pounds
Brandy	5 hhds

MERCHANTS OF READING, 1830.—A large amount of business was transacted in Reading about 1830. At that time the greater part was done on North Fifth Street. The more prominent merchants are mentioned in the following statement:

Hardware, etc.

Benneville Keim, Fifth and Washington.
John M. Keim & Co., Fifth and Penn.
John & Daniel Keim, Third and Penn.
Keim & Drenkel, Penn, above Fifth.

Dry-Goods, &c.

Allgaier & Feather, Sixth and Penn.
Wm. Raiguel & Co., Penn, between Fourth and Fifth.
W. & J. Ermentrout, Fifth, near Washington.

John Hanold, Fifth, near Walnut.
G. & D. Boyer, Fifth, near Washington.
D. & W. Fichthorn, Fifth, near Washington.
David Bright, Fifth, near Washington.
Philip Ziegler, Ninth and Penn.
Samuel Sholl, Penn, below Ninth.
Daniel Seifert, Seventh and Penn.
John Young, Fifth, above Washington.
Seifert & Mannerback, Fifth, above Penn.
George Repplier, Penn, above Fourth.
Hain & Green, Penn, below Fourth.
W. & I. Eckert, Fourth and Penn.
David Morris, Fifth, below Franklin.
John Schwartz, Penn, above Fifth.
William Moore, Penn, above Fifth.
Elisha Wells, Penn, above Fifth.
Lewis J. Pauli, Penn, below Fifth.
William P. Orrick, Fifth and Penn.
Wm. Jones, Penn, below Fourth.

Miscellaneous.

John H. Weitzel, boots and shoes, Penn, above Third.
O'Brien & Foster, boots and shoes, Fifth and Penn.
Joseph Green, groceries, etc., Penn, near Front.
Peter Nagle, groceries, etc., Penn, below Ninth.
William Green, groceries, etc., Sixth and Penn.
William Zieber, hats, etc., Penn, above Fourth.
Samuel Bell, flour and feed, Cherry, above Fifth.
William Bell & Son, bolting cloths, etc., Penn, above Fifth.
David Rhein, cabinet wareroom, Penn, above Second.
Dr. G. G. Bischoff, apothecary, Penn, below Seventh.
Mrs. Morris, apothecary, Penn, above Fourth.
William Mannerback, jeweler, Penn, above Fifth.
Frederick Kellogg, clocks, Fourth and Penn.
Benjamin Witman, brushes, Penn, above Fifth.
Lukins & Good, confectionery, Penn, below Sixth.

Occupations in 1839.—In 1839 the borough contained the following stores, tradespeople, mechanics, etc.:

Stores	64	Saddlers	4
Dry-goods	3	Tin-workers	5
Hardware	3	Butchers	9
Groceries	5	Brick-makers	8
General	32	Plasterers	1
Drugs	4	Cabinet-makers	5
Hats	7	Boat-builders	4
Shoes	7	Chair-makers	4
Confections	4	Coppersmiths	2
Carpenters	16	Silversmiths	2
Blacksmiths	12	Bakers	2
Masons	13	Locksmiths	2
Tailors	16	Coopers	2
Clock-makers	7	Barbers	6
Coach-makers	6		

The dry-goods stores carried on business amounting annually to $280,000.

And in 1839 there were thirty-two licensed inn-keepers, distributed as follows:

Penn Street	17	Washington Street	1
Turnpike	1	Seventh Street	1
Rolling-mill	2	N. Fifth Street	4
Franklin Street	2	S. Fifth Street	4

Oyster-saloons were in abundance. In the country districts the licensed places numbered 195; total in county, 227. In 1844, Reading, 33, and country districts, 190; total, 223.

Distinguished Visitors.

John Penn.—John Penn visited Reading in April, 1788, whilst on his way from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. After leaving the "Black Horse" (Inn), now Douglassville, where he "baited" his horses, he "passed on thro' a series of higher hills, breaking the horizon with less harmony, and resembling somewhat more Pelion upon Ossa. Near Reading, into which I walked for two miles, sending on my horses, I met a person on horseback and questioned him concerning the Manor here, as I had alighted chiefly to examine at leisure my own ground. He showed the fertile valleys and low places, which were all settled by encroachers, and the rocky and barren mountains they left unsettled. The town is finely situated on the Schuylkill, surrounded at a distance and sheltered by these mountains. Dinner was ordered at one Witman's, who proved the only tavern-keeper who had not lately petitioned against the confirmation of the proprietary estate. His accommodations were worthy of a respectable country town, and I dined heartily upon catfish, which the river plentifully affords." This was on the 7th of April. During the day a number of the residents called to pay their respects to him. On the 8th he, with the company of Judge James Biddle and Daniel Clymer, Esq., both of Reading, visited the ferry which the Penns had rented to one Levan. ". . . A dinner was provided for us at Mr. Biddle's, the honors of the table done in part by Mrs. Collins, his daughter, and his unmarried one present. They are of low stature, but rather pretty. Mr. Biddle appears an amiable character. It was men-

tioned that a subscription of about £3,000 currency would remove the obstructions of the Schuylkill so much that the trade and property of the town would most rapidly increase. Another plan much sooner to be executed is the establishment of a school. The trustees are to allow the teacher £100 currency per annum."[1]

LAFAYETTE.—In 1824 Lafayette visited the United States. His visit occasioned great public demonstrations of affection and esteem for him throughout the country. He arrived at New York on the 16th of August. The news of his arrival reached Reading on the following day and it awakened great joy throughout the town. Ringing bells, martial music and thundering cannon were heard all day. The borough authorities assembled on the 18th and passed appropriate resolutions respecting the distinguished visitor, and in the evening the town presented a magnificent appearance. Nearly every house on the prominent streets was brilliantly illuminated; it was estimated that ten thousand lights were displayed. Triumphal arches were erected across the streets at several places, and a large torchlight procession paraded about the town, accompanied by the "Reading Band" and marshaled by Daniel Rose, Esq.

A copy of the resolutions which were adopted by the borough authorities was transmitted to General Lafayette. He acknowledged its receipt by the following letter, addressed to the president of the Borough Council:

"WASHINGTON, February 5, 1825.

"*Sir.*—Altho' the expressions of my gratitude to the respected citizens and council of Reading have been much retarded, I hope they will be received with that indulgence and friendly feeling to which your kindness has authorized me to apply. The testimonies of esteem and friendship which have been bestowed on me in the borough of Reading have made upon my heart a deep impression. Be pleased, sir, and gentlemen, to accept a tribute of these sentiments and of my high respect. LAFAYETTE.

"To Peter Nagle, Jr., Esq., Reading."

Whilst Lafayette was at Philadelphia, the recipient of public welcome and honors as the city's noble guest, the Reading Battalion of troops participated in the great demonstrations.

[1] John Penn's Journal, in Pennsylvania Magazine of History, vol. iii. p. 285–288.

VAN BUREN'S VISIT.—The President of the United States, Martin Van Buren, visited Reading on Tuesday, June 25, 1839, whilst on his way from Harrisburg to Easton. A special committee from the borough met him at Womelsdorf. Many citizens from different parts of the county—some in vehicles, others on horse-back and afoot—formed a procession on the turnpike, some distance west of the "Harrisburg Bridge," and united with the committee in escorting the distinguished visitor into Reading. He was certainly pleased to receive a generous welcome from the thriving town on the Schuylkill, which three years before had given him such a handsome political support[2] as nearly four to one against Gen. W. H. Harrison. The procession paraded through the prominent streets. The President rode on a handsome cream-colored horse, the property of a Mr. Dewees, from Oley, and his graceful horsemanship attracted general attention. He sojourned at "Herr's Hotel."[3] During the evening a reception was held for him at the residence of Samuel Bell, Esq., and "a highly creditable representation" assembled to show him honor. He was single then; for which reason "the beauty of Reading" comprised the conspicuous, if not the major part of the representation, and doubtless made it—as reported—*highly creditable*. He left for Easton via Kutztown on the following morning, a number of prominent citizens having accompanied him thither. Reading naturally took a high pride in this visit; for Van Buren had, in the previous year, paid a great compliment to the borough in the selection of a popular, generous and much-loved citizen, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, to be the first minister plenipotentiary to Austria.

SCOTT'S VISIT.—Gen. Winfield Scott visited Reading on Saturday, May 21, 1842, during a great "Military Encampment" of the Berks County militia, on the "Commons." He was

[2] The vote was in Reading,—Van Buren, fourteen hundred and twelve; Harrison, three hundred and ninety-four. In Berks County, Van Buren,—forty-nine hundred and sixty-seven; Harrison, fifteen hundred and eighty-three.

[3] Now and for years past called the "United States Hotel."

accompanied by his aids, Lieutenants Alden and Carney. They were met at the railroad station (Seventh and Chestnut Streets) by a detachment of military and escorted to Herr's Hotel, where they were cordially welcomed and properly entertained. Many citizens followed the parade. On Monday, the 23d, he reviewed the troops at the encampment, and left on the next day for Danville, to review a similar encampment. During the day medals were awarded for skillful shooting. General Scott was much pleased with the discipline and appearance of the encampment; and he paid a special compliment to the "Reading Artillerists." He was particularly and favorably impressed with their captain, Thomas Leoser, a tall, finely-proportioned and charming, social man.

Numerous other prominent officials and politicians, both national and State, visited Reading before 1847, but there was no public demonstration. Some spoke at political meetings during Presidential campaigns,—including such as Harrison, Buchanan, Webster and Dallas.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.—Washington, it is said, visited Reading some time before his death, in 1799. He sojourned at the Federal Inn (now the Farmers' Bank building), and was given, whilst here, a "grand reception." The event was celebrated by a ball, at which numerous citizens presented themselves to show their high respect for him. His death was sincerely mourned by all the people of Reading; the newspapers were clothed in heavy black borders; and, to demonstrate in a public manner their great sorrow for his death and great reverence for his name, they held funeral services on Sunday, January 5, 1800. The following report appeared in the *Weekly Advertiser* of 11th January:

"FUNERAL PROCESSION

"In honor of Lieutenant-General George Washington, the late illustrious Commander-in-chief of all the Armies of the United States of America.

"On Sunday last, arrangements having been previously made by a Committee of the Free Masons, the inhabitants of this borough met at the House of Mr. Henry Boyer to make a suitable Mark of Respect to the Memory of our Great, Good and admirable Washington. The Military formed in line, leaning on their Arms reversed, to receive the Bier, and about eleven o'clock the Procession began, moving along Penn street, west as far as the corner of the Centre Square, where it crossed Penn street and proceeded eastward to Prince street; thence to the German Lutheran Church, in the following order:

Masons in form.
Clergy.
Bier, with a hat and sword,
carried by four Masons.
Judges of the Common Pleas.
Justices of Peace.
Attorneys.
Physicians.
Citizens.
Military.
Music playing dead march
and Bells tolling.

"Having arrived at the Church the Bier was placed in the Centre. The ceremonies commenced with solemn music. The Rev. M. Lehman made suitable prayers and afterwards delivered an animated discourse adapted to the Occasion, from Revelation 2nd chapter, 7th verse. At the conclusion of which the Bier was taken through the Church and the ceremonies ended with the firing of three vollies over it.

"The Procession then returned in the same order, drums unmuffled and playing Washington's March, to the place from whence they started, and dispersed."

HARRISON'S DEATH. — The death of General William H. Harrison,[1] whilst President of the United States, caused a public expression of sorrow. It was the subject of a "day of prayer" in Reading on 14th May, 1841. The military, literary and beneficial societies assembled in Trinity Lutheran Church to show their public regard for the memory of the distinguished general and statesman. The church was crowded and many persons were unable to enter. Rev. R. U. Morgan, rector of Christ's Episcopal Church, preached an appropriate sermon. In the services he was assisted by Rev. Jacob Miller, of Trinity Lutheran Church, and Rev. William Pauli, of German Reformed Church.

STREETS,—CHANGE OF NAMES.—Upon the laying out of the town the streets were named as follows:

East and West.

Penn, extending through the centre of town.

[1] He died April 4, 1841, having just been inaugurated on the 4th of March previous.

To the north, Thomas and Margaret.
To the south, Richard and Hamilton.
North and South (crossing the streets named at right angles).

King.	Earl.
Queen.	Clement.
Callowhill.	Lord.
Prince.	Vigour.
Duke.	

These names were continued till changed by the Borough Council on 6th of August, 1833. The names then substituted were as follows, Penn having been retained:

North of Penn,—Liberty, Washington and Walnut. South,—Cherry, Franklin and Chestnut. Across Penn,—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh; and what had been for a time called Bridge and Treat were then changed to Front and Second.

A year previous (in 1832) the streets of the borough were graded, according to regulation, by Enoch Lewis.

On October 18, 1845, the Councils named the following alleys, extending,—

North from Liberty.	South from Cherry.
Pear.	Oak.
Thorn.	Apple.
Rose.	Carpenter.
Ash.	Wood.
Church.	Pear.
Reed.	Plum.
Poplar.	Lemon.
Cedar.	Peach.
Moss.	Orange.
Black.	Maple.

Laurel and Willow (south of Bingaman) were also named then.

EXECUTIONS.

In 1764 Thomas Fowler was convicted of burglary for breaking into the house of Sarah Drury, of Reading, by a special commission appointed, and he was hanged at Reading, Friday, September 7, 1764.

In 1767 Catharine Kreps was convicted of killing her illegitimate child at Reading, and she was executed Saturday, December 19, 1767.

In 1770 Thomas Procter was convicted of burglary for breaking into the dwelling of William Neal in July, 1769, and he suffered the penalty of death on Saturday, July 7, 1770.

During the Revolution a British soldier was hanged at Reading for murdering Jacob Hechler, of Exeter township, and afterward Samuel Reeves, a negro, suffered death, for a rape committed upon a woman named Mary Sepley, in Alsace township, about a mile and a half east from Reading.

In 1797 Benjamin Bailey was convicted of killing Jost Vollhaffer, and he died upon the scaffold at Reading on January 6, 1798, in the presence of over six thousand people.

EXECUTION FOR THEFT.—During the year 1784, a young man, by the name of Welsh, whilst on his way home to Reading, overtook a lame countrywoman, who carried a large bundle. In order to assist her, he carried the bundle to town. When she reached home, she missed nine dollars which she had deposited in the bundle, tied up in a handkerchief. Welsh was accused and before the magistrate he acknowledged the theft. Notwithstanding evidence of good character, he was convicted under the charge of Chief Justice McKean and executed. He behaved with firmness and resignation till the last moment. On his way to the gallows, looking at Penn's Mount, he said, "That is a grand sight; but I shall soon see a much more glorious one." A wretched-looking man was executed at the same time. Welsh had entered the colonial army in the beginning of the Revolution and served honorably during the whole of the war. After the declaration of peace he returned, married and settled at Reading. He was born at a place near by. When he committed the act, his wife lay sick and he was unable to maintain her, though he was willing to work. He would not beg assistance, regarding death less terrible. The war having just closed, it was thought that many soldiers would infest the roads and commit offenses, for which reason the criminal act of Welsh received the utmost penalty of the law so as to deter others. This is the earliest record of an excution at Reading. The hill near the gallows was covered with men, women and children, who had assembled to witness the execution. Many of them came a distance, from fifteen to twenty miles. Among these there was an old woman who, it was then said, had

walked nearly seventy miles to see the execution; but, having fallen asleep shortly before the execution transpired, she did not wake up till it was over, when she cried most bitterly.[1]

Cox and Schildt Executions.—In 1809 Susanna Cox, a young woman under twenty years old, was found guilty of causing the death of her illegitimate child on the Gehr farm, near the "Oley Line Tavern," and hanged for the offense. The execution created a profound sensation throughout the county. A lengthy and graphic account of the proceedings connected with her trial and execution was lately published in the *Reading Daily Eagle* (January 24, 1886). The newspapers at Reading, in 1809), contained little relating to the affair.

In 1813 John Schildt was executed for killing, in a brutal manner, his father and mother, in Alsace township. This was the most shocking murder that ever occurred in this county.

In 1842 Nicolaus Reinhardt was hanged for murdering Conrad Christ in Bern township.

Early Exhibitions.—Exhibitions were held at Reading at an early day. Reference to some will be made to show their character.

In January, 1799, a man named Salanca gave a "curious exhibition" in Barr's ballroom, consisting of legerdemain performances by himself, tricks by a learned dog and a display of fire-works. Tickets for adults, fifty cents; for children, twenty-five cents.

In June, 1808, an elephant eight years old and seven feet high, was exhibited at the public-house of Daniel Feger; advertised as the *only elephant then in the country*. Admission, twenty-five cents.

On August 1, 1815, a whale was exhibited at the public-house of William Jones, weight, five thousand pounds. Admission, twelve and one-half cents; children, half price. This whale was caught in the Delaware, at Trenton, on November 11, 1814.

In November, 1831, Purdy, Carley & Bailey exhibited a menagerie of thirty living wild animals, including a lion and lioness, Arabian camels (male and female), llamas (male and female), hyena, kangaroo, tiger, leopard and panther.

In December, 1838, William Paulin, accompanied by a lady, ascended from Reading in a balloon named "Comet," and in the following year he made two successful ascensions. Joshua Pusey (a pupil of Paulin's) made an ascension September 14, 1850, landing at Philadelphia in three hours, and on October 5th following he made another, landing near Allentown in one hour and ten minutes.

Circuses gave numerous exhibitions and they were well patronized, and traveling dramatic troupes visited Reading, remaining a week at a time.

PROMINENT MEN.

There were a number of prominent men at Reading during its history as a borough in the various avenues of business and professional life. A number of sketches appear in the chapters entitled militia, newspapers, politics, judiciary and medical, in which many of them came to serve with distinction.

John Keim.—Among the men who occupied a very prominent position in the business and social affairs of Reading, during this period for thirty years, by reason of his success as a merchant and of his large accumulation of property, was John Keim. He was the only son of Nicholas Keim, a merchant of Reading. He was born in Oley township July 6, 1749, and when six years old accompanied his father to Reading. He was married to Susanna, a daughter of Dr. George de Benneville, on October 15, 1771. In the fall of 1777 he marched with Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lotz's battalion to reinforce the army under General Washington, and, after serving five years, was honorably discharged in 1782.

Upon his return from the Revolutionary War he entered into business relations with his father in conducting a general hardware-store, and, several years afterward, became sole proprietor. About the year 1800 he formed a copartnership with his two sons, Daniel and

[1] Autobiography of Charles Biddle, pp. 192-194. On p. 202 a case is mentioned of a young single woman who murdered her child. The evidence at the trial at Reading showed that she had thrown the child into the Schuylkill, but she was acquitted because the constable, in breaking open her trunk, had found a quantity of clothing for an infant.

George, and they together conducted the business under the firm-name of John Keim & Sons for a number of years.

He served one term as a county commissioner, from 1787 to 1790, and filled the office of burgess of Reading for a time. He took an active part in the development of Reading through internal improvements and the erection of dwelling-houses. He was prominently identified with the first steps towards erecting the Penn Street Bridge. He built the first three-story brick building in Reading. In 1806 he leased the three-story brick building on South Fifth Street to Charles Evans, Esq., which afterwards became the property of Mr. Evans and was his residence for many years.



JOHN KEIM,
THE YOUNGER, A.D. 1770

By his great success in business affairs and building operations, he came to be one of the most wealthy men of the county in his time. He died February 10, 1819, and left issue four children,—Daniel de B., George de B., Benneville and Esther de B. The following highly complimentary obituary notice was published in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal:*

"Will be interred in the Episcopal burial-ground, this afternoon at two o'clock, the remains of Mr. John Keim, merchant, who departed this life on Wednesday morning last, in the seventieth year of his age. He had resided in this borough for sixty-four years, during which time he amassed a large fortune, which never caused a widow's tear or orphan's execration. . . .

"What he has left behind him was justly his own. As a creditor he was ever lenient, and his numerous tenantry can testify to his goodness as a landlord."

John McKnight was the most prominent banker at Reading during this period, having been the first cashier of a bank established at Reading, and continued active in this business till the borough was incorporated into a city, and for several years afterward. He was a native of East Nantmeal township, in Chester County, where he was born May 31, 1774. His father, Paul McKnight, came to this country in 1752, from the northern part of Ireland, and settled in Chester County. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Bank, at Philadelphia, and continued there for ten years, till 1808. During the latter part of his service he acted as assistant cashier. Then a branch bank was established at Reading and he was sent here to officiate as cashier. He held this responsible position till his death, on March 9, 1856, a period covering forty-seven years. During this time he enjoyed in the highest degree the respect and confidence of the community. As a business man and financier he was scrupulously exact, impartial and honorable. He occupied the bank building (Union Bank) as his residence. He was one of the leaders in establishing the Presbyterian Church at Reading, and in the progress of this congregation he manifested an earnest interest. The span of his life at Reading comprehended the first extensive improvements here, and to these he gave active encouragement.

Benneville Keim was also very prominent in banking and manufactures, and in the improvements and municipal government of Reading; and though he died many years after 1847 (having reached the age of eighty-two years), he is intimately connected with its history as a borough. He was a son of John Keim, merchant, and was born at Reading November 30, 1790, where he died October 30, 1872. He filled in his native place during a long business life many responsible positions.

He was president of the Farmers' Bank and of the Reading Water Company for a number of years; and he was a member of the firm of Keims, Whitaker & Co., which, in 1836, began the first extensive iron-works at Reading. In 1858 he was elected mayor of Reading, and he continued in office for three consecutive terms. Upon the establishment of the Charles Evans Cemetery he was elected by its generous founder as one of the board of trustees, and continued in the board till his decease.

James May.—On account of his connection with the early internal improvements of this section of country, James May occupied also a prominent position in the community. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth May. He was born March 20, 1749, in Coventry township, Chester County, and died at Reading in 1819. He was married to Bridget Douglass, daughter of George Douglass, of Amity township, and had issue,—Mary, intermarried with Geo. de B. Keim; George; Sarah, intermarried with Hon. Samuel D. Franks; Thomas; and Elizabeth.

He removed to Reading before the Revolutionary War and remained here till his decease. He identified himself prominently with the several early internal improvements of our county, the Union Canal, Centre turnpike, etc. He was a director of the Branch Bank and a member of the first Board of Trade at Reading. He was one of the two wardens of the Episcopal Church, the other having been Marks John Biddle, Esq. His business was general merchandise, having dealt extensively in grain, lumber, etc.

William Henry, a prominent and successful master-builder during this period, was born at Reading in 1801. Many of the finest public buildings and private dwellings which were erected between 1830 and 1860 were planned by him and bear testimony to his skill as a carpenter and to his taste as an architect. The graceful spire of the Trinity Lutheran Church, generally recognized as one of the most perfect specimens of architecture of its kind in the State, is one of the ornaments of Reading, which has transmitted his name to the present generation. Strictly speaking, this spire was designed and constructed under the supervision of his father, Conrad Henry, but he gave valuable assistance in the work in respect to its durability and symmetry. He died on January 8, 1865, aged sixty-three years, and left six surviving children,—Mrs. H. R. Hawman, Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Albert C., John B., William A. and Joseph E.

Besides Mr. Henry, there were also as prominent builders, Joseph Henry (brother of William, who together built the present court-house), Jacques V. Craig, George Foos, Frederick Printz, John Printz, Nathan Eisenhower, George Call, Jacob Fritz, Nicholas Lott, James Quinter, Samuel Yarger and Solomon Spohn. And the following men can also be mentioned in this connection, on account of having erected many dwelling-houses in Reading: Philip Zieber, Daniel H. Boas, Christopher Shearer and Benjamin Fink.

PART III.

CITY FROM 1847 TO 1886.

Review of Reading in 1847.[1]—Reading was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania into a city on the 16th day of March, 1847. It was then in a flourishing state in every department of life, and well prepared to enter a new, larger and more responsible period of existence. This state was superinduced by diversified industry and manufactures. Naturally, this feature of the place stood out above every other with great prominence. Shops and factories and stores were numerous. These gave it activity and thrift, and attracted increasing trade and wealth. The population numbered about twelve thousand. The tendency of local development in these particulars was to the south of Penn Street and to the west of Ninth. Necessarily the erection of churches followed this development. At that time there were thirteen churches: seven north of Penn,—Friends, Lutheran, Reformed, Episcopal, Presbyterian (colored), African Methodist Episcopal (colored) and Evangelical (Salem's); and six

[1] Prepared by the author of this history and published in *Reading Times*, January 10, 1885.

south of Penn,—Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist and Lutheran.

The railroad deserves especial mention for its great and valuable influences in all the local affairs of the community. A decade had not fully elapsed since its introduction, yet it had demonstrated to a remarkable degree its power in accelerating the growth of everything. As a stimulating agent it was inestimable, not simply for its direct action upon manufactures and traffic, but also for its indirect action upon the people and their various business enterprises. Lands and buildings increased in value. Intercommunication was as much facilitated thereby on the one hand as it was encouraged on the other. It brought villages and towns to the north and to the southeast nearer to Reading, not in respect to distance but to time; and this was certainly a wonderful accomplishment in the onward march of our development. And what a teacher it was in quickening the intellect! Who can comprehend its power in this direction? It would seem to have been the forerunner of increased general education—to have prepared the way for the grand system which was then gradually working its way into the affections of the people. This railroad extended in a southeasterly direction to Philadelphia, and in a northerly direction to Pottsville. Another railroad had been projected, to extend westwardly from Reading through Lebanon Valley to Harrisburg, but it was not as yet begun. The canals and stages must be mentioned in this connection, for they, too, occupied still a prominent position. The former consisted of two lines, the "Schuylkill" and "Union;" and the latter of three lines,—to the northeast to Easton, to the west to Harrisburg, and to the southwest to Lancaster.

A prominent social movement was also then perceptible. This was the secret society. Though not practically in its infancy, it had, nevertheless, not begun to make a marked impression till towards the close of the second period of Reading. The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was particularly active. The beginning of the third period was its dawn. As a beneficial organization it extended its branches in various directions with remarkable activity. People of all trades, all classes and all denominations fairly ran to it, for the friendship that it engendered, and especially for the charity that it dispensed amongst its members in sickness and distress.

The Building and Saving Association had not yet arrived as a great financial institution in this growing community. The idea of saving money in small sums by numerous members of a common society, and erecting dwellings from the total accumulations by and for the working people was simply formulating. It was a public conception which was extending itself favorably amongst the laborers and middle classes and obtaining a permanent hold upon them. It was a grand project for providing homes through economy in the daily affairs of life, just as the "Secret Beneficial Society" was also a similar project for providing relief to its members and their families. Both were akin.

The fire company was in an active, if not in a flourishing, state. Four volunteer organizations were being conducted successfully (Rainbow, Junior, Reading and Neversink), partly through pecuniary assistance from the municipal government, but mainly from the spontaneous efforts of their members. It was a useful body, but its usefulness was sacrificed to a considerable degree, in the estimation of many property-holders by the boisterous, if not the riotous, conduct of some of its members about that time. It had not yet come to possess friendly unity in a common cause, and especially to realize its possible importance as a political factor. It was still without a head. Each organization acted for itself. And all the organizations responded to alarms from impulse towards accomplishing the object of their existence, in which they respectively always displayed an earnest and a commendable pride in reaching the fire first. This performance provided them with amusement in a certain sense, but they obtained it at the expense of labor and risk of life, if not suffering. They still pulled their apparatus by hand, and after somewhat, if not entirely, exhausting themselves in this manner on their way to the fire, they were there compelled to further exert their physical powers towards extinguishing the flames. When we consider that these four

companies were composed of men generally in ordinary circumstances, with a limited common education, and continued their organizations successfully year after year, in spite of gratuitous labor and of monthly dues, we cannot help but feel a high respect for their disinterested, persistent devotion in behalf of the common welfare, and especially so upon comparing them with literary societies, which were then in a feeble existence and struggling unsuccessfully to continue for a little while longer, though composed of professional gentlemen who are presumed to have possessed a high order of intellect and to have been in good circumstances.

The system of common-school education was actively conducted in the two school wards of the city. There were seventeen schools, thirty-one teachers and two thousand and sixty-four scholars. The system of 1834 had been accepted by the citizens of the borough immediately after its enactment, and shortly afterward four brick school buildings erected. The following ten districts in the county besides Reading had also accepted the system previous to 1847 : Caernarvon, Colebrookdale, Hamburg, Hereford, Kutztown, Marion, Robeson, Ruscomb-manor, Union and Womelsdorf. Its progress was perceptible, but public energy was necessary to maintain its increasing hold upon the citizens. In the beginning it had encountered a strong opposition, so strong, indeed, as to have been a prominent factor in politics. This was especially the case in the country districts. About this time the power of the County Court was directed, upon petition, towards the enforcement of the system in certain districts in which directors had been elected, but who failed to perform their duties. Such a spirited agitation of the subject naturally increased the general movement in its behalf.

The newspaper was in a flourishing condition at that time. When the borough began, in 1783, there was no publication of any kind at Reading. Shortly afterward, however, the newspaper was instituted, and, before 1800, it was being conducted with energy in both languages—English and German. Each decade thereafter saw the beginning and ending of different enterprises of this kind. They all were more or less important for a time, and moulded public opinion, especially of a political nature, to a large degree. Advertising was a conspicuous feature. When the city began there were five strong and well-conducted newspapers, viz. : *Readinger Adler, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Berks County Press, Liberale Beobachter* and *Reading Gazette and Democrat.* The political sentiment of the inhabitants was favorable to the Whigs in relation to the local government, but to the Democrats in relation to State and national government.

The markets were being conducted successfully in Penn Square. The "market-people" came to Reading regularly twice a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays—with their produce and sold it during the early hours of the morning. They stood in the market-houses and round-about them through all the seasons of the year, without regard to the condition of the weather. Convenience to them and to the purchaser was not as yet a subject of consideration. The Town Council proposed no improvement beyond the public advantages first afforded four-score years before ; and they still levied and collected rents ; and about that time they even rebuilt the market-houses, apparently indicating thereby that the "old style" should prevail for a score of years more, notwithstanding the wonderful development of the place in respect to internal affairs and population, and the increase of its influence as a centre of trade and wealth.

The semi-annual "Fairs" were still kept up ; but they were without profit or advantage of any kind. They were useless ; indeed, injurious to public morals. Hence, they were not only discouraged, but denounced by the press and by the people generally. Under such pressure their influence was weakened naturally. Amongst the customs of the inhabitants its hold was almost entirely gone. Dancing, drinking and fighting were conspicuous features, these having been indulged in by the lower classes of the people. Military affairs, however, maintained their activity. "Exercise" was carried on annually in May ; and it was known as "battalion day."

The great majority of the people were still

very domestic in their daily life. Gardening was commonly carried on either in the lots upon which the dwellings stood, or in out-lots. Fruit-trees were numerous in every quarter. Plums, peaches, cherries and apples were plentiful. The first three were "preserved," not canned, as now. And nearly every family boiled apple-butter in an open fire-place in the fall of the year. And "butchering" was observed by all. Home-made sausage, pudding, scrapple, hams and mince were common in every household. About Christmas all the cellars of housekeepers were well stocked. Wood was still mostly used for fuel, and sawing upon the highway was a common occupation. It was commonly called "cord-wood," because it was delivered by the cord on a wagon with ladders. It consisted of pieces of hickory, oak and chestnut (mostly the first), cut four feet in length. These pieces were sawed into two or more parts and then split and piled away ready for use. The "ten-plate" stove was almost wholly used for cooking and heating purposes. Coal had been known to the community for nearly forty years, but it had not yet come to be generally utilized, especially for domestic purposes. Its consumption was principally in public places, and shops, factories, etc.

The light was produced from fluid, oil and tallow, even common fat, the first two having been used almost wholly in stores, and the last two in dwellings, especially of the poorer classes of inhabitants. Gas was not yet introduced. The streets were not lighted up in the evening; and those people whose business or pleasure called them away from their homes during the night, had to go—if not grope—in darkness. Lanterns were frequently carried to shed light upon the roadway. And then this was no easy matter, for pavements were comparatively few and irregular, and did not facilitate the way of pedestrians. There were no "street-crossings" at the intersections of streets. The customs of the residents had not yet come to convert night into day for amusements of various kinds; indeed, their morals would not have tolerated such a practice, especially on the part of the young people. Dramatic entertainments were just starting out in earnest, and the demands for an improved light were gradually growing larger. The town was not large—the principal portion lying between Walnut Street on the north and Chestnut on the south, Ninth Street on the east and Third on the west. Business of all kinds was almost entirely done during the day-time, and merchants derived their chief support from the farmers. The streets were, therefore, quiet after sunset. Two constables were watchmen of the night, and for several hours before and after midnight called out the hour and the condition of the weather in a monotonous, low tone of voice.

The pump was still an institution throughout the city, notwithstanding the general supply of superior water afforded by the "Reading Water Company." It was convenient in every block, if not on or near every street-corner. At least one hundred were in daily use. Penn Street was especially well supplied. Ice had come to be furnished in small quantities for about ten years, but not for drinking purposes. Cool water, freshly pumped from the wells, was satisfactory to all.

Incorporation.—The borough of Reading was incorporated into a city by an act of Assembly passed on March 16, 1847.[1] This act, besides investing the corporation with certain powers and privileges common to all municipalities, preserved the division of the territory into five wards,—Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest and Spruce. It provided for the election of Select and Common Councilmen by the people, the former for three years and the latter for one year; and for the annual appointment of a solicitor, street regulator, street commissioners, market commissioner, high constable, scavenger, and president and clerks of Councils by the Councils; and for the annual election of mayor, treasurer and three auditors by the people. It divided the city into two districts for aldermen—Penn Street having been the dividing line; and each district became entitled to two aldermen, with similar term of office and powers of justice of the peace. The day of election was fixed on the third Friday of March.

[1] The act of Assembly was prepared by David F. Gordon, J. Pringle Jones and J. K. Longenecker.

A second charter was provided for the city by an act passed on the 13th of March, 1861. In it, among other things, the names of the wards were changed, as follows: Spruce to First Ward; Southwest to Second; Southeast to Third; Northeast to Fourth; Northwest to Fifth; and the terms of office of the mayor and treasurer were increased to two years, and city auditors to three years.

A third charter was provided by an act passed on the 26th of April, 1864. The city was then divided into nine wards, numbered respectively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The day of election was changed to the second Friday in February. And the term of Common Councilmen was increased to two years, one-half of the number to be elected alternately every two years.

And in 1874 the act of May 23, 1874, was accepted by the people as a fourth charter for the city. It introduced additional changes. Each ward became entitled to one alderman. It substituted a "city controller," with a term of office for two years, in the place of the three auditors. It increased the terms of office of engineer and solicitor to two years. And all the Common Councilmen were to be elected every two years. This charter is now the general law for the administration of the several affairs of the city.

DEVELOPMENT.—From the time of the incorporation of Reading into a city till now the general development of the place from decade to decade has been remarkable. Its history began whilst the Mexican War was being carried on, and in which there was a company of volunteers from Reading, called the "Reading Artillerists."[1] During the decade from 1847 to 1857 business affairs grew more active, and continued to do so till towards the close, when a panic ensued. Gas was introduced for lighting purposes; and the first large hall was provided for the accommodation of the public in respect to entertainments, dramatic performances, etc. The "Charles Evans Cemetery" was founded and other cemeteries were established to which the dead were then removed from the grave-yards in the central portion of the city, and in which burials were from that time made. Numerous buildings were erected, both dwellings and industrial establishments, the latter including prominent enterprises which have been continued in operation almost constantly till now, affording employment to hundreds of men and yielding to the community thousands of dollars which have been invested here in improvements of a substantial character. Two railroads were constructed,—the East Penn to the northeast, and the Lebanon Valley to the west,—and these stimulated the energy of the people.[2] The militia system was still prominent, and battalion days were devoted to general military exercise; but the "fair-days" at the market-houses passed away without regret from any one, and the Agricultural Society substituted a county fair for an improved annual exhibition of goods, live-stock, etc. About 1850 many citizens became excited upon the subject of migrating to California, and several parties proceeded thither, under the hopes of realizing great profits from adventure and speculation in the golden State across the continent; but their doleful letters and early return dispelled the charm which had been thrown over the community and the excitement subsided. And political questions also agitated the people. One question, that of slavery, was brought prominently to their notice, and caused the Presidential campaign of 1856 to be particularly enthusiastic.

In the next decade, from 1857 to 1867, the Civil War was the most prominent subject which engaged the attention of the people, and it is treated at length in this history.[3] The streets were regulated by a topographical survey, which was successfully carried on for several years, and which, by the establishment of lines and grades, encouraged building operations, especially in the northern section of the city;[4] and the houses were numbered by an admirable

[1] See Chap. XI., Mexican War.

[2] See Chap. XVIII. Internal Improvements.

[3] See Chap. XII., Civil War.

[4] The "Topographical Survey" of Reading was authorized by act of Assembly passed April 26, 1864, in pursuance of which the City Councils caused the lines and grades of the streets to be surveyed, fixed, etc., during the years 1864–5–6–7–8. Duplicate confirmed plans of the several sections (eight in number) are on file in the Quarter Sessions office of Berks County.

system along all the streets.[1] The "waterworks" became the property of the people; efforts were made to improve the city charter by two amendments; the wards were differently arranged and increased in number; and a "Firemen's Union" was organized. The people were very active and energetic in every department of life and the general wealth of the community was increased millions of dollars. Weekly newspapers became more thoroughly circulated, and the daily newspaper was established. Postal facilities were increased, to the great convenience of the people. The fourth railroad from Reading was projected and successfully extended, affording direct communication with Lancaster and Columbia. Political excitement reached the highest point which the community was able to bear without resulting in a serious social disturbance.

During the third decade, from 1867 to 1877, general enterprise was active in the beginning and continued so for several years; but then it began to decline and finally showed marked effects from the panic which prevailed throughout the country. Fire elsewhere destroyed much property, resulting in enormous losses which amounted to many million of dollars; and it seemed that some evil genius possessed this community also, by the numerous acts of incendiarism in the most populous parts of the city. Fortunately for us, the volunteer fire companies were not only prompt but vigilant. They were interested in the preservation of property and therefore were moved by the noblest impulses to prevent losses from fire. Then the "Electric Fire Alarm" was introduced, which soon demonstrated its incalculable value to the community; and the water supply was largely increased by the appropriation of the water of Antietam Creek, and the construction of a lake to be used as a storage reservoir, with a capacity of many million gallons. The "Centennial" was a prominent subject for several years, especially during the year 1876 for six months, from the 10th of May to the 10th of November, when our people patronized the "Great International Exhibition" at Philadelphia very extensively, having traveled repeatedly to and fro in regular and excursion trains. The railroads were busy, and their activity led others to be extended from Reading: the Wilmington and Northern, and the Berks County. Street railways were also introduced and operated through the length and breadth of the city. The old market-houses became objectionable, and upon the erection of fine, commodious and pleasant buildings in the several sections of the city by private enterprise for market purposes, they were removed. New and modern halls were provided, not only to encourage but to gratify the public desire for amusement. Foundries and factories were extended in different branches of industry, showing the increasing enterprise and wealth of manufacturers, and the employment of a larger number of mechanics and workingmen. Merchants and business men generally began to appreciate more the value and also the necessity of advertising in various ways, especially in the newspapers; and just as they here endeavored to attract the attention of the people of Reading and the districts throughout the county, so did the merchants at Philadelphia endeavor, through the newspapers, to draw trade away from the growing stores here to the business places there. Competition became an active feature of business life and a state of carrying on trade was produced far in advance of previous decades. The city was extended northwardly in 1871, and the total area increased to three thousand two hundred acres. And a new charter for the city was obtained, by acceptance of the general act of Assembly passed May 23, 1874, for the government of cities of the third class. In the previous decade the militia system was obliterated by the Civil War; and though a new system was then provided, it did not exhibit

[1] On May 30, 1863, eight petitions from citizens of Reading were presented to Councils, praying them "to pass an ordinance providing for the numbering of the buildings in this city." A special committee was appointed, which reported June 29, 1863,—"that the public wants demanded that it should be immediately acted upon by the Councils." Accordingly, an ordinance was passed and approved August 31, 1863. This provided for the allowance of one hundred numbers for each square, on each street running east from Front Street, north from Penn and south from Penn. The system was first advocated in 1854. Previously a system had been in vogue on Penn Street for business convenience, the numbers running east and west from Fifth Street.

any strength during this decade in our community. The feeling and the general situation of the people in this respect are altogether different. We have had no "battalion days," no military exercises. In the beginning of the decade before 1867 there were over fifty companies of militia which exercised frequently every year in the several sections of the county; but in this decade (before 1877) we had only two companies, one at Reading and the other at[1] Hamburg, whose exercises were scarcely noticed. The building and savings associations had a flourishing existence and assisted greatly in improving the city with numerous dwelling-houses for the working people. The political feeling of the people throughout the country changed very much, and the process of change necessarily developed a high degree of excitement. The year 1876 was particularly distinguished in this respect. Improved postal facilities were given to the people, and the business of the post office was largely increased.

And the fourth, or last decade, from 1877 till now, has not fallen behind the previous decades. It started out with a serious trouble, the regulation of which was beyond our wisdom. We could not rectify it; it broke upon us like an explosion; and then, through fear, it subsided. This was the labor question. Several years before 1877, the subject was agitated earnestly and it led to the formation of different societies, the most prominent of which was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Demands for higher wages were made; these were not complied with and a strike followed. This strike was general in this State and in other States; and it was persisted in until it terminated in a great riot at Reading, which is described elsewhere in this chapter. Councils increased the water supply to answer the growing demands of our rapidly-increasing community; and they made efforts in the direction of improved highways. An earnest and a successful beginning for a City Park was instituted in 1878 by private individuals, but the decade is passing away and the park is still to be established.

Numerous other things within the past forty years have transpired which are worthy of mention, but they cannot be detailed without increasing the size of this history far beyond my intentions. It would be a difficult matter for me to determine just what to include and what to exclude, what to present in an extended manner and what to give only a passing notice. For this reason I have only taken a general survey of this period. The industries, internal improvements, churches, schools, associations, officials and census of Reading are treated in separate parts of this chapter. All the parts, taken together, give the county-seat a prominent place in the history of this county. The reader will, therefore, understand that I was compelled to confine myself more to the history of past events which are not within the knowledge of most of the people living, than to the history of matters and things which are within the recollection of the present generation.

The last score of years of this century—a century already glorious with prodigious results, especially in our own vicinity—has advanced only several years beyond 1880. Looking backward through two scores of years in our municipal life, and realizing what education and steam have done for our industrious and law-abiding Christian community since 1840, or the close of the second score in this century, when these two great forces just began to impress themselves forcibly upon our people; and then looking forward through the remaining years of the present score to the year 1900, with the advantages of our vigorous population, education, wealth, manufactures, various internal improvements and political freedom, what can

[1] In 1869, there were four military companies at Reading: First Reading Reserves, commanded by Captain Oscar R. Christ; First Reading Rifles, commanded by Thomas E. Weber; Reading Zouaves, commanded by Captain William B. McMichael; and Veteran Zouaves, commanded by Captain John Gehring.

The total enrollment of men for military duty then was 11,502.

In August, 1870, a military encampment was held at Reading.

A "Grand Military Parade and Review" took place at Reading on May 28, 1875, under the auspices of company A, Reading Rifles, and company C, Reading Zouaves. There were, altogether, fourteen companies in line, numbering six hundred men; some of the companies were from Philadelphia, Allentown and Easton.

we not hope to accomplish in the next fifteen years, in respect to population, wealth and influence, with these same forces, the one to direct and the other to propel us in the progress of civilization? We have here a grand centre possessed of inconceivable natural advantages which arise from the conjunction of fertile valleys and flowing streams. The prospects before us for developments on the one hand and accomplishments on the other are most pleasing to contemplate. But to insure our future progress and make it proportionate with that of the past, we must fit ourselves to discriminate for things, not persons, and so direct our industrial, political and moral energy as to subserve the public welfare rather than individual aggrandizement.

Riot in Reading, July, 1877.[1]—The great riot at Reading was such an extraordinary event in the history of our community that I give it a special notice.

On Saturday, July 21, 1877, great excitement prevailed at Reading, owing to the general strike of railroad train men in the following States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The central point of excitement was at Seventh and Penn Streets, where many men gathered to discuss the situation. At that time the excitement at Pittsburgh was intense, ending shortly thereafter in the great destruction of railroad property, which consisted of buildings, cars, etc., and in the loss of at least a score of lives. On the next day the situation was, naturally, worse, owing to the news from Pittsburgh, and more men crowded at the point named, but there was no disorderly demonstration of any kind during the day. By ten o'clock in the evening the crowd had moved to the passenger station, where the men greeted the last train from Philadelphia (10.30) with shouts and yells. Then the excitement became uncontrollable. The crowd moved westwardly upon the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and fire and destruction of property followed. It would be utterly impossible to describe briefly the terrible occurrences of that fatal Sunday night. Railroad tracks were torn up, and certain cabooses and freight cars were set on fire which resulted in a general alarm of fire, and response of the Fire Department, and during the terrible excitement in and about the "cut," near Sixth Street, whither all attention had been directed, the costly and handsome railroad bridge, which spanned the river within a mile to the west, was set on fire and entirely destroyed. The bright flames, which flashed high into the darkness of the night, attracted thousands of people to the place. The burning bridge presented a sight as grand as it was awful. This condition of affairs was extremely alarming; no one knew what was next to happen, what was next to be destroyed. The news shocked the whole community. Crowds had gathered on Saturday, innocently, apparently, but unlawfully, without any earnest movement from the policemen to disperse them, and property had been destroyed on Sunday, the next day afterward. But what was to follow on the third day? On Monday the newspapers were almost wholly taken up with vivid descriptions of the excited condition of the community and of the destructive work of incendiaries. They were the centre of attraction. So important were they that they were never before in greater demand, and so interesting, indeed, that the news which they detailed caused shuddering hearts and moistening eyes. Everybody discussed the fire—everybody wondered what next! Throughout the day great excitement prevailed, and as the night approached it grew greater. The four corners of Seventh and Penn Streets were again crowded hour after hour, subject to a weak protest, but without any determined effort from municipal or county authorities to clear the highway. Who were rioters? Who were law-abiding citizens? All were disturbers of the peace. Trains were stopped there, coal cars were detached and many tons of coal were dumped upon the track for several hundred feet. Who did it? Men were blind. All was disorder. Hundreds, nay, thousands of people were concentrated at that

[1] See report of committee appointed to investigate railroad riots in July, 1877. Testimony taken in February and March, 1878, including witnesses at Reading, and read before Legislature May 23, 1878, pp. 25–28.

point on both sides of Penn and Seventh Streets. And with this state of affairs, then wholly uncontrollable, the six o'clock passenger train approached the city around the bend of "Neversink," and the shrill whistle of the engine never sounded in such a piercing manner. The engineer remained bravely at his post; the command was given to proceed forward at full speed, and forward indeed he directed his engine at the rate of forty-five miles an hour over the blockaded track. Who can imagine what might have been the result? Fortunately the train passed through safely, but the people scattered pell-mell for their lives, coals were thrown high into the air, and a dense cloud of black dust obscured everything round-about for a time. At the passenger station a great excitement took place immediately after the arrival of this train. The next down train was stopped in the cut, and this unlawful, daring proceeding drew the crowd from the depot and intensified the excitement at Seventh and Penn Streets. And in this state the people remained at that point, immovable. Proclamations by the sheriff of the county and earnest appeals by the policemen of the city did not make the slightest impression upon them. It seems that the vast multitude were in sympathy with the riotous demonstrations. And so matters remained for nearly two hours, apparently growing worse as the darkness of night fell upon the community. Then, however, a sudden change arose. And what agent was this that could, as it were, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, separate a maddened, threatening crowd, when sober, sensible appeals to citizens who had theretofore been a law-abiding people, were wholly unavailing? It was the bullet. This acted upon them as effectually as the lightning upon the restless, thickening clouds in a portentous sky.

About eight o'clock seven companies of the Fourth Regiment[1] of Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering about two hundred men, under the command of General Franklin Reeder, arrived at the station in the city, viz. :—

Company B, Allen Rifles, Allentown; Company D, Allen Continentals, Allentown; Company E, Blue Mountain Legion, Hamburg; Company F, Easton Grays, Easton; Company H, Slatington Rifles, Slatington; Company I, Catasauqua; Company K, Portland, Northampton County.

After some consultation they were marched down the railroad and through the "cut" towards Penn Street to liberate the train there. On the way they were attacked by persons on the elevated pavements, who threw stones and bricks upon them. They did not fire in self-defense, but moved on bravely. Nearing Penn Street, the situation became so dangerous that some of the men, by some order or mistaken command, shot off their rifles. Bricks and stones were thrown with increased energy, and many shots followed. The crowd immediately scattered, and men were seen bearing away the wounded and killed. With the dispersing crowd the soldiers also became disordered, and the companies disorganized. Their conduct was disgraceful, and the whole community, and especially the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, lost confidence in them as a means of restoring order or preserving peace. A battery of United States Regular Artillery, equipped as infantry, then came here shortly afterward, under the command of General Hamilton, and remained till peace and order and safety were assured. The fidelity of G. A. Nicolls and George Eltz to their posts as officials of the railroad at this point, in the perilous situation of affairs then existing, was highly commendable.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

"The undersigned members of an inquest upon the bodies of a number of citizens who were killed during a riot which took place on Monday night, the 23rd day of July, 1877, in the city of Reading, after having heard a large number of witnesses whose testimony is hereto appended, and after due inquiry and consideration of all the facts and circumstances attending the riotous demonstrations, report as follows:

"1. The said persons came to their death by a firing of the military upon the rioters.

"2. That the soldiers composing a portion of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, numbering about two hundred men, while marching through the railroad cut along Seventh Street, were continually assailed with stones and brickbats from

[1] Company A, Reading Rifles, commanded by Captain R. P. Wenrich, was a part of this regiment, but it did not report at Allentown for duty.

the time they entered the cut at Walnut Street bridge until they approached Penn Street, a distance of two squares, the assault becoming severer the further they moved, and being accompanied with pistol shots after having reached Washington Street bridge; that during said march many of the soldiers were badly wounded by the missiles, some of them being knocked down two or three times; notwithstanding an order from the commanding officer not to fire, a single shot from one of the military was a signal for others to fire, which soon became general. It would be expecting too much of human nature, especially on the part of untrained soldiers, to expect them not to fire under the fearful peril in which they were placed, and when once the firing commenced the volleys of stones and pistol shots continuing and especially directed against their ranks, the inquest cannot censure them for the manner in which they acted.

"3. That the military were here as the representative of public order, under directions of Major-General Bolton, who was doubtless acting under the State civil authority, said orders having been duly communicated to General Reeder, commanding the Fourth Regiment, who was instructed to report to the Sheriff, Mayor or Railroad Officials. Having been met, before reaching Reading, by several officers of the Railroad Company, who informed him that the railroad depot was in possession of the mob, he left the cars with his command at a short distance above the depot, and marched down the railroad to the depot; upon reaching the depot, and finding it in possession of the Coal and Iron Police, but meeting neither the Sheriff nor the Mayor (the latter official being out of the city), he was requested by an official of the railroad company to move in the direction of Penn Street to release a passenger train then in the hands of the mob, and whilst complying with this request the firing of the military took place. It thus appears that under the evidence as far as it has been laid before the inquest, that General Reeder with his command was acting within his instructions, and if any blame is to be attached to the action of the military, it must be born by the superior officer in command.

"4. That whilst the deaths were immediately owing to the firing of the soldiers who were at the proper place under proper authority where the disorder was raging, yet the responsibility for the terrible tragedy of Monday night is directly attributed to those who composed the lawless body assembled near the corner of Seventh and Penn Streets, who were instigating the riotous proceedings; whilst many were present, not as inciting to riot, but out of idle curiosity, they nevertheless by their presence gave aid and confidence to the mob spirit who initiated the disturbance; the latter are the persons primarily responsible for all subsequent trouble and bloodshed, and if detected and arrested should be held to the severest accountability.

"5. The absence of the Mayor from the city may be a sufficient excuse for the inactivity of the city authorities at the time.

"6. Whilst on the one hand the testimony clearly shows that Chief of Police Cullen was faithful in the discharge of his official duty, it is a matter of regret to the inquest that the testimony does not equally commend the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. On the contrary, though telegraphed for early on Monday morning, 23d July, and having reached the city by special train provided by the railroad company at 5 o'clock A.M., he nevertheless made no attempt to provide for the preservation of the public peace, although earnestly appealed to and urged to organize a *posse* by a number of citizens during the day. It is well known that during the whole of Monday the city was under the power and in the control of the mob, whose progress was hourly gathering strength, and that before noon, Messrs. Wootten & Miller offered to furnish a sufficient number of men with arms and ammunition, to constitute a *posse comitatus* and suppress the riot if the Sheriff would give the authority for so doing. This offer was declined by the Sheriff, who significantly remarked that the mob also had arms. All that the Sheriff of Berks County did in this fearful emergency, after wasting the whole day in his office doing nothing, was to issue his proclamation after 5 o'clock in the evening, calling upon the citizens to remain at home.

"In conclusion thereof or in accordance with the evidence presented, the inquest believes that the Sheriff having neglected and refused to perform what was his obvious duty, is in a measure responsible for the events which followed.

"In witness whereof, as well as aforesaid Coroner, as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition put their hands and seals, this 7th day of August, 1877, [Signed] William Bland. David Fox, William C. Kelchner, S. A. Stout, John H. Kelly, Reuben Hottenstein, George S. Goodhart, (Coroner)."

The jury also rendered special verdicts in each of the cases of the ten citizens killed during the riot, as follows:

"MILTON TRACE came to his death on South Seventh below Chestnut; died from the effects of a large bullet wound entering in near the angle of the mouth, left side, passing through horizontally, wounding large arteries, fracturing the second vertebra of the neck and then passing out on the same side of entrance; wound was received at the time the second volley was fired by the military.

"JAMES J. FISHER died near the corner of Penn and Seventh Streets, from hemorrhage of the femoral artery, caused by a bullet shot which entered on the inside of the left thigh, penetrating the artery and passing out on the opposite side, fracturing the bone. Shot was fired by one of the military.

"LUDWIG HOFFMAN was shot while standing a little

above Esterly's store, on Penn Street, on the evening of the 23d ult., and from which he died early next morning ; ball entered on the right side of the spine immediately above the crest of the ilium, passing through the ascending colon to the right and a little below the umbilicus, where it passed out.

"JOHN H. WEAVER came to his death by a wound produced by a rifle ball which entered the left side of the chest about the fifth rib, which it fractured and then passed downward, wounding probably the aorta, the hemorrhage causing death in a short time. Ball was shot by one of the soldiers.

"LEWIS ALEXANDER EISENHOWER came to his death by a rifle shot wound while leaving the east sidewalk of the Ubil House, the bullet entering the outside, passing through horizontally the lower part of the upper third of the right thigh, taking with it a portion of the thigh bone and wounding the femoral artery, the hemorrhage from which caused his death in about two hours. We are satisfied that the shot came from the military.

"JOHN A. CASSIDY came to his death nearly in front of Shearer's shoe store by a rifle shot fired by the military on Penn Street and Seventh, shooting diagonally across and up Penn Street, the ball entering in the small of the back near the spine, on the right of the spine, making its exit near the lower part of the breast bone, right side, from which wound he died in about twenty minutes.

"JOHN ALVIN WUNDER came to his death from wounds received from the military near the corner of Penn and Seventh Streets, and from which he died in about two hours after the receipt of the wounds. The wound was that of a rifle ball or slug shot which passed the hip and abdomen; that above named was at Seventh and Penn simply as an innocent spectator.

"DANIEL NACHTRIEB came to his death at the corner of Penn and Seventh Streets; that a bullet-shot entered immediately over the right eye, passing through the brain and making its exit behind the right ear, on about a level with it, causing his death in a short time, and that said shot was fired by one of the military, who were on Seventh Street, about twenty or twenty-five yards above Penn Street.

"ELIAS SHAFER came to his death on the evening of the 23d ult., on Penn Street, near Seventh Street, and died of hemorrhage, from a wound of a rifle-ball, which entered on the left side of the chest, near the nipple, passed in a direct horizontal line backward, penetrating the lower part of the lung, and emerged at the left side of the spinal column, which was shattered. We believe that the shot came from the military.

"HOWARD CRAMP was picked up on Penn Street, a little above Esterly's store, about half-past eight o'clock, and carried into the drug-store, where he died. The boy was no rioter, but a peaceable and quiet boy, and was there simply as a spectator. Ball entered immediately above the hip, on the left side, and passed out on a level on the right side.

The following citizens were wounded :

William Clark, Elam Kissinger, Christian Groetzinger, John Weiler, Patrick Quinn, Samuel Graul, Edward Boyer, George W. Palm, Albert Mills, Walter Groff, Edward Heineman, —— Wentzel, stranger from New Jersey, Martin Noonan, Ludwig Rupp (policeman), Edward Haggerty (policeman), Daniel D. Hart (policeman), Samuel M. Odenwaller (policeman), Abner R. Jones, Albert S. Hawk, David Buchter, Henry Murray, Samuel Bertolet, Isaac Diefenderfer, Thomas H. Gwinn, Valentine Graf, Valentine Longlot, Henry W. Corbit.

The following soldiers were wounded :

G. P. Roth, Company B; C. G. Weber, Company B; Josiah Hillegass, Company B; Lewis Heckman, Company E; O. C. Bunting, Company F; Frederick Snyder, Company F; Charles Leidy, Company F; George McDowell, Company H; B. F. Hunt, Company H; Albert Kildare, Company I; H. M. La Bar, Company K; William F. Allen, Company K.

TRIAL OF RIOTERS.—Many men were arrested and indicted for alleged implication in the riot. Samuel Humphreys and Edward Smith were indicted with five others (including Hiram Nachtrieb) for maliciously setting fire to Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, but they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment for five years. Of the five other defendants, Hiram Nachtrieb was the only one tried, and after a determined trial on the part of the commonwealth, with the assistance of F. B. Gowen, Esq., president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, from October 2 to October 6, 1877, he was acquitted. A second case, against fourteen men, was tried the following week and all were acquitted excepting one, who was convicted of inciting to riot. A third case was called on October 22d, in which forty-one persons were indicted, but it was not tried. The trials were attended by many people, especially the first trial.

PART IV.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The close proximity of Reading to the vast coal-fields of the State of Pennsylvania, the superior local resources and its location being

near the great marts of trade and commerce of the seaboard States induced enterprising business men to here establish large manufacturing works. They have been the main cause of the rapid growth and substantial prosperity of the city, and have given Reading a name and a fame which extends throughout our entire country, and into many other countries of the civilized world. Small manufactories were first started, which were attended by success, and then gradually developed into the present extensive ones, which have given employment to many people, and have contributed very much to the material interests of the city.

A description and a history of the various manufacturing industries of the city are presented in the following pages.

Before 1849 large manufacturing establishments were very few in Reading; in fact, only one extensive firm is worthy of special mention, Keims, Whitaker & Co., afterward Seyfert, McManus & Co., instituted in 1835. There were numerous works, some carried on by individuals and others by firms consisting of two and three persons, such as furnaces, machine-shops, foundries, saw-mills, planing-mills, coach-factories, wheelwright-shops, cabinet-shops, etc. The decade from 1840 to 1850 was particularly prosperous in respect to various enterprises. As a consequence, the population of Reading increased eighty-seven per cent. during that period, and dwellings multiplied rapidly to satisfy the great demand for them. The growth in these two respects was almost entirely to the south of Penn Street, which district surrounded the industries.

The first considerable enterprises under the act of 1849 were the "cotton-mill" and "woolen-mill." But they had not been carried on long before they ran into insolvency. The spirit of a corporation was apparently not adapted to industries of this character. Upon falling into private management they were operated successfully.

Jones, Darling & Co., in 1837, erected a foundry in the western portion of the borough of Reading, and began the manufacture of all kinds of iron and brass castings for rolling-mills, factories, engines, threshing-machines, corn-shellers, forge-hammers and anvils, car-wheels, platforms and turnouts for railroads, pipes and pumps, etc. Brass castings were made here, however, at least twenty years before, a foundry having been carried on by Henry Fellows and Isaac Myers.

About the same time Dotterer, Darling & Co. established a large machine-shop near by, for the manufacture of locomotives and stationary engines, mill-gearing and machinery. They manufactured the first locomotive engine at Reading. It was made to order for the Charleston (South Carolina) Railroad, and tried on April 27, 1838, with success. Soon after, they finished another for the same road.

The manufacture of iron tubes was begun at Reading by Thomas S. Darling. He converted the old machine-works in which he had been interested into a tube-works with a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred feet.

In December, 1851, a forge company was instituted, under the name of the Reading Steam Forge Company, for the manufacture of iron, with a capital stock of seventy thousand dollars, in fourteen hundred shares. In January, 1853, the stock was increased to two thousand shares, and in February, 1854, to two thousand five hundred shares. The first subscribers numbered fifty-two, and the largest in Reading were Farmers' Bank, 100 shares; Lewis Kirk, 100 shares; H. A. Muhlenberg, 110 shares; Andrew Taylor, 100 shares; Adam Johnston, 80 shares; M. S. Richards, 80 shares.

This forge was built in 1852, adjoining Jackson's ropewalk, and operated some years by the company.

The Reading Iron-Works were established in May, 1836, by the firm of Keims, Whittaker & Co., and then named the Reading Iron and Nail-Works. About one hundred thousand dollars were invested in the business. The firm was composed of Benneville Keim, George M. Keim, James Whittaker and Simon Seyfert. A large rolling-mill, a slitting-mill and a nail-factory were erected. These works were planned on a very extensive scale and gave a new impetus to the industrial life of Reading. At these works the first large stationary steam-engine for driving machinery was introduced into

this county. Two hundred and fifty men were employed. Bar-iron was made in very large quantities, and cut-nails of many kinds and varieties, by twenty-six nail-machines. In April, 1839, George M. Keim retired from the firm, and in July, 1844, Benneville Keim and James Whittaker retired.

From July, 1844, to July, 1846, the works were owned exclusively by Simon Seyfert and John McManus, (the latter of whom had some years prior to the first date become a part owner,) each owning a half-interest, under the firm-name of Seyfert & McManus. In July, 1846, Jacob V. R. Hunter and Nicholas V. R. Hunter were taken in as partners. Each of the four individuals then composing the firm owned a fourth interest, and the name was changed to Seyfert, McManus & Co. In 1848 the tube-mill was built, the capacity of manufacture greatly increased and more workmen employed. In 1852, after the death of Simon Seyfert, his interest was disposed of to his son, William M. Seyfert, and James McCarty. The name remained unchanged, and the individuals composing the firm then were John McManus, Jacob V. R. Hunter and Nicholas V. R. Hunter. In 1853 Horatio Trexler purchased one-fifth interest in the works. Anthracite Furnace, No. 1, was built in 1853–54. Its height was fifty-six feet, and it was fifty feet square at the base and forty feet square at the top. During the first week it was in blast one hundred and seventy tons of iron were made; its entire capacity was two hundred and fifty tons per week. In December, 1861, the interest of Nicholas V. R. Hunter was closed out by purchase.

In 1862 a charter of incorporation was obtained and approved on April 17th, under the present name, Seyfert, McManus & Co., the Reading Iron-Works. The names of the incorporators are John McManus, Horatio Trexler, William M. Seyfert, James McCarty, Charles H. Hunter, M.D. (son of Jacob,) I. N. Hunter, H. A. Hunter, Mary A. Hunter, Lucy J. Seyfert, Lmma E. Hunter and James F. Hunter.

In January, 1862, the Scott Foundry, on North Eighth Street, was purchased by this company, at which large cotton-presses, castings for sugar-mills and other large castings have been extensively made. During the Civil War cannons from nine-inch to fifteen-inch calibre were made for the United States government.

In February, 1862, the Reading Steam Forge, situated on North Eighth Street, was purchased, and the manufacture of heavy forge-iron was begun. No forge in America has exceeded this one in the production of immense bars of iron. Some years ago a solid shaft of iron, thirty-six feet long and three feet in diameter, was made here for a large ocean steamer.

In September, 1865, the sheet-mill was bought of Lauth, Berg & Co. It is situated at the foot of Chestnut Street. Huge sheets of iron and large plates are made at this mill. In 1874 Blast Furnace No. 2 was built. Its capacity is two hundred and fifty tons per week.

The Reading Iron-Works, employs, in all its departments, about two thousand and twenty-five men regularly. When running in full capacity, three thousand men have been employed. At the present time (1886) about one thousand men are employed in the tube-works, two hundred and fifty in rolling-mill, two hundred and fifty men in the sheet-mill, two hundred and twenty men in the two blast furnaces, one hundred and seventy-five men in Scott Foundry, and one hundred and fifty men in the steam-forge. From eight hundred thousand to one million dollars are paid annually to the employees. The company that own and operate the Reading Iron-Works own one-half interest in the Gibraltar Plate-Mill and lands belonging thereto, and also own the tube-works at Camden, N. J.

Simon Seyfert was of German descent, his grandfather having emigrated from the province of Alsace. His father, Joseph Seyfert, was born in 1752, near Shartlesville, Berks County. He was married to Catherine Allweine, of the same township. Joseph Seyfert combined farming with the business of a miller and continued in the active management of his varied interests until his death, in 1821, in his sixty-ninth year. Simon Seyfert, one of his seven sons, was born June 2, 1786, on the homestead. After obtain-



Simon Legree

ing a rudimentary education he began business as a clerk in the grocery and dry-goods store of John F. Eichorn, in Reading, and remained several years in his employ. Being ambitious for a more extended field than had thus far opened to him, he then purchased property at the northeast corner of Seventh and Penn Sts., Reading, and erected a store, where he engaged in the grocery and dry-goods business. Here he remained until 1826, when, in connection with John Schwartz, he purchased the Gibraltar Forges and embarked in the manufacture of iron. In 1828 he and his partner purchased the Mount Penn property, in Cumru township, erected a furnace and operated it in connection with the Gibraltar property, under the firm-name of Seyfert & Schwartz. This business connection was continued until 1833, when, on a dissolution of the partnership, the property was divided, Mr. Seyfert taking the Gibraltar Iron-Works, which he managed successfully until his death. In connection with George M. and De Benneville Keim and James Whitaker, Mr. Seyfert, in 1836, became interested in the original Reading Iron-Works, consisting of a rolling-mill and nail-factory, the interested parties remaining as above mentioned until 1838, when George M. Keim retired. In July, 1844, Mr. Seyfert became owner in connection with John McManus, the firm becoming Seyfert & McManus, which was again changed in 1846 and became Seyfert, McManus & Co., with Jacob V. R. Hunter and Nicholas V. R. Hunter as the additional partners. Two years later the firm established the wrought pipe and tube-works, which are still in successful operation in Reading. In 1848, upon his death, William M. Seyfert, his son, assumed his interest in the concern.

Simon Seyfert was married, in 1811, to Catherine, daughter of William Mannerback, of Reading. Their children are eight in number. Mr. Seyfert affiliated with the Old-Line Whig party in politics, and while active in the furtherance of the principles of that party, declined all proffers of office. He was, aside from his private business interests, energetic in the organization and support of various corporations of which he was director and a leading spirit. Gifted with rare business capacity, unerring judgment and great energy, his co-operation in the establishment of various commercial enterprises was earnestly solicited. Public-spirited, liberal and ever ready to invest capital for the employment of labor, Mr. Seyfert was an influential factor in the growth and development of Reading. He died October 26, 1848, in his sixty-third year.

John McManus, a well-known man in his day throughout the country, and a resident for the most years of his life in Reading, was born in September, 1808, in the county of Fermanagh, province of Ulster, Ireland. His parents, of whom the father was Irish and Catholic, whilst the mother was English and Protestant, occupied glebe lands, which his father farmed under a lease that had been held and renewed for many generations by his people. The father was well-to-do in his farming, according to the measures of the country, and able to send his son to Portumna College, where he had the benefit of a good education. At the age of nineteen, alone and without acquaintance, he came to this country. Owing to the friendly interest of the captain of the ship on which he made the passage, he was able shortly after his landing to get employment in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia. But the position of a dry-goods clerk was irksome and promised too little future advancement. He preferred a sturdier and more independent walk in life, and the public works at that period, 1828, just beginning to take great form, under the needs which the political and commercial growth of the country created, attracted him. He started out as a common laborer, though his term of service in that position was but brief, for his employer soon discovered that he was fitted by natural ability, as well as by education, to higher duties, and shortly thereafter he became a "boss" or director over portions of his employer's work. The step was not then a long one to taking contracts for himself, and his first work as a contractor was on the Morris Canal. There were but few of the great public enterprises under way between the years 1828 and 1842 in which he was not engaged, and the location of his works in the various and then

remote parts of both the States and Canada, compelling him to travel widely, enabled him to gain an aquaintance with public men and an intimate knowledge of the country's resources, which made him a man of practical and interesting intelligence, and proved to him in after-years valuable achievements. In 1838, he built the section of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad around Neversink Hill, just south of Reading and underneath the landmark known as the "White House," where he kept bachelor's hall while prosecuting this work. During his stay about Reading he met Caroline Seyfert, daughter of Simon Seyfert, a well-known merchant and manufacturer of Reading, to whom afterwards, on January 29, 1839, he was married by the Rev. Keenan, of Lancaster. In 1840 he was at work on the construction of the Croton Dam and Aqueduct, the water supply system of New York City, and a stone tablet affixed to the reservoir at Croton bears testimony to his important connection with this work. As a contractor he did other work near and about Reading: to wit, the grading of a portion of the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad near Shoemakersville, and the widening of the Schuylkill Canal and Union Canal. His last work as a contractor was the building of a section of the Hudson River Railroad opposite West Point.

In the meantime, in 1840, he had fixed his family in Reading as a place of residence, and at the urgent solicitation of his father-in-law,—for he was loth to leave a field of business which had been so profitable to him, and which at that time, too, was offering even larger and more important stakes by reason of the great railroad and canal extensions just then being projected,—he invested a large portion of the accumulated fruits of his labors and exertions as a contractor, then amounting to over $100,000, in the rolling-mill business, at Reading, of Whitaker & Seyfert. In 1844 Whitaker left the partnership, and Mr. McManus, who had been quietly instructing himself in the iron business and the process of its manufacture, took personal charge, and the business thenceforward was carried on under the firm-name of Seyfert, McManus & Co. Under his unremitting and vigorous energy and enterprise there were added to the rolling-mill various branches, one after the other, of manufacture, and the firm made great strides in the expansion and development of its business. It became the owner or controller of thousands of acres of coal, ore and farm land, in one locality being the owner of one hundred and sixty thousand acres in a block. Bloomaries, furnaces, rolling-mills, tube-mills, forges, foundries and machine-shops were built or secured and the firm-name became nearly as well known on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coast. Its name and brand can be read to-day on many of the largest cannon of our national defense; and vessels of both our own and foreign navies, in the guns which man their decks, the plates which frame their hulls, as well as in the shafts and other heavy parts of the ships' interiors, display the handiwork of the firm. The promptness with which he turned the resources of his firm, so far as its works were applicable, to the aid of the government in its trying need for guns and heavy armament, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, was fittingly testified to in terms complimentary to him in an autograph letter of General Scott. It was due to this letter that one of the firm's largest industrial departments was named the "Scott Foundry." Mr. McManus' early experience as a contractor and the inclinations bred of that employment would never wholly permit him to give up taking an active part in public enterprises, and he was prominently connected with many of them. His connection with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Texas Pacific Railroads is worthy of note. In the first he was an incorporator; in the second he was both an incorporator and an active member of its board of management to the time of its completion and for some time thereafter; in the third he was also both an incorporator and a director, and in the construction of the road itself, closely allied to it as the president of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company. When telegraphy was little more than a dream, he became satisfied of its ultimate success, and for quite a time he held a controlling interest in the capital stock of the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph



John H. Mauran.

Company, nearly the oldest of existing telegraph companies in the country. Letters now in the possession of his family, between Professor Morse and himself, show an arrangement with the great inventor for the building of the line.

No one took a more active part in developing and extending the railroad facilities of Reading, either by personal energy or substantial money assistance. He interested himself in the building of the Lebanon Valley, the Reading and Columbia and the East Pennnsylvania Railroads from the time of their inception and building till the acquisition of each and all of them by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In the building of the East Pennsylvania Railroad he made a great effort to acquire an independent outlet for Reading, subscribing and taking a large number of shares of its capital stock. Beyond the benefit to Reading in the possession of an independent and competitive railroad outlet, there were other and very important motives for resisting the attempts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to get control of this line. The East Pennsylvania Railroad had been built and adequately equipped, and under traffic arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which had not yet acquired the present line to New York. It had become the link in a chain of roads by which numbers of through trains from the West *via* Harrisburg, passing daily through Reading, were enabled to reach New York City. It was naturally the short and direct highway for freight and passengers from the West to New York or *vice versa*, and had the road been retained in the control of its builders and original owners, the present enormous tonnage now carried to Philadelphia, and thence to New York over the New Jersey system, subsequently acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad, would have passed through Reading, much, no one can doubt, to the latter city's advantage and prosperity. It was one of Mr. McManus' grievous disappointments in life that these arrangements had to be abandoned when the East Pennsylvania passed under the control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, not alone because he deemed it a blow to some of his own business projects, but because he knew that Reading, the city of his home, had lost an advantage that tended greatly to its industrial and commercial advancement, and which would never possibly arise again.

In character Mr. McManus was a man of indomitable will and an energy untiring, qualities which were well displayed and evidenced in the expression of his countenance and the erect and sturdy carriage of his person. Fixed in his purpose and plan, and certain of its honesty, he pursued it to an end, whether successful or not, regardless of criticism or remark. He feared no one and respected all who were worthy. His truthfulness and sincerity in all things no one was able or dared to question. In his habits he was correct to severity, yet never obtruded on others his own methods of conduct and practice. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith, whose principles and obligations he strictly followed through life, making them a duty and a guiding star to himself in all things. He died June 2, 1875, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, after only a few days' illness.

Henry Clay Furnaces, located near the Schuylkill, south of South Street, were built in 1840 by Isaac and George M. Eckert, as the firm of Eckert & Bro. In 1872 Henry S. and George B. Eckert, as Eckert & Bro., became the owners and are now operating them. The furnace property includes an area of twelve acres. Two large stacks are erected and the capacity of the furnaces is twenty-five thousand tons of pig-iron annually.

One hundred workmen are regularly employed in the production of iron at the furnaces and two hundred men in the various ore-mines operated by this firm. The mines are located in Berks and Lebanon Counties. These furnaces are among the important manufacturing industries of the city of Reading.

The Reading Stove-Works.—The large enterprise of the firm of Orr, Painter & Co., proprietors of the Reading Stove-Works, has greatly assisted in giving prestige and character to the manufacturing industries of the city of Reading. The firm was organized in 1866 by Jesse Orr, John R. Painter, William Grauder, Peter W. Nagle, William H. Shick, Henry C. Posey, Jasper Sheeler, Elijah Bull and Charles

Egolf. Of this number, Jasper Sheeler died in 1877, William Grauder in 1881 and John R. Painter in 1883. Charles Egolf sold his interest in the business to William Stauffer in 1869, and the latter retired from the firm in 1880. Cyrus Shick purchased the interest of William Grauder in 1881, and Enoch T. Painter the interest of John R. Painter in 1883. The present firm is composed of Jesse Orr, Peter W. Nagle, William H. Shick, Henry C. Posey, Elijah Bull, Cyrus Shick and Enoch T. Painter.

From the time the works were started to the present this firm has met with great prosperity. Beginning on a small scale, the business grew rapidly, and the facilities for manufacturing were gradually increased and greatly improved. Fourteen moulders were employed at first; now as many as one hundred and five are at work in the foundry, and the entire number of employees is about three hundred. The capital invested is four hundred thousand dollars. Immense quantities of stoves are annually made and sold. The product of the past year (1885) was thirty thousand stoves of three hundred styles and sizes, which were disposed of in various States of the Union. They are favorably known for their usefulness and durability. Heating furnaces, heaters and hollow-ware are also manufactured at these works. The same firm have a branch establishment at 64 North Second Street, Philadelphia, under the management of William Thompson, and one also in Chicago, superintended by Charles T. Boal.

These stove-works are located on Canal Street, below Chestnut. They cover a large area on both sides of this street. The western side of the works extend an entire square in length, from Chestnut to Spruce Street, and from Canal Street to the Reading and Schuylkill Canal. On the eastern side they extend half a square below Chestnut Street. Superior facilities for shipping the manufactured articles are afforded by the three lines of railroads which intersect the works. Seven distinct buildings are occupied. There are two large five-story foundries, with additional buildings for moulding, casting, cleaning, grinding and polishing, nickle-plating, finishing and mounting. There are also shipping departments and offices. A large five-story building on the east side of Canal Street has seven rooms, each one hundred and fourteen feet in length, used as pattern and storage-rooms, near an adjoining shipping department. The motive-power to run the works is furnished by three engines with three duplex boilers combining one hundred and thirty-five horse-power.

Reading Bolt and Nut-Works.—In 1865 J. H. Sternbergh came to Reading from the State of New York and began the manufacture of iron nuts. At that time there were but few establishments in the country engaged in the manufacture of iron nuts by machinery, and although Mr. Sternbergh never had experience in any mechanical industry, yet by patient labor and close application he succeeded in inventing and constructing machinery well adapted for the purpose intended, and at the end of the second year was so far encouraged as to consider his enterprise quite hopeful. He erected temporary buildings at the foot of Pine Street in the autumn of 1865, and having leased power from an adjoining establishment, carried on his work during the next three years at that place with a force of eight or ten men, and there laid the foundation of his subsequent operations.

In January, 1869, he moved to North Third Street, above Buttonwood, where, in 1868, he had erected permanent buildings adapted to meet the requirements of his increasing business. Since that date the works have been in constant and successful operation, having been enlarged at three different times, until now the establishment consists of several large buildings, the principal one of which is about two hundred and fifteen feet long by one hundred and thirty-five feet wide, and is supplied with the best modern machinery for the production not only of nuts of all sizes, but also for the manufacture of every variety of bolts, washers, rivets, as well as many other articles made of wrought iron.

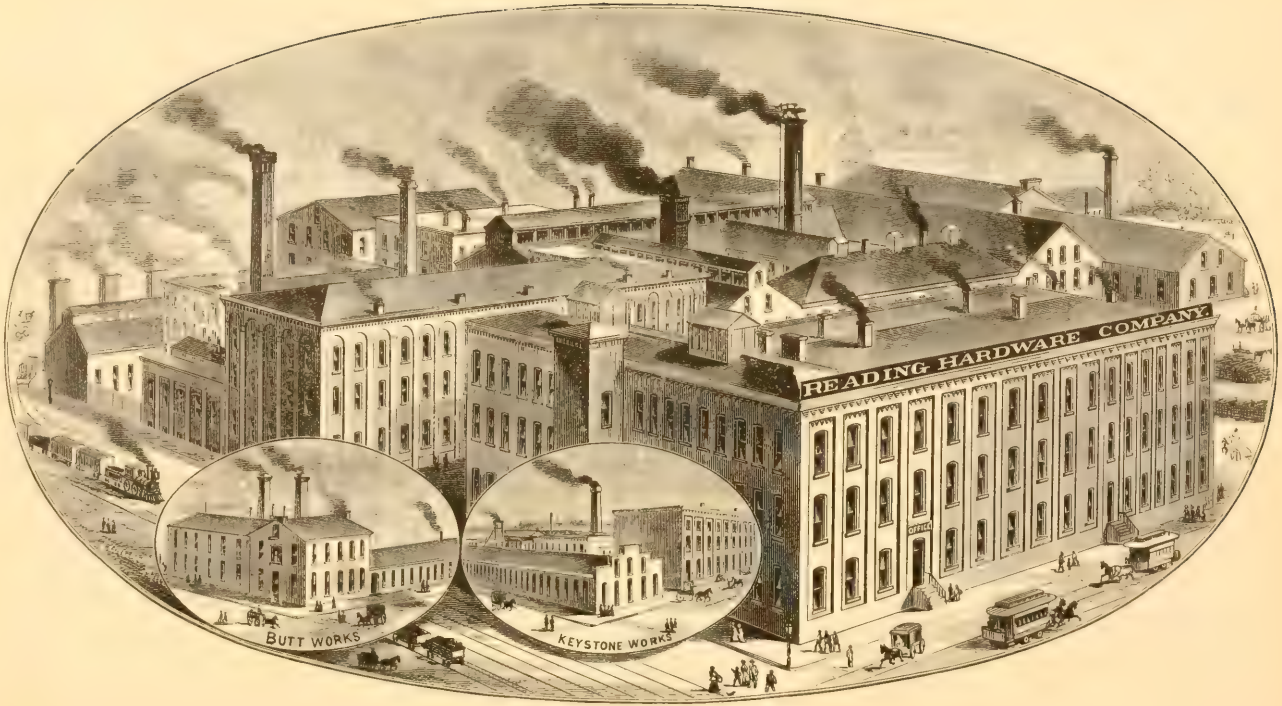
In addition to the main building above mentioned, the works include a rolling-mill building one hundred and ninety feet long by seventy-two feet wide, in which there are three trains of rolls and three large heating furnaces, three

upright steam-engines, besides steam-shears, lathes, pumps and other machinery usually found in a rolling-mill. The capacity of this mill is about ten thousand tons of rolled iron annually, embracing all the various sizes of merchant iron commonly used, rounds, squares, flats, bands, hoops, etc. Most of the product of this mill is consumed in the works in the production of bolts, nuts, washers, rivets and rods for bridges, buildings, etc., and the surplus product is sold to merchants and consumers of refined bar and band-iron. In 1880 a large warehouse, about one hundred feet by fifty feet, four stories high, was built, in which is stored the stock of goods manufactured, all packed in boxes and kegs ready for immediate shipment. So large is the consumption of goods of this character that many hundred tons of finished goods are constantly kept in stock ready for the prompt filling of orders.

The grounds upon which these works are situated embrace about eight acres between Third and Fourth Streets, and between the Lebanon Valley Railroad and Buttonwood Street. Three different railroad tracks run into the works,—one for the delivery of coal, another for the delivery of crude iron in various forms, and the third for the shipment of the products of the factory and the mill, altogether affording very convenient facilities for the prompt handling of materials. About two hundred and fifty men have been employed in this establishment, but during the past year or two only about one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred men have been employed. This decrease in the number was owing to the general depression in business.

Twenty-five years ago bolts and nuts were made by hand, and were generally clumsy as well as expensive articles. Such works as these illustrate the rapid progress in the development of machinery and methods for the production of useful articles in new lines with remarkable precision, and with great economy, and while they contribute to the general advancement of the mechanic arts, they are also of great importance in contributing to the wealth and population of the town or city where they are located.

Reading Hardware Company.—The proprietors of this extensive business are William M. Griscom, Matthan Harbster, William Harbster and Henry C. England. This is one of the leading manufacturing establishments in the State of Pennsylvania. Their works are located in the southern part of the city, adjoining the Wilmington and Northern, West Reading and Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroads. The Reading Hardware Company has grown to its present importance from a comparatively small beginning. In the year 1851, William Harbster laid the foundation of it in a small blacksmith-shop at the foot of South Sixth Street. In 1852 his brothers Matthan and John became associated with him, under the firm-name of Harbster Brothers. The goods produced soon became favorably known to dealers, and the increased demand for them necessitated the securing of better appliances, the enlargement of their works and the investment of more capital. In 1858 William M. Griscom became associated with the Harbster Brothers, and the name of the firm was changed to Harbster Brothers & Co., under which title it worked until 1862, when it received its present name. By steady yearly increases the business of the firm has grown to large proportions. The members are practical mechanics as well as good business men, have paid strict attention to the demands of the trade and have constantly introduced new designs in the various articles in builders' hardware. They have maintained a strict personal supervision of the business in all its branches and have continuously produced goods of a very superior quality. The magnitude of the buildings indicates the extent of the business done. They cover an area of five acres. The buildings are substantial brick structures, three and four stories high, and are specially adapted to the work carried on in them. They contain large and commodious warehouses for the storage of finished goods; finishing-shops equipped with the most approved modern machinery for aiding in the work and manned by skilled artisans; japan building in which are the baking ovens (this building has been highly commended by insurance companies as a model of neatness and



READING HARDWARE COMPANY.



William Hurlbut

safety; lock and register buildings; machine-shop; shops for drilling, plating, bronzing and finishing; brass and iron foundries; butt and brace-factories—all of which are furnished with the best mechanical appliances. Every building is carefully protected in case of fire.

In connection with their own works, thus described, the firm, in 1878, leased and operated the extensive factory at Tenth and Spruce Streets (formerly Keystone Hardware Company), and in 1885 became the purchasers of said property.

When in full operation the Reading Hardware Company's force numbers about eight hundred and fifty employees, principally engaged in the manufacture of builders' hardware, which includes a full line of locks, latches, knobs and lock furniture and the different styles of butts, both plain and ornamental. Also a complete line of general hardware in Japan, German, American, Persian, Albion, Geneva bronzed, bronze metal, royal bronze and plain bronze finishes; different sizes and styles of warm air registers and ventilators; and also stationery goods. They have lately added departments for the manufacture of jail padlocks and carpenter's bit braces.

For many of the large business buildings erected in New York and other cities within the past few years, special hardware furnishings have been designed. The Reading Hardware Company have unsurpassed facilities for such work; they will furnish designs or will execute orders from drawings or patterns furnished them.

The company also manufacture apple-parers known as Nos. 72, 76, 78 and Gem, Advance and Champion, which are among the best-known parers made. For the superior excellency of their wares the company were awarded medals at the Centennial and the Paris Exposition; but a better evidence of the good qualities of their productions is found in the steady and increasing demand for them. They have a large trade throughout the Union, an especially large trade in the West. They also have a large and rapidly-growing export trade with Canada, Cuba, the South American States, Europe and other foreign countries.

During the past year H. C. England, who for nearly a score of years so efficiently managed the sales department, was, on January 1, 1885, admitted as a partner, and in June of the same year William Harbster, the founder and senior member of the company, died. The members of the company at present are William M. Griscom, Matthan Harbster and Henry C. England. Mr. Griscom resides in Europe and has special charge of the foreign business of the company. Mr. Harbster presides over the manufacturing departments and supervises the general business. Mr. England continues to have charge of the selling department.

For the convenience of the trade and to facilitate business, the company have established stores in New York and Philadelphia, where large stocks of their full line are carried. They also employ traveling salesmen, who canvass the States from Maine to California.

William Harbster is descended from German ancestry. His grandfather, John Harbster, on his emigration to America, settled in Albany townships, Berks County, Pa. Among his children was Henry Harbster, born in the same township, from whence he removed to Lehigh and later to Montgomery County. He was a blacksmith by trade, but subsequently engaged in the manufacture of coffee-mills, and conducted a thriving business in the sale of these articles. He married Mary, daughter of Sebastian Bucherd, whose children were Matilda (married to Casper Aman), Hannah (married to Jacob Nukerck), Ellen (deceased, married to William M. Griscom), William, Henry, Samuel (who died in youth), Matthan and John (deceased).

William Harbster was born October 20, 1823, in Albany township, where his school-days were spent, after which he removed to Boyertown for the purpose of learning the trade of a blacksmith. He remained there seven years, working, on the completion of his apprenticeship, as a journeyman. Removing at the expiration of this period to Reading, he found employment in a foundry, and, subsequently, entered the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He next removed to Hamburg, opened a shop and devoted his skill principally

to the iron work for carriages. At the end of the second year he returned to Reading and there continued at his trade. In 1851, by the advice and assistance of William M. Griscom, he projected the Reading Hardware-Works, beginning under very humble circumstances, and, at first, manufacturing but few articles. By energy, excellent management and skillful workmanship, the business increased, and Mathan and John Harbster, his younger brothers, were admitted as partners, under the firm-name of Harbster Brothers. Mr. Harbster was, on the 15th of June, 1848, married to Ellen, daughter of George Matthews, of Lebanon County, the children of this marriage being Emma R. (married to William Kensel), Cecelia (married to John Mohn), John F., Morris G. (deceased), Anne R. (married to John Goodman), Howard E. and Mary Margaret.

Morris G. Harbster was actively engaged in the Reading Hardware-Works, being chief designer and manager of the chasing department, where his skill and ability were invaluable. He was married to Miss Kate E. Seivert, of Reading. William Harbster was also the head of the Reading Nickel-Plating Works. He was formerly officially connected with banks and other business organizations, but in later years retired from these responsibilities. In politics he is an active Republican. As a Mason, he was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227; Reading Chapter, No. 152; Creigh Council, No 16, and De Molay Commandery, No. 9. He was a member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church until his death, June 16, 1885, in his sixty-second year.

Mathan Harbster, brother of William, was born on the 18th of May, 1831, in Lehigh County, and removed with his parents in early youth to Montgomery County, attending the common schools at Pottstown, in that county, and afterward entered the shop of his brother William, in Hamburg, for the purpose of learning the blacksmith's trade. He continued this as journeyman for several years in Pottstown and later in Hamburg, after which he made Reading his residence. In 1852 he became associated with his brother, William, in the Reading Hardware-Works, and is still connected with that establishment as its active and managing partner. Mr. Harbster was married, August 12, 1856, to Susan, daughter of John Bingman, of Reading. Their children are Ida C. (married to Charles E. Shrader), John E. (associated with his father in business), Ellen Kate (married to Howard Boas) and Nellie G. Mr. Harbster is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, and of the Sixth Street Passenger Railway, and is president of the Reading Land Improvement Company. As a Republican, he has represented his ward in the Common and Select Council and has been a member of the School Board of the city. He is also actively connected with the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church and director of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Union Boiler-Works, at the foot of Ninth Street, including all the departments, cover an area of eight acres. They were established by the firm of Obert & Tippets in 1854, at the same site. In 1862 Francis J. Obert purchased the interest of his partner, Robert Tippets, and has since conducted the business as sole proprietor. These works front on Ninth Street, and extend in depth to the Reading Railroad, and consist of a main building, warehouses, store-house and coal-bins. An extensive business is done here in the manufacture of boilers, smoke-stacks, water and oil-tanks, gas-holders, cupolas, furnace casings, iron bridges, pulp digesters for paper-mills, iron stock cars, iron roofing, etc. The number of men employed has ranged from fifty to one hundred and sixty. The manufactured products of these works have been sold in large quantities since they were originated.

The Reading Butt-Works are located on north Third Street, corner of Buttonwood. The foundry has a frontage on the railroad, and is furnished with two large cupolas, with a capacity of twenty tons of iron daily. Twelve hundred tons of metal of various kinds are used yearly in the production of hardware and butts. The business was begun in 1867 by the present proprietors, Cyrus, John, Charles, Jr., and James Rick, under the firm-name of Rick Brothers.



W. H. Nicholson

The large tack works on the opposite side of the railroad are also owned and operated by this company, and are furnished with thirty tack-making machines, which turn out daily one ton of finished tacks of all sizes, the yearly product being three hundred tons. The firm employs in the foundry and tack-works one hundred and seventy-five workmen.

The Manhattan Hardware Company, corner of Ninth and Bingaman Streets was organized by gentlemen from New York in 1875, who located this foundry at Reading. On September 22, 1885, it was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with D. H. Fitzgerald, president; William Kerns, vice-president; and J. P. Egan, secretary and treasurer. About one hundred thousand dollars are invested in the enterprise, and over five hundred hands employed. The business for the past year has exceeded seven hundred thousand dollars. This company is now (1886) building large and extensive works, covering the entire block on Third Street, between Bern and Richmond Streets, North Reading.

The Penn Hardware Company, corner of Canal and Spruce Streets, was organized in 1877 by C. Raymond Heizmann and Albert A. Heizmann, who are the present proprietors. Capital in 1885, one hundred thousand dollars. Three hundred and fifty workman are employed; and in the past year (1885) a business amounting to three hundred thousand dollars was done. A general line of builders' hardware is made, and their manufactures are sold over the entire United States; also in Canada, England, Germany and Australia. To satisfy the increasing demand for their goods, the company has established salesrooms in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Chicago.

The Maiden Creek Iron Company, of Reading, have their works at Blandon, in Maiden Creek township. This industry was formerly known as the Blandon Iron-Works, and were erected in 1867 by Jacob Kaufman and Charles D. Geiger, and successfully worked in the manufacture of band, hoop and pipe-iron until 1876. The works were then purchased by the present company, which is composed of R. H. Reifsnyder and Z. H. Maurer, who have at present thirteen furnaces in full blast, which produce four thousand tons of manufactured iron per year. They employ one hundred and forty men. The full capacity of the works is seven thousand tons per year.

McIlvaine Iron-Works, on Neversink, near Eighth, Reading, were established in 1856 by William McIlvaine, who had for ten years previously been associated with Simon and Henry A. Seyfert in the manufacture of boiler-plate, at Gibraltar, in this county. On the 9th of July, 1857, the first sheet of boiler-plate was rolled. The works comprised at that time two heating furnaces, one pair of plate-rolls, seventy-two inches long by twenty-two inches in diameter, and one Nasmyth hammer. July 1, 1862, Morton C. and William R. McIlvaine, sons of the proprietor, were admitted as partners, the firm taking the name of William McIlvaine & Sons. During the year 1864 two puddling furnaces were built, and subsequently others were added of the same kind, in all making four single and two double puddling furnaces. In 1873 the rolls were enlarged to eighty-one inches long and twenty-five inches in diameter, and the third heating furnace was built. A larger engine was put in and the hammer increased in weight. A train of break-down rolls, for rolling puddled bars, was also placed in position, increasing the capacity of the works, which, in 1886, are producing between five thousand and six thousand tons of plate-iron yearly.

In 1864 the firm purchased two thousand acres of woodland near Duncannon, Pa., and erected a charcoal forge, for the manufacture of charcoal blooms, which were used by the works here in the higher grades of boiler-plates. The capital employed in these two establishments amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. One hundred and fifty workmen are employed.

Mount Penn Stove-Works occupy an acre and a quarter of ground in the northwestern part of Reading, corner of North Third Street and Lebanon Valley Railroad. The company, represented by Samuel H. Kutz as president, J. Allison Orr, superintendent, and M. B. McKnight, treasurer, was incorporated in June, 1882, with a paid-in capital of fifty thousand

dollars. The works had been operated in 1881 by Stauffer, McKnight & Co., who sold out to the present company.

The buildings comprise a large foundry, with cupola of fifteen tons' capacity, finishing and machine-rooms, pattern and carpenter-shops, engine and boiler-rooms, polishing and nickle-plating rooms, churning-rooms, blacksmith-shops, etc., together with storage and packing-floors of fifty thousand square feet capacity. They employ one hundred hands in the manufacture of stoves, heaters, ranges, furnaces, etc., in all their various styles, together with hollow-ware and fine light iron castings. During the year 1885 this company made over one thousand tons of stove-plate, representing ten thousand stoves of one hundred and seventy-five different styles and sizes.

Mellert Foundry and Machine Company (Limited), on Second and Chestnut Streets, is a very important industry, and was originated by John Mellert, the father of Arnold, Magnus and Otto Mellert, in 1848, for the manufacture of stoves. In 1851 he began to make water and gas-pipes and discontinued the making of stoves. In 1853 he built a large machine-shop in connection with the foundry, and commenced to construct machinery for grist and rolling-mills. In 1860 he introduced a new business in the building of passenger-cars and coal-cars for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and erected large shops for that purpose. In 1863 the car-shop was changed into a general foundry, and the old foundry was converted into a pipe foundry to make water and gas-pipes twelve feet in length. In 1876 a new pipe foundry was built for the special construction of large pipes from twenty to forty-eight inches in diameter. In 1880 a stock company was formed, the stockholders of which are Peter D. Wanner, Arnold Mellert, Magnus Mellert, Otto Mellert and Albert Mellert. The chairman is Arnold Mellert; secretary and treasurer, Peter D. Wanner.

The entire works occupy five hundred and forty feet on Second Street, two hundred and ninety feet on Chestnut Street and two hundred and twenty feet on Grape Street. Four different tracts of land, separated by the streets above mentioned, are occupied by the different buildings belonging to these works. For loading pipes and for lifting purposes in the foundry, nine cranes are used; seven of these have each a ten horse power engine attached to them. The motive-power to run the machine shops is a forty horse-power engine and two tubular boilers having a combined power of one hundred and ten horses.

The various kinds of manufactures are water and gas-pipes, flange-pipes, stop-valves, fire-hydrants, lamp-posts, structural work, car and railroad castings, the Canada turbine, etc. Two hundred men are employed. Amount of business annually done, $500,000. The company has a branch house at 160 Broadway, New York City, under the management of John Fox.

The Spectacle-Factory of Thomas A. Wilson, on the corner of Second and Washington Streets, was built in 1871, completed and supplied with machinery specially devised by the proprietor during the early part of the year 1872. Lenses are here manufactured out of sand brought from Berkshire, Mass. Many varieties are made. This is the only factory of its kind in the world in which all of the parts, glass lens and frames are made under one management. Employment is given to two hundred and forty workmen. The average daily production during the year 1885 was three thousand eight hundred pairs; one ton of steel a month is consumed. Two large buildings are now occupied.

The Franklin Foundry was started by Adam Johnston, in 1840, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, for the manufacture of iron castings. He conducted the foundry successfully for nearly twenty years. In 1844 he increased its capacity and added a machine-shop, and then he changed the name to "Franklin Iron-Works," and began the manufacture of iron cars for coal transportation on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In 1851 he commenced the building of wooden freight cars for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other companies, constantly increasing the business. In 1844 five hundred cars were built annually, which by 1851 was

increased to twelve hundred cars annually. From 1858 to 1860 Ezekiel Jones and Daniel Shaaber conducted the business, but in 1860, Adam Johnston, his son Henry and Daniel Shaaber became associated under the name of Johnston & Son. In 1882 Henry Johnston came into possession of the works and has since conducted them, filling large orders for castings for blast furnaces, etc. The foundry at this time turns out twenty tons of castings daily, with seventy workmen employed; when run to its full capacity, employment is given to two hundred men.

Central Foundry and Machine-Shops, operated by B. W. Grist & Co. (Limited), are located on the corner of Cherry and Carpenter Streets. They were started in the year 1840 by L. K. Moore, who conducted them for a number of years. Since 1879 the above-mentioned firm has been engaged here in the manufacture of vertical and horizontal steam-engines, counter and platform scales and a variety of machinery. Forty workmen are employed.

The Machine-Shops located on the corner of Orange and Bingaman Streets were started in 1883 by David Greth. In 1884 Fred. Gerhart and Mahlon Shaaber purchased the stock of machinery and have since carried on the business under the firm-name of Gerhart & Shaaber. They manufacture supplies for machinists and a variety of brass and iron-work, and do a large business in repairing and refitting.

F. S. Neudoerffer & Co., manufacturers of iron railing and locks, are the successors of Louis Neudoerffer, who established the business at 428 Court Street in 1859. At his death, in 1884, it passed into the hands of his son, Frederick S. Neudoerffer, who admitted as a partner Charles Frichter. The new firm employ seven workmen, manufacturing iron railing and various kinds of architectural iron-work.

The Brass and Iron Foundry on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets was established in 1853 by James L. Douglass. In 1854 Henry Connard was admitted as a partner in the business. Brass castings for machinists and manufacturers are made here as specialties. Steam-valves, steam-pumps, steam-engines, lathes, fans and shaftings are also manufactured. Eighteen workmen are employed. The present firm-name is Douglass & Connard.

Reading Industrial Works originated in the year 1871, at their present location, Ninth Street below Bingaman, by Joseph H. Miller, John C. Printz, Samuel Davies, William Shaffer and Adam Shaaber, as the firm of Miller, Printz & Co. No changes have taken place in this firm, who are engaged in the manufacture of brass and iron castings, machinists' and manufacturers' supplies, pipe-fittings, globe valves, cocks, pumps, injectors and a variety of other products. Thirty-five men are employed.

Reading Nickel-Plating Works were founded during the year 1881, at Sixth Street, below Chestnut, by Robert Arhard. The next year he sold the works to Kensil & Harbster, who, in 1884, removed them to 316 and 318 Maple Street. In 1885 E. H. Smeltzer became the sole proprietor. For a time a brass foundry was operated in connection with these works. Brass, bronze and German silver castings are made and nickel-plating in various forms is extensively done. Twenty employees are at work.

West Reading Boiler-Works, on the corner of Front and Chestnut Streets, were built by the firm of Sterling & Weidner in 1877, and have since been operated by them. Boilers, tanks, oil-stills, pipes for blast furnaces, smoke-stacks, etc., are manufactured. About forty men are employed and an extensive business is done.

Reading Engine-Works, on Pine Street, between Second and Third, were started in 1885 by Orr & Sembower (W. Harry Orr and C. H. Sembower) for the manufacture of vertical, horizontal and hoisting engines, from three to twenty horse-power. Sixteen workmen are constantly employed, and the firm do a large business in constructing the marine vertical engine, which is of special design, with link and reversing lever, and can be utilized for general purposes as a motor.

The Eagle Bolt-Works were established in 1845, at Philadelphia, where the business was conducted until 1876 by William Golcher, who there manufactured the first carriage-bolt by machinery in America. During the Centen-

nial year G. and J. T. Golcher, sons of the original proprietor, removed the works to a site near the Lebanon Valley Railroad Bridge. The machinery used in making bolts are patented inventions, designed by the members of the firm. Eighteen men are employed and forty thousand bolts are made weekly.

Snell & Meharg operate the engine-works on Court Street, above Second; and since they began, in 1880, have manufactured vertical and horizontal engines ranging from three to twenty horse-power. In addition, this firm designs and constructs various kinds of machinery. About a dozen men are constantly at work. The proprietors are J. H. Snell and George F. Meharg.

The Machine-Shops of Muhlenberg & West (N. H. Muhlenberg & R. H. West) were begun in 1883, at Nos. 26 and 28 South Fifth Street. This firm manufactures and deals extensively in machinery and machinists' supplies, steam fittings, belting, wrought-iron pipes, joints and connections, etc.; they are also agents for Westinghouse steam-engines, Worthington steam pump and the Rue Little Giant Injector. Capital invested, thirty thousand dollars; fifteen hands are employed; business extends to several of the Northern States, and amounts to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars per year.

The Penn Boiler-Works were established in 1883 on the corner of Front and Pine Streets, by George C. Wilson and H. P. Yeager. The works are designed for the manufacture of steam boilers, tanks, oil-stills, pipes for blast furnaces, stacks, etc. They have three thousand dollars invested in the business and twelve workmen employed; amount of business, fifteen thousand dollars per year.

Peipher & Leinbach, manufacturers of steam-engines, boilers and machinery of various kinds, are the successors of Hass & Peipher, who began the business in 1883. On January 1, 1886, Daniel Leinbach purchased the interest of J. A. Hass, and the present firm was formed. Eight employees are engaged at these works.

The Machine-Shops at 126 Carpenter Street, owned by George W. Francis, were started by him in 1882 for the manufacture of light machinery, stocks, taps, dies, planer knives, moulding bits and cutters.

The Greth Machine-Shops, Nos. 627 and 631 Franklin Street, Reading, were founded by Daniel Greth in 1883. In 1884, J. P. Miller and H. E. Deininger bought out the entire stock and machinery, and have since conducted the business. They manufacture machinists' and manufacturers' supplies, brass and iron-work, and do a large business in repairing engines and machinery. They also keep in stock belting, packing, pipe, valves, etc. Capital invested, three thousand dollars; six hands employed.

The Gun and Rifle-Factory on southwest corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets was founded in 1870 by Nelson Delany, who bought ground and erected the factory for making small calibre rifles for the Southern and Western trade and special orders. From 1856 to 1870 he made rifles in small quantities, but the increasing demand for his manufactures led to the erection of the present works. During the War of the Rebellion he took large contracts from the government for the manufacture of gun-barrels, which were made during the daytime, and in the evening his entire force of workmen were also engaged in the manufacture of cartridges for the army.

Daniel Gerhart began business as a gunsmith at 12 North Fifth Street in 1876. In 1878 he removed to 14 North Eighth Street; he manufactures guns and rifles of many kinds to order, and has lately commenced to make fine fishing-rods, reels, etc., for the trade.

The Novelty Works, at 308 Schuylkill Avenue, were started in 1881 for the manufacture of breech-loading guns, rifles, meat-cutters and cigar-cutters. The specialty is the New American breech-loading rifle, the design of which was invented by the proprietor of these works, James J. Oakes.

Wagner's Patent Roller Tugs were first introduced to the public in 1883, when Julius Wagner, the inventor and patentee, began the manufacture of them at 276 South Ninth Street, Reading. Since 1883 he has secured several patents, including boom-tugs, roller rein hook

and leather clamp, for harness. He has successfully introduced his patents over a large territory, and in the past year the sales of his tugs have largely increased, thirty thousand sets having been sold.

The Excelsior Galvanizing Works, of Reading, were started in 1878, by Daniel F. McCullough, at No. 546 South Seventh Street. In 1884 he fitted up the works at No. 526 South Seventh Street. He has two workman employed; his trade is confined to Reading and Berks County.

John Miller was the first locksmith in Reading, having started the business at 932 Penn Street in 1826. He built up a large trade in door locks of his own design and manufacture, which were in great demand in most of the counties of the State, and which are still in use. Two forges were worked and six hands constantly employed for many years. After his death, in 1872, the shops came into the possession of his son, John W. Miller, who still continues the business.

HATTERS AND HAT-MAKING.

The manufacture of wool and fur hats is the oldest, most conspicuous and most continuous employment in Reading. This department of trade was in a flourishing condition when the borough was created. The prominent hatters of Reading between the years 1752 and 1782 were the following, whose names are arranged in the order of priority: John Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Isaac Lebo, Matthias Hineline, Elias Yungman, George Schultz, Jacob Graeff, Peter Nagle, Sr., Peter Gross, Jacob Gross, Baltzer Henritze, Frederick Repp, Jr., Charles Bushaur.

The following statistics, in reference to the manufacture of fine and coarse hats in Berks and surrounding counties for the year 1795, appear in an early publication:[1]

	Hatters.	Fur Hats.	Wool Hats.
Philadelphia	68	31,637	7600
Montgomery	10	800	1000
Delaware	14	1500	4000
Chester	14	1300	4000
Lancaster	16	3000	15,000
Dauphin	10	1200	4000
Bucks	12	1000	1,000
Berks	38	2200	54,000
	182	42,637	90,600
Total State	315	54,237	161,140

This condition of the trade led the author to remark,—[2]

"It may be safely affirmed that the counties of Lancaster, York and Berks are among the most vigorous in Pennsylvania, perhaps in the Union; and that there are none in the State in which there are more manufactures, is beyond all question."

The county of York then had twenty-six hatters and produced twenty-six hundred fur hats and thirty thousand wool hats.

Reading contributed almost entirely the hatters and hats stated in the foregoing table for Berks County. The hatters in Berks County were almost wholly devoted to the production of wool hats, whilst in Philadelphia they were mostly of fur hats. Every county in the State then contained busy factories in this branch of industry.

The wool hat, as then made, was heavy and stiff, so stiff that a man (weighing two hundred pounds) could stand upon it without crushing it. Its weight—well, to us of to-day, who carry fine, small, light hats, weighing but two ounces, prodigious—was eleven to twelve ounces. Its height was from four and a half to six inches, with a brim three and a half to four inches wide and from one-eighth to three-eighths inch thick. The colors were black and white, the number of each manufactured being about the same. The quantity of wool in each hat was about eight ounces.

In 1824 the borough contained less than one thousand taxables. Of this number, there were six master-hatters, who gave employment to four hundred and fifty journeymen and apprentices, worked up annually sixty thousand pounds of wool, and manufactured one hundred and fifty thousand hats. A hatter could make, on an average, eight hats a day.

This branch of industry continued to grow in strength as the months and years rolled on, especially in respect to the number of employees. The apprentices were numerous. Their in-

[1] Coxe's View, p. 158.

[2] Ib., p. 313.

creasing number alarmed the masters and journeymen. It became a serious matter with them. Finally they began to consider the advisability of forming a society for regulating the admission of new hands into their employment. The subject was discussed till it resulted in a public meeting. This meeting was held in the borough on May 13, 1829. But the conclusion of its deliberations was adverse to the formation of a society. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That upon due reflection we consider the object of this meeting entirely premature, and indirectly tending to the subversion of those *philanthropic* views that prompted it, as well as infringing upon the prerogative relatively existing between the master and apprentice—that therefore the formation of such society be deemed at present useless and inexpedient."

The persons present were Joseph Homan (president), Jacob Goodhart (secretary), Benjamin Davies, Samuel Ritter, Abel Levering, John Sherrer, William Arnold, Nicholas Lott, Abram Roland, George Roland, Adam Fesig, Anthony Boyer, George Graeff, Peter Homan, Jacob Fricker, Frederick Rapp, Henry Ritze, David Rightmyer, John Brown, John Kidd, Charles Kessler, George Till, Christian Ritter, Daniel M. Keim, William Sherer, Matthias Roland, Jacob Maurer, John Keffer, Daniel Rightmyer, Jacob Sauerbier, Jacob Graeff and John Price.

In 1854 M. & J. Siegel carried on the largest factory in Reading, and one of the largest in the State. They employed altogether sixty hands, and manufactured daily twelve thousand wool hats. They consumed three thousand pounds of wool weekly.

Some years afterward this industry was injured considerably by the introduction of caps and straw hats. Many journeymen were thereby induced, if not compelled, to seek other occupations. In 1846 the estimated number actively engaged in it was about fifteen master-hatters and fifty journeymen. The daily pay was about ninety-six cents. Hats were made by the piece. This was, indeed, a wonderful decrease in twenty years. And it was not revived until 1852, when hats began to be made by machinery. The colors began to be introduced about 1847. Many different colors were used in 1851.

The first soft wool hats in Reading were made, in 1847, by John Lotz and his son David. They were from six to six and a half inches high, and weighed from four to five ounces. They had a wide brim. A button was attached on the right and left sides of the hat to enable the brim to be looped up, if necessary. The style was called "sugar-loaf," having a round top. Home-made hats were mostly worn by the citizens.

William Arnold, who was for more than half a century prominently identified with manufacturing, political and business interests of Reading and Berks County, was born in the year 1798, and died in 1884, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His father, Nicholas Arnold, was one of the earliest persons who engaged in the manufacture of wool hats on an extensive scale in Reading, and was also a farmer and owned and cultivated the land on which the southwestern part of the city is now built. Early in life he was married to Barbara Fichthorn. Both of them lived to an advanced age. William Arnold, their son, after serving an apprenticeship and carefully learning the trade, succeeded his father in the business on North Eighth Street, between Penn and Washington, and there manufactured wool hats for the Southern trade in large quantities for a period of twenty-eight years. He regularly employed from thirty to forty hands, and made many more hats than any other person then engaged in the same business at Reading. He frequently shipped the hats in sailing-vessels to Charleston, South Carolina, which took him three months to make the trip. Prosperity attended him in his occupation, and at the age of fifty years he retired from the business with a handsome competence as the result of his energy and executive ability. After he discontinued the hat business he took an active interest in the administration of county affairs, being a Democrat in politics. He was commissioner from 1841 to 1845; treasurer, from 1845 to 1847; and director of the poor from 1850 to 1857; also for many years a director in the Farmer's Bank of Reading. He served as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian for a period of thirty years, during which he settled numerous estates. This attests in a high degree the confidence of the community in him.



William Arnold

He took a prominent part in the Masonic Order of Reading, having been a member of Lodge No. 62. He was a consistent member of Trinity Lutheran Church. He was married twice. His first marriage was with Anna Homan, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living, — William A. and Annie Louisa, married to Ferdinand Ritter, of Reading. His first wife died in 1834, at the age of thirty-four years. His second marriage was with Catharine Sauerbier, of Reading, who died in 1877, aged fifty-eight years. The children of the last marriage are Amanda (married to Frank Markley) and Emma (married to Lewis Dauth).

William A. Arnold, the eldest child by the first marriage, now an influential citizen of Reading, was born in 1836, and educated in the schools of his native place. In 1859, after having carefully learned the trade of a hatter, he engaged in the business of manufacturing hats. He was connected with Adam Kutz and Samuel Kutz for twenty years, and the firm of Kutz, Arnold & Co., during the war, carried on the largest factory and trade in the county. They were very successful. This firm had located on South Eleventh Street, near Chestnut, and there erected numerous dwellings, being the first to improve that section of Reading. Mr. Arnold is president of the Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company, and a director of the Farmers' National Bank and the Reading Gas Company. When the Reading Savings-Bank suspended he was appointed assignee, and displayed much energy and ability in the settlement of its large estate to the satisfaction of its many creditors. He was married to Ellen L. Rick, with whom he has six children.

Hendel Bros., Sons & Co. own an extensive hat-factory located on South Fifth Street, below Laurel. This is one of the largest and most productive establishments of its kind in this country. In 1860 John and George Hendel, in partnership with their father, in Adamstown, Lancaster County, began to make wool hats, and in 1863 the two sons erected a factory in Exeter township, Berks County; in 1867 they moved to Reading, and started the business on a more extensive scale on Maple Street, below Chestnut. In 1869 this factory was sold to the firm of Reed & Miller. The following year John Hendel purchased a hat-factory on the corner of Eleventh and Spruce Streets, which he disposed of at the expiration of one year, and in 1871, in connection with his brothers, George and Henry Hendel, as the firm of Hendel Bros., bought the Wyomissing Woolen-Mills, located on Fifth Street, below Laurel, in the city of Reading, remodeled the building and supplied it with superior machinery and appliances for manufacturing woolen hats of many kinds and varieties. The business rapidly developed and soon became known as one of the leading manufacturing establishments in the city. In 1879 Levi H., Daniel J. and James M., sons of George Hendel, were admitted as partners of this prosperous firm. In 1883 Henry B. Hendel retired. The following year Charles B. Hendel became a partner. The firm is now composed of John and George Hendel, the four sons of the latter and William J. Bobst, under the name of Hendel Bros., Sons & Co. The building occupied by the firm is a large three-story brick factory and all the necessary accompanying buildings for fulling, dyeing, storage and finishing-rooms. The capacity of this extensive establishment is two hundred and fifty dozen hats per day. About one hundred and seventy workmen are regularly employed. The amount of capital invested is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; amount of business done yearly is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Many kinds and varieties of hats are made for the general trade in this country, and some are shipped to foreign countries. All boxes used are manufactured in this establishment.

John and George Hendel, the senior members of this firm, in 1878 started another hat-factory near Shillington, in Cumru township, this county, and in 1884 John R. Hendel, Jr., son of George Hendel, became a partner in this firm, which has since been known as George Hendel Bro. & Son. The same kinds and varieties of hats are made at this factory as in the one at Reading. The number of employees is eighty, and yearly production thirty-eight thousand dozen hats. The amount of capital invested is seventy-five thousand dollars, and the

amount of business done yearly is one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The manufactured goods of the above-named hat-factories are sold through their own commission house, managed by Hawley, Hendel & Mohn, on the corner of Houston and Green Streets, New York City.

JOHN HENDEL of the above-mentioned firm, is a grandson of John Hendel, of German descent, an industrious cabinet-maker, who resided in Adamstown, Lancaster County, Pa., and was married to Kate Amman. Their children were Levi, John, and Theresa (married to William Fichthorn).

Levi Hendel was born in Brecknock township, Lancaster County, and, being left an orphan at the age of three years, was indentured to a farmer until his fourteenth year. He was then apprenticed to the hatter's trade under Philip Fichthorn, of Adamstown, Lancaster County, which he subsequently made the business of his life. He was married to Susan, daughter of Jacob Bollman, a farmer of Spring township, Berks County. Their children are John, George, Kate (married to Isaac Lausch), Henry, Louisa (married to William Humbert) and William. Mr. Hendel's second marriage was with Susan Will, whose children are a son, Howard, and a daughter, Emma (married to Isaac Spang). John Hendel was born on the 7th of December, 1833, in Adamstown, Lancaster County, where he remained until his thirty-first year. After instruction in the common English branches he entered his father's shop and became proficient in the trade of a hatter. In 1860 a co-partnership was formed between his father, his brother George and himself, which continued for three years. On its expiration Mr. Hendel removed to Exeter township, Berks County, and continued the business with his brother George, erecting a factory, to which, from time to time, various



John Hendel

improvements were added. At the end of the second year they removed to Reading, and, effecting an exchange of property with John Yerger, embarked in the same business on a more extended scale. His brother Henry was later admitted as a partner, under the firm-name of Hendel Brothers. The house was again changed, and became, as at present, Hendel Brothers, Sons & Co. Mr. Hendel was, on the 22d of February, 1853, married to Miss Kate, daughter of William and Kate Steiff, of Berks County. Their children are Levi H., born November 30, 1853; Daniel J., July 8, 1855; James M., February 23, 1857; John O., December 18, 1858; Mary A., November 26, 1860; George W., September 18, 1862; Charles W., February 22, 1864; Edwin, March 30, 1866; Harrison P., September 12, 1867; Harvey H., December 30, 1869; and Kate A., September 8, 1871. Three of this number are deceased. Levi H., Daniel J., James M. and Charles W. are partners in the house established by their father. Mr. Hendel is a director of the First National Bank of Reading, a director of the Reading Fire Insurance Company, treasurer and director of the Keystone Land and Cattle Company and partner in the commission house of Hawley, Hendel & Mohn, New York. He is in his political associations a Republican. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, of F. and A. M.; of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, and Chapter, No. 152, all of Reading. Mr. Hendel is connected with the Evangelical Association, in which he is class-leader, steward and trustee.



HAT FACTORY OF HENRY B. HENDEL, & CO.

H. B. Hendel & Co.—The hat-factory of H. B. Hendel & Co. is situated on Maple Street, between Chestnut and Spruce. It comprises a large and commodious three-story brick building, one hundred and thirty feet front and forty-four feet deep, and a wing addition, in length one hundred and five feet, with all the latest improved machinery for carrying on successfully the business of hat manufacturing. The product is felt hats of various colors. The number of hands employed averages from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five; and the weekly produc-

tion is about one thousand dozens of hats. This firm is composed of Henry B. Hendel, his brother, William B. Hendel, and three nephews, William S. Humbert, Levi H. Lausch and George H. Lausch. The co-partnership was formed in 1882, when this building was taken and improved, and it has since been occupied. The building is owned by the senior member. This firm is composed of enterprising and energetic young men, and they have been successful in their business operations.

Henry B. Hendel was born April 21, 1843, in Adamstown, Lancaster County, Pa., and obtained his early education in the common schools, after which he became a pupil of the State Normal School at Millersville. He then entered the hat manufacturing establishment of his father, and, in 1866, became a partner in the business. During the year 1868 the partnership terminated, owing to the death of the senior member of the firm, and Mr. Hendel removed to Reading. Here he purchased a factory located on the corner of Eleventh and Spruce Streets, and again embarked in manufacturing, but sold at the expiration of the first year. He next became interested as part owner in two factories located at Adamstown and Mohnsville respectively, the buying and selling for the latter being done by him while continuing his residence in Reading. Finally, disposing of his interests in both these concerns, he became a partner with his brothers, John and George, in the present factory on Fifth Street, Reading. He was also interested in the factory built by his brother George in Cumru township. Selling these various interests, he established the business now conducted on Maple Street, Reading, enlarging the mill and otherwise increasing the opportunities for manufacturing, the firm being known as Henry B. Hendel & Co., hat manufacturers. Mr. Hendel is a Republican in politics and now fills the office of school controller, though rarely accepting public position from his party. He is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 307, of F. and A. M., of Womelsdorf; of Reading Commandery, No. 42, and of Excelsior Chapter, No. 237. He is also interested in the commission house of Hawley, Hendel & Mohn, of New York. He is a member of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Hendel was, on the 5th of September, 1876, married to Martha, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Metzger, of Reading, who died in 1877. Their only daughter, Estella, died in infancy.

J. G. Mohn & Bros.' wool-hat factory, located on Eleventh Street, below Chestnut, was originated in 1859 at the same place by Kutz, Arnold & Co., who conducted the business until 1878, when the present firm, composed of Jeremiah G. Richard and John G. Mohn, purchased the entire interests. The buildings used are a three-story brick factory, containing various departments, and three adjoining storehouses. The factory is supplied with improved machinery for the manufacture of staple-wool hats in many different colors, shapes and forms, which are sold to the general trade through the commission house of Hawley, Hendel & Mohn, corner of Houston and Green Streets, New York City. This enterprising firm has about ninety employees regularly, manufacturing daily about one hundred and fifty dozen hats or forty thousand dozen yearly.

John R. Miller & Co.'s wool-hat manufactory is located on Fourth and Laurel Streets. Mr. Miller, who at present is the sole proprietor of the business, is a native of Adamstown, Lancaster County, and came to Reading from Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, January 5, 1870, when he began the manufacture of hats in connection with John Hendel and William L. Reed in a building located on Maple Street, below Chestnut. About twenty-five workmen were then employed. In 1871 the factory burned down which caused a dissolution of the original partnership. Mr. Miller then leased an old mill on the west side of the Lancaster bridge, and in connection with John Shadle embarked anew in the business. This partnership lasted but one year, when William B. Hendel became a member of the firm, continuing one year. At the expiration of this time Levi Miller, of Pine Grove, took an interest, and the firm of John R. Miller & Co. was formed. Since 1878 the senior member of the firm has been sole proprietor and has conducted the business with enterprise, acknowledged

ability and success. In 1879 he built his present factory, a large three-story brick building, forty by one hundred and forty feet, with an office, dye-house addition and a three-story wing extending from the middle of the main building. The interior is supplied with the latest improved machinery, run by a sixty horse-power engine, supplied by a one hundred horse-power boiler. About one hundred employees are regularly engaged at this factory. The daily product is one hundred and fifty dozens of wool hats, which are sold to the general trade through a commission house in New York City. For several years past Henry R. Miller, brother of the proprietor, has been chief assistant in the management of the business.

D. F. Lotz & Co. are the proprietors of an establishment for the manufacture of staple-wool hats, on South Eleventh Street, near Spruce. The factory was built in 1866 by Jacob Sauerbier and soon after operated by Eisenbeiss & Co. In 1878 D. F. Lotz leased the factory, and, in connection with Elim Heckler, John Rehrer and Samuel Homan, formed a co-partnership under the name of D. F. Lotz & Co., the present firm. They also made staple-wool hats of various kinds, which are sold to the general trade through New York commission houses. The factory is a fine three-story building, with all conveniences and apparatus needed. Thirty-seven workmen are employed. The yearly production now is seventy-two thousand dozen hats. The full capacity of the works is one hundred thousand.

C. F. Kessler & Son are proprietors of the hat-factory on the corner of South Eleventh and Spruce Streets, which was established in 1862 by David Lotz. In 1876 Conrad F. Kessler, the present senior proprietor, purchased the factory, and in 1883 admitted his son, William H. Kessler, as a partner. Wool hats are made here to the amount of one hundred dozens per day when the full capacity is used. Sixty hands are employed.

Neversink Hat-Factory, owned by Robert H. Savage, is at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Muhlenberg Streets. The factory was built, in 1883, by the present owner, and is a new three-story brick building, extending a long distance on both streets, furnished with well-designed machinery of improved kinds. Eighty hands are employed regularly, and the capacity of the factory is seventy-five dozen staple-wool hats daily. Manufactured hats are sold through commission houses and to merchants directly from the factory.

Keystone Hat-Factory, owned by I. W. Levan & Son, on Muhlenberg Street, above Eleventh, was established in 1865, by W. & I. W. Levan. In 1871 the firm was changed to I. W. Levan & Son, and in 1884, Charles Y. Levan became a partner of the present firm. They manufacture staple-wool hats for the West, Southwest and California trade in large quantities, as well as other kinds and varieties. The factory is a three-story building, extending one hundred and twenty-six feet on Muhlenberg Street, well fitted and well furnished with machinery and apparatus. The capacity of the factory is one hundred and fifty dozen hats daily; capital invested, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The number of hands employed is seventy.

Isaac W. Levan, the senior proprietor of this firm, is descended from Huguenot ancestry. His grandfather, Isaac Levan, resided in Exeter township, Berks County, where he engaged in farming. He was married to a Miss Newkirk, of the same county, and had the following-named children: Isaac, John, Jacob, Catherine (married to John Deiter), Mary (married to Lewis Seider), Nellie (married to William Yohn) and Phebe (married to William Yohn).

John Levan was born in Berks County, and on reaching mature years engaged in stage-driving on the Philadelphia and Pottsville turnpike, after which he became a farmer, and died at the age of forty-three years. He married Rebecca, daughter of Philip Witz, a locksmith, a soldier of the Revolution and a resident of Pottstown, Pa. Their children are Isaac W., John (deceased), Susan (married to Henry Hagen), Catherine (married to Joseph Watt), Julia and Mary (married to Enos Alderman).

Isaac W. Levan was born on the 22d of October, 1818, on the farm in Exeter township,

and removed, when a youth, to Pottstown, where he attended school. In 1827 Reading became his home. He was employed in the summer on the Schuylkill Canal and in the winter found his services in demand to carry the local mails. In 1836 he was indentured to John Yeager, in Philadelphia, as apprentice to the hatter's trade, and after a service of three years he worked as a journeyman. He was, in the spring of 1842, married to Catherine, daughter of John Yeager, of Philadelphia, who died on the 28th of July, 1883. Their children are John Y. (who died in 1884, married to Emma Rowe), Charles Y., Emily (married to Thomas Andrews, of Philadelphia), Catherine, Amelia (deceased) and Harry (deceased).

Mrs. Levan was a lady of many Christian virtues, active in the leading city charities, zealous in the promotion of all benevolent interests connected with her church, and exemplifying in her daily walk and conversation a well-founded and beautiful Christian character. Both Mr. and Mrs. Levan were members of the Second Reformed Church of Reading, in which the family have been active workers.

In 1847 Mr. Levan returned to Reading, and, under the firm-name of Levan & Faust, opened a store and began the manufacture of hats. This business connection being dissolved in 1863, he continued the enterprise as a retailer and manufacturer, becoming, in 1865,



Isaac W Levan

a manufacturer exclusively. In this he is still engaged. Beginning with little capital, by industry and judgment he established an extensive and successful business and amassed a competency. In politics Mr. Levan, until the outbreak of the war, was a Democrat. Circumstances then influenced a change in his views, since which time he has affiliated with the Republican party. He has represented both parties in the City Council. He was one of the organizers and is now president of the

Penn National Bank. In business circles, and in all deliberative assemblies where experience combined with sound judgment are of consequence, Mr. Levan's opinions command respect and consideration.

W. H. Reinoehl & Co. are the owners of a wool-hat factory on the southeast corner of Tenth and Spruce Streets, Reading. The business was instituted in 1866 by F. D. Nagle & Co., who were succeeded by Nagle & Reinoehl. In 1877 the present firm was formed composed of W. H. Reinoehl and O. B. Wetherhold. The main factory, three-story brick, with five other adjoining buildings, are all well equipped with good machinery and appliances. A fine grade of wool hats is made here, as well as medium grades in black and fancy colors. Seventy workmen are employed; eighty dozen hats are daily made.

G. W. Alexander & Co., hat manufacturers, of West Reading, are the successors of F. R. Frill & G. R. Alexander, who began the business in 1877, and in 1881 the present firm became the proprietors. They have invested forty-five thousand dollars in the business and employ seventy-six hands. Their goods are sold partly from their factory, though principally through New York commission houses.

Theodore Terrell and Ira W. Travis commenced the manufacture of hat blocks, flanges and hatters' tools in 1881, at the corner of Franklin and Carpenter Streets. In 1882 they removed to their present manufactory, Ninth and Bingaman Streets. They have three thousand dollars invested in the business.

BRICK-MAKING.

The business of making bricks for building purposes was an early industry. Tile-making is mentioned amongst the first employments of the town. It is not known whether or not this branch here included bricks. Tradition says that the first brick house erected in Reading is the one-story small building still standing on the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington Streets. It was erected about 1800 for the German Reformed congregation as a schoolhouse. The buildings theretofore erected were of stone, log and frame. In 1845 this business had reached a wonderful degree of development. In this year, in Reading, over seven millions of bricks were made by the following-named manufacturers, who then employed one hundred and twenty-seven workmen:

Thos. Diehm	444,000
Henry Graul	450,000
Jacob Young	450,000
Wm. Yeager	575,000
Benj. Fink	750,000
H. Wunder	368,000
A. D. Miller	400,000
Jacob Geiger	400,000
Adam Diehm	550,000
Wm. Young	356,000
John Darrah	1,067,000
G. D. Levan	580,000
John Settle	300,000
Wm. Tobias	340,000
Total	7,040,000

Brick manufactured at Reading in 1846:

Thos. Diehm	518,000
Adam Diehm	640,000
George D. Levan	806,000
John Darrah	1,400,000
Wm. Yager	600,000
Benj. Fink	525,000
Wm. Young	400,000
Wm. Tobias	475,800
Jacob Young	540,000
Jacob Geiger	1,050,000
Wunder & Bingaman	430,000
Samuel Filbert	440,000
Henry Graul	600,000
Amich Miller	480,000
Charles Weidman	200,000
Jacob Davies	104,000
Total	9,208,800

Building brick then cost four dollars a thousand. It may be stated in this connection that the increase of the population from 1840 to 1850 was eighty-seven per cent. This was attributed to improvements which arose directly from manufactures superinduced by legislation for tariff in 1842. And, among other things, it was said that "immediately after the passage of the tariff law of that year the business and enterprise of the town received a fresh impetus. New factories were started in various parts of the town; the coal trade was increased; large numbers of hands were employed in the railroad shops; people flocked from all quarters; houses

became scarce; building operations were commenced on a larger scale than during any former period in the history of the town to accommodate the influx of new citizens."

Reading Fire-Brick Works, located on Canal Street, between Fourth and Fifth, were originated by William A. Wells in 1846, who, after carrying on the business for some years, sold out to Isaac Bertolett, and by him carried on until April, 1857, when Mr. Bertolett sold his interest to Isaac McHose and A. S. Thompson, who continued the business under the firm name of McHose & Thompson. Their annual capacity was two million bricks. On January 1, 1865, Levi Quier was admitted as a member of this firm. On January 1, 1870, the firm of McHose & Co., consisting of Isaac McHose, Levi Quier and Jerome L. Boyer, bought the interest of A. S. Thompson, and during the year 1870 the old works were rebuilt and enlarged, stocked with new and most improved machinery, capacity increased to three million five hundred thousand bricks per annum; employing from sixty to seventy workmen. The material used is all transported by railroad and canal from the celebrated fire-clay banks of New Jersey. Principal market is supplying the numerous blast furnaces, rolling-mills, foundries, etc., located in the Schuylkill and Lebanon Valley districts; special orders are often sent to more distant parts of this country. These works are connected by three lines of railroads, viz.: Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley and Wilmington and Northern, and the Schuylkill Canal, giving it the very best of shipping facilities to all parts of the country.

Isaac McHose, who is of Scotch descent, is the son of Isaac McHose, who was born in Northampton County, Pa., in 1783, and died January 15, 1861, aged seventy-seven years.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Laubach, of Lehigh County, whose children are John, Julia Ann, Hannah, Samuel, Levina, Isaac, Owen, William, Elizabeth and Josiah. Isaac McHose, lately president of the Keystone National Bank of Reading, was born in Hanover township, Lehigh County, December 6, 1822. He was educated in the public schools. His father having followed the occupation of a bricklayer, his son learned the trade, making a specialty of the construction of anthracite furnaces. In this he reached such perfection that his contracts always guaranteed a complete and satisfactory furnace before its delivery to the owner, which gave him a practical monopoly of the business throughout the iron region. In 1852 he removed to Reading, where he has since resided, and the same year purchased a small fire-brick works in that city; rebuilt, remodeled and extended it until it has become the largest and most successful manufactory of its kind in the United States. His business projects have been both diversified and prosperous. For many years he has been largely interested in the manufacture of iron. Upon the removal of the Keystone National Bank to Reading, he was solicited to take the presidency of the institution, though not an owner of its stock, which request he complied with. Mr. McHose is a gentleman of great business talent combined with practical experience. He has been very successful in his investments and possesses a competence. His name is a synonym of uprightness, strict integrity and honor wherever he is known, and he has been called by his fellow-citizens to serve them in various positions of trust. He has been a member of the Select branch of the City Council, of the Board of Control, and is also one of the Water commissioners. He was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in the campaign of 1884. His name was brought prominently before the Republican State Convention for the office of State treasurer by his friends and received a strong support. He is president of the Board of Trade of Reading and president of the Reading Public Library. Mr. McHose is an active member of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Reading, in which he has served as an elder for twenty-five years. He is much interested in benevolent and charitable institutions, aiding in the founding of the Womelsdorf Orphans' Home and serving as a director in that institution, while every worthy charity enlists his aid. A citizen of Reading writes that for fifteen years some orphan boy has received a collegiate education through the benevolence of Mr. McHose, and when one graduates another



Isaac McBride

takes his place, some of these *protégés* having risen to honor and distinction. His ability and integrity have given him a prominent and leading position in his own city, and extended his reputation throughout the State. He has ever aimed in his business career to so invest his capital as to give employment to labor. He has manifested an active and practical interest in the Young Men's Christian Association of Reading, and is at present chairman of its board of trustees. Mr. McHose was, on March 5, 1846, married to Letitia, daughter of Valentine Weider, of Lehigh County. Their children are Susan E. (Mrs. J. L. Boyer), of Reading; Ambrose A., of Columbia, Pa.; Wilson V. and Isaac, Jr., of Reading.

Printz's Brick Works.—The large brick manufactory on North Tenth Street and Pricetown road was owned from 1856 to 1862 by John Printz and Michael Sands, as the firm of Printz & Sands. In 1862 they started a new yard on North Fifth Street and Centre Avenue. In 1865 Michael Sands sold his interest to Daniel D. Graul, and in 1877, J. L. Moyer was admitted as a partner to the firm, then known as Printz, Graul & Co. In 1880 this firm dissolved, and the business has since been continued by John Printz. Seventy-five to eighty hands are employed. Four million bricks per year are made at this yard.

In 1885 Mr. Printz extended his works to cover thirty acres, and began to manufacture fancy and ornamental bricks for house-fronts. He is preparing to carry on the kilns to their fullest capacity and to manufacture sixty-five thousand bricks per day, with one hundred and forty hands employed.

John H. Printz.—The Printz family have been residents of Reading from the beginning of the town. They are of German origin. John H. Printz is the son of John Printz, Jr., and was born at Reading March 31, 1833. His father was also born at Reading, carried on the trade of a carpenter and afterward the business of a contractor, and left seven surviving children,—Henry, William, Susan Ann, Christian, John H., Levi and Frederick. His mother was Rosanna Hill, of Spring (formerly Cumru) township, who died in 1866, aged sixty-six years. His father died in 1880, aged nearly eighty years. Mr. Printz was educated in the common schools. In 1844 he became an apprentice in the business of brick-making under John Darrah, who was then an extensive manufacturer, and after completing his apprenticeship and working as a journeyman till 1855, he began business for himself, continuing since that time in this department of industry. The kilns were then almost entirely south of Penn Street, in the vicinity of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, and their capacity was from fifty thousand to sixty thousand, excepting Darrah's, whose kiln held one hundred and fifty thousand. Subsequently, as the city developed, the kilns were removed farther and farther north of Penn Street until they reached their present locality. On Ninth Street, in the vicinity of Elm and Buttonwood, many thousand of bricks were manufactured about the time and for some years after he began. The single mould was then used and it is still used. The double mould was tried, but it proved a failure. The clay was worked by hand and turned over repeatedly by a shovel, and this process continued till after the war, when horse-power was introduced. A machine for manufacturing brick was first tried here in 1855, and again in 1868, but it was a failure, the clay here not having been adapted, on account of numerous stones. The clay is still worked by hand and tempered by horse-power. Mr. Printz introduced the manufacture of ornamental brick in 1885, being the second manufacturer in this State. There are only three manufacturers of them in the United States,—one at Philadelphia, one at Reading and one at Wilmington. From 1880 to 1885 the average annual production of bricks at Reading was about twenty millions. Mr. Printz was the largest producer during the last three years, having employed seventy-five hands (including thirteen brick-makers) and produced four and a half million brick annually. He has been now thirty years in this industry, and has occupied the same stand, along the west side of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Marion Street, for the last seventeen years. During April, 1886, he employed one hun-

dred and fifty hands and manufactured daily sixty-eight thousand brick, including ornamental. He had then five kilns in service, four at Reading and one at Birdsboro'. They are the largest in the county, capacity varying from one hundred and twenty thousand to two hundred and twenty thousand. Altogether there are five hundred hands employed in this business at Reading.

Mr. Printz served in the Common Council of Reading three times,—from the Third Ward, 1869 to 1871; from the Fourth Ward, 1880 to 1882; and again from the Third Ward from 1884 to 1886. He also officiated as constable of the southern district of Reading (that portion south of Penn Street) for two years, 1865 and 1866. He entered the order of Free Masonry in 1866, being a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227. He was one of the Knights Templar excursion party which made a grand pilgrimage to San Francisco in 1883; and in 1885 he visited the New Orleans Exposition. He has traveled altogether through thirty-six States and Territories of the United States.

He was twice married,—first to Matilda Totton, who died in 1877; and then to Catharine Bulles. He has six children—John Thomas, Alice Catharine (married to George Clouser), Harry C., Anna, Laura and Bessie.

The Shenfelder brick-yard at Hockley Lane and Kissinger Streets, has been in successful operation since 1856. At this date A. Shenfelder and D. P. Shenfelder, his son, commenced making pressed, building and paving brick, and continued for twenty-eight years. In 1884, D. P. Shenfelder and H. P. Shenfelder, his son, purchased the works, and, under the name of D. P. Shenfelder & Son., have continued it to date. They manufacture bricks by machinery which turns out twenty thousand bricks per day. Thirty-two workmen are employed.



John A. Printz

William Graul, James Katzenmoyer and

Mathias Moyer, trading as Graul & Co., commenced brick-making in 1878 at Sixth and Hockley Lane. They were the successors of Daniel Graul and J. L. Moyer, who started the brick-yard in 1876. Graul & Co. burn both pressed and common bricks for building purposes. They employ sixty-five hands, turning out three million five hundred thousand bricks per year.

Conrad Kaltenbach and Charles Focht commenced burning house and paving bricks on Second Street, near the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, in the year 1884, where they continue to do a large business. Fourteen men are regularly employed. The product of the year 1885 was seven hundred thousand bricks.

The other brick manufacturers of the city are William B. Kline, William Parker and Cornelius Rothenberger.



Simon Kline

Simon Kline is the grandson of Henry Kline, who, on his emigration from Alsace, France, came to Berks County, and engaged in farming. His children were John, Abraham, Henry, Adam, Elizabeth, Sarah. Henry, of this number, was born in Alsace township, Berks County, where he combined the business of farming with the trades of a cooper and a weaver. He married Magdalena Shmale, daughter of John Shmale, of the same county. They had children,—John, Catharine (Mrs. William), Adam, Henry, Abraham, Sarah (Mrs. Jacob Brumbach), Daniel, Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Diehl), Mary (Mrs. Perry Reifsnyder), Sophia (Mrs. David Clouser, and Simon. Simon Kline was born May 14, 1830, on the homestead farm in Alsace township, and in youth attended the schools of the neighborhood, after which he continued his studies in Reading. He then assisted his father in his various occupations until his twenty-first year, and, on the 30th of November, 1851, was married to Catharine, daughter of Henry Noll,

of Ruscomb-manor township, Berks County, and granddaughter of Peter and Magdalena Keller Noll. Their children are Ezra, born September 13, 1852; Henry Adam, May 19, 1856 (deceased); Rebecca Minerva, May 7, 1858 (deceased); Mary Magdalena, August 23, 1859, married to Edmund Schlegel; Rebecca Catherine, January 24, 1861, married to William M. Fulton; Simon Sidenham, March 8, 1863; Elias, August 20, 1865 (deceased); George Oscar, July 19, 1866 and David Milton, August 25, 1868. Mr. Kline, during the two years succeeding his marriage, was employed in the purchase of wood-lands, which he cleared, a ready market being found for the wood in the county. He then removed to Reading and engaged in contracting, as also in the manufacture of bricks. Removing from Reading to Fleetwood, he devoted five years to the manufacture of bricks at this point, and returning again to Reading, continued the business combined with building and contracting in which he is still engaged, and has met with marked success as the result of honesty and thrift. He is a Democrat in politics. He has been connected by membership with various building organizations, but is now identified only with the Hampton Building Association. He is a member of Mt. Penn Lodge, No. 65 of Knights of Pythias and of Freedom Circle.

He is a member, and was formerly an Elder of the First Reformed Church of Reading, of which his wife and children are also members.

The Fire-Brick Kilns of George J. Eckert, at 458 Canal Street, were built by Miller & Eckert in 1863. Two years later Mr. Miller retired from the business and Mr. Eckert assumed entire control. There are now three large kilns, the manufacturing capacity of which is one hundred thousand bricks per month. Twenty men are employed. The works cover a large area and a prosperous business is done.

George J. Eckert is the grandson of Philip Eckert, who was born June 18, 1756, and died September 10, 1828. He was married to Lydia Beck, born June 17, 1762. Their children were George, born September 9, 1782; Mary, born 1784; Susanna, born 1785; Catherine, born 1788; Peter, born 1790; Sarah, born 1792; Margaret, born 1794; Elizabeth, born 1795; Catherine (2d), born 1799; and Hannah, born 1803. George, the eldest of these children, was born near Shaefferstown, Lebanon County, and died on the 19th of January, 1854. He was married, January 26, 1809, to Sarah, daughter of Rudolph Resley, of South Lebanon township, Lebanon County, Pa., who was born December 16, 1787, and died January 12, 1879. Their children were Catherine, born 1809; Elizabeth, born 1811; Mary, born 1813; George, born 1815; Cyrus, born 1817; Philip, born 1820; William, born 1822; Rudolph, born 1825; George John, born February 14, 1827, and Aaron T., born in 1830; of whom the survivors are Catherine, William, Rudolph and George J.

The last-named was born in North Lebanon township, Lebanon County, and obtained his preparatory education at Lebanon, Pa., after which he entered Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., and was graduated on the 6th of September, 1852. The same fall, on becoming a citizen of Reading, he entered the law-office of Hon. William Strong as a student, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks County April 28, 1855. He pursued his profession successfully until 1865, when it was abandoned for less sedentary employment. Having, in 1863, established a fire-brick factory, he devoted his time mainly to this enterprise, which has been enlarged and extended, and is still conducted by him. Mr. Eckert was, on the 26th of November, 1857, married to Rebecca, daughter of Isaac M. Gerhard, of Sheridan, Lebanon County, Pa. Their children are Isaac Gerhard, Rudolph Resley, Mintie S., Emma Rebecca, George, William (deceased) and Ellen. Isaac G. is married to Elizabeth Smith, of Luzerne County, Pa., his present residence.

Mr. Eckert was one of Reading's most patriotic citizens during the late war. He was then active in the raising of recruits and in the equipment of the soldiery. He was in the military service for ninety days, during the invasion of Pennsylvania, and on July 6, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C of the Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers. He is an active and influential member of the Republican party in this county; he was a delegate to the State Republican Convention held at Pittsburg in 1863, and also a delegate to the National Convention of 1868, held at Chicago, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency; he was a member of the Select Council of Reading from 1866 to 1869, and of the Common Council from 1876 to 1878. During this time he was instrumental in defeating the bill authorizing the making of loans by the city, which measure has materially reduced her debt. He participated in the organization of the Union Bank of Reading, and was for three years a member of its board of directors. He is a member, and was for years one of the trustees, of the First Reformed Congregation of Reading, and chairman of the building committee on the occasion of the remodeling of the church in 1874–75.



READING TERRA-COTTA WORKS began operations in 1867, under the proprietorship of Sharff, Hagy & Co., who were succeeded in the ownership of it, in 1873, by E. S. Fox & Co., who now manufacture sewer-pipes, water-pipes, chimney-tops, heat-pipes, flues, garden, rustic and hanging vases, etc. The works are located at the foot of Franklin Street, and cover an area of two hundred and thirty by two hundred and forty feet. There are two down-draft kilns for burning the products of their manufacture. A thirty horse-power engine, with a fifty horse-power boiler, are used to produce a motive force to drive the machinery. A steam pipe-press, capable of making three hundred feet of drain-pipe per hour, is in operation.

THE READING POTTERY.—The manufacture of stone-ware, earthen-ware and glazed ware has been extensively carried on since 1864, on Schuylkill Avenue, by Daniel P. Shenfelder. He makes large quantities of fruit-jars, crocks and stone-ware for farmers' use. Two large kilns are in operation and ten hands employed. The machinery is run by a large engine. Twenty thousand dollars are invested in this business.

BREWERIES, MALT-HOUSES AND DISTILLERIES.

FREDERICK LAUER was born in the province of Palatine (now Rhenish Bavaria) October 14, 1810, and was the son of George and Katrina Lauer. He attended school until twelve years of age, and during that time became familiar with the French language. His father had been one of the largest property-owners in the country and raised the first liberty pole on the French borders. He suffered a penalty for his liberal and patriotic views, and for nine years was unable to gather any crops, owing to the presence of the army. He emigrated to America, with his family, and landed in Baltimore in August, 1823, and immediately thereafter came to Reading, where his married daughter was then living. Here, for a short time, his son Frederick became a butcher-boy, assisting his brother-in-law. He left this employment when his father began the brewing business at Womelsdorf, Berks County, and assisted him there until his removal to Reading, where he continued his calling. During this time the lad received four months' schooling (three of them at a night-school), but many of his leisure hours were devoted to study. In the spring of 1826 his father returned to Reading and established a small brewery in an old log house, built many years before by one of the founders of the town. Frederick, who was then but sixteen years of age, was made foreman and clerk, and, with one assistant, did all the brewing. He built up his first kettle with a capacity of five barrels, which, in two months, was increased to ten. He rose at two A.M., finished the brewing by daylight, and after breakfast would deliver the beer to customers in town. In 1835 he became proprietor of the brewery, enlarged it, and, with the aid of more assistants, extended the business. During the first five years nothing was made but what was known as "strong beer." The brewing of ale and porter was begun in 1831, and of lager beer in 1844. The site of the brewery in 1826 was in the midst of a swamp. The improvements which have resulted from Mr. Lauer's industry and tact are truly wonderful. In 1849 he began to buy up vacant lots, and therein quarried extensive vaults in the solid lime-stone rock for the storage of lager beer. In 1866 he erected a large brewery on this locality, containing all the latest improvements and in every respect complete. In connection with this brewery was a fine park, with shade-trees and other adornments.

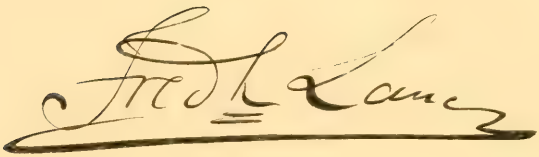
The civic virtues and public spirit of Frederick Lauer were justly appreciated by his fellow-citizens. He represented his ward in the Town Council, and he was greatly instrumental in securing the incorporation of Reading as a city, in 1847. In 1867 he was chosen president of the Select Council. He was one of the organizers of the Berks County Agricultural Society, was its president for several years, and, to the time of his death, one of its most active members; was for many years in the board of directors of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, a member of the Reading Dispensary Board, Reading Benevolent Society, Reading Relief Society and Reading Board of Trade, and one of the trustees of the Keystone State Normal School.

Frederick Lauer was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a companion of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar, and a Past Master of Lodge No. 62, of Free and Accepted Masons. He was a sincere Christian, Lutheran by denomination, and for many years a vestryman and trustee of Trinity Church of Reading.

His business interests forbidding the acceptance of political office, he declined offered Congressional nomination. As a delegate to the National Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, he determinedly opposed secession, and earnestly endeavored to secure the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency that would guarantee the







preservation of the Union. True to his loyal principles, when the struggle for the maintenance of the Union came, he equipped, at his own expense, a whole company of men, which served throughout the war in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

He was an intimate friend of the celebrated Dr. Hebbe, the Swedish revolutionist, who was driven from his native land. He was also in regular correspondence with the United States consuls abroad, interchanging views and keeping well informed on foreign affairs and in advance of the movements which afterward took place. His efforts in connection with the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors were invariably crowned with success, and, as president of the Brewers' Congress, he was indefatigable in the service of his trade. Shrewd, far-seeing and industrious, he made his establishment one of the most successful in the United States.

Mr. Lauer was married, May 9, 1838, to Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Guldin. The children of the union are George Frederick, born November 2, 1850; Franklin Pierce, born November 2, 1852; and one who died an infant.

Mr. Lauer died September 5, 1883, in the seventy-third year of his age. On the occasion of his decease suitable resolutions were passed by the Lager Bier Brauer Verein, the Ale and Porter Brewers' Association of Pennsylvania and the United States Brewers' Association. The latter association erected, in Reading, an imposing monument to his memory, which was unveiled on the 23d of May, 1885.



Peter Barbey.

BARBEY'S BREWERY was built in 1860 by Peter Barbey, who admitted his son, John Bar-

bey, as a partner, in 1880. The extensive establishment which they now own is located on the corner of River and Hockley Streets, and was erected in 1869. The buildings are a three-story brewery, a six-story brick malt-house, two refrigerators and two ice-houses. They cover a tract of three acres.

In the malt-house are five germinating-floors, one storage-floor and two large drying-kilns Two engines, producing sixty horse-power, and two large duplex boilers, of seventy-five horse-power, are used. Thirty hands are employed. During the year 1885 twenty thousand barrels of beer and porter were manufactured and sold by Peter Barbey & Son. The full brewing capacity of this establishment is thirty-five thousand barrels, and the full malting capacity seventy-five thousand bushels of barley malt.

Peter Barbey, the originator of this brewery, was born November 9, 1825, in Dierbach, Canton of Borgzabern Rhinepfaltz, Bavaria, and is a son of Christopher and Katrina Barbey. He attended the schools of his native country until the age of fourteen, when he entered the brewing establishment of Peter Barbey, his uncle, for the purpose of learning the business of a brewer, remaining three years, at the expiration of which time he became thoroughly familar with the art of brewing. He sought employment in France and Switzerland, in which countries he spent four years, adding, meanwhile, largely to his knowledge of brewing by practical experience. Returning home at the age of twenty-one years, he was drafted, and served four years in the army as a member of a cavalry regiment, at the end of which time he emigrated to America, and, proceeding at once to Philadelphia, he engaged for two and a half years in the pursuit of his trade. Removing to Reading, he entered the employ of Frederick Lauer for one year, and soon after opened a saloon. In 1860 he began his prosperous career as a brewer in the city of Reading, which business he has conducted with gratifying success, and is now the senior proprietor of the above described establishment.

Mr. Barbey was married to Rosina, daughter of Philip Kuntz, of Rhenish Bavaria. They had two children,—Katrina, a daughter, now deceased, and John, at present associated with his father in business. In politics Mr. Barbey is a Democrat but has never been an aspirant for office; he is a director of the Keystone National Bank, and a member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 368, of Free and Accepted Masons, and of Germania Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

Deppen's Brewery, on Chestnut Street, was established in 1845, by N. A. Felix, who, until 1874, a period of twenty-nine years, made lager beer, porter and ale in large quantities, and during that time added various improvements. Mr. Felix died in 1874 and the managers of his estate conducted the business until 1879, when Dr. William P. Deppen bought the brewery and has since had an increasing demand for the product of his manufacture. The buildings, which cover a large area, include the brewery proper, a malt-house and two ice-houses. The establishment is furnished with a large engine, a boiler and all necessary appliances for making beer.

Keller's Brewery is located on Ash Street and is owned and operated by Samuel C. Keller and Otto Eyring. The brewery was erected in 1850 by a Mr. Hoyer. In 1877 Samuel C. Keller purchased it and in 1884 admitted his present partner. They now brew what is widely known as the "Reading Lager Beer and Porter." The grounds are an acre in extent and five buildings are occupied. Two engines, with a combined power of eighty horses, are used. Twelve men are employed. The amount of yearly business is sixty thousand dollars and the interests are prospering.

The City Brewery is situated at 38 and 40 South Seventh Street, and was built in 1874 by Abraham Peltzer, who then began the brewing of lager and Weiss beer. The building is thirty by two hundred and fifty feet, and includes a brewery, ice-house and storage-rooms. Nearly all of his beer is consumed in the city.

The Malt-House between Laurel and Muhlenberg Streets, on the line of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was built in 1863 by Frederick Shouldt and Moses K. Graeff, who continued as partners in the manufacture of malt from barley, to the amount of thirty-two

thousand bushels annually, until 1867, when Mr. Shouldt sold his interest to his partner, who is the present owner. The large buildings now used cover an area of an acre and are three and four stories high. The capacity of the establishment is seventy-five thousand bushels of malted grain per year.

The Malt-House of Hagy & Pott, on Third Street, north of Buttonwood, was built in 1882, by the present proprietors, who then owned a malt-house on Orange Street, near Chestnut, which they purchased from Frederick Shouldt, who started it in 1876. The Third Street malt-house has eighty feet front and two hundred and fifty feet depth. Sixty thousand bushels of barley are malted annually. An eighteen horse-power engine and a twenty-five horse-power upright boiler are used. The entire apartments are two large drying-rooms, three storage-rooms and one large double kiln. Two elevators are used. This firm, composed of Walton K. Hagy and Benjamin Pott, show evidences of prosperity.

Neversink Distillery was built on northeast corner of Eleventh and Muhlenberg Streets, in 1857, by Hill & Wolfkill, and the business was begun the same year and conducted by them until 1862, when Samuel Buch purchased the entire interest and has since manufactured whiskies in large quantities. The original capacity of this distillery was one hundred and fifty gallons per day. When it came under the ownership of Samuel Buch, the main building was greatly enlarged and five additional ones were erected, one of which is a bonded warehouse, capable of holding three thousand barrels. Improved machinery is used and now eight hundred gallons of whiskey are made every twenty-four hours. A forty horse-power engine and a sixty horse-power boiler are used as a motive-power. Eight hands are employed.

TANNERIES.

The Kerper Tannery, now the oldest manufactory of its kind in Reading, was built on a lot originally conveyed by the heirs of Penn to Conrad Bower in 1753. Isaac Levan purchased the property, in 1761, of the original grantee, and the same year began to manufacture the first leather in the town. He followed his chosen occupation for many years, and supplied the early cordwainers of the olden time in the new town of Reading and its vicinity with the necessary leather to make the boots and shoes for the industrious populace. John Dieffenbach became the successor of Isaac Levan and conducted the business until 1825, when Abraham Kerper purchased the tannery and worked it with great success until 1856. The year last named Henry Kerper, the present owner, purchased it, made extensive improvements of various kinds, extended the tanning facilities and increased the number of vats to one hundred and twenty-five. In 1884, owing to its position near the heart of the city, Mr. Kerper discontinued the tannery and is the proprietor of a leather and shoe-finding establishment at 124 South Sixth Street.

Winter & Goetz conducted an extensive business in the manufacture of glove kid leather at their tannery on Canal Street, at the foot of Pine Street. The business was begun in 1869 on Jefferson Street, at the River road crossing, by Blatz & Winter. Upon the retirement of Mr. Blatz, in 1875, Ferdinand Goetz purchased his interest and the present firm was formed. Owing to an increasing business, the old tannery and site were sold. The firm then purchased the present site, and on it, in 1883, erected a tannery building, two hundred and twenty-five feet front on Canal Street and one hundred and forty feet in depth to the canal. The firm have forty-four employees. The amount of business done yearly is one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and the amount of investment is sixty thousand dollars. Through a branch establishment at No. 180 William Street, New York City, the manufactured goods of this tannery are sold to the general trade.

De Long Brothers, tanners and curriers, own an establishment on the corner of Ninth and Muhlenberg Streets. This industry was founded by Stroup & Co., in 1860, on the same site. In 1865 Merkle & Co. became the owners. Manasses and Michael De Long bought the tannery and land adjoining in 1868 and made many important improvements and extended the business. One acre is now occupied by this

tannery In 1870 John De Long was admitted an active partner, and in 1872 Jacob B. Fricker became a silent partner. On January 1, 1886, Michael De Long retired and since then Manasses and John De Long, with J. B. Fricker, have continued the business under the name of De Long Brothers. A twenty horse-power engine, with a forty horse-power tubular boiler, furnish the motive-power for this establishment. One hundred vats are used in tanning, having a capacity of five thousand sides of hides and four thousand calf-skins per year. The firm employs twenty-five workmen. The amount of yearly business done is eighty thousand dollars. Since 1868 the business has been more than doubled. In connection with tannery, this firm has a commission house at No. 301 North Third Street, Philadelphia, through which most of the products of the tannery are sold.

George F. Winter, tanner and currier, on the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, now owns what for more than half a century was known as the "Old Dutch Tannery," located on the same premises, and conducted for many years by Winter & Gabriel. The present proprietors purchased the tannery in 1864. The capacity is one thousand hides per year. One large bark-mill and thirty vats are used.

CIGAR-MAKING.

The manufacture of cigars began in Reading about the year 1800, and from that date to 1850 the prominent manufacturers of the town were James Morris, John Eyrich, Samuel Eyrich, Isaac James, J. & E. Eyrich, son of John, Philip Albright, Gosham Wolf, John Maltzberger, J. & G. W. Hautsh, C. Breneiser and William Harman. The tobacco used in making cigars at first was obtained from Kentucky; manufacturers visited that State annually and purchased a sufficient supply for the entire year. The prices paid ranged from three to seven cents a pound. About 1835 tobacco was introduced from Lancaster and York Counties. Cigar-makers generally made from eight hundred to fifteen hundred cigars per day. A few made as many as two thousand per day. If an experienced workman could not make one thousand per day, he was considered ordinary. The wages paid were five, six and seven cents a hundred. The cigars were sold at rates ranging from one dollar and a half to two dollars per thousand. The total manufacture in 1840 was about forty thousand cigars daily. Possibly of this number, one-half were made in the country districts surrounding Reading. The country cigars were made mostly for Mr. Eyrich. The country cigar-makers would buy the leaf tobacco from him and then sell him the cigars they manufactured. He had, at times, one half a million cigars on hand. Most of the cigars made, and which were sold at from three to seven for a cent, were consumed in Reading and vicinity. There was then more smoking, in proportion to the population, than at the present day. On the counter of every tavern a box of cigars always stood, whose contents were free to all guests. The workers in tobacco then were almost entirely men and boys, the latter being strippers. The employment of females was begun about 1870. Chewing tobacco was manufactured by Morris & Eyrich. Since 1840 the business of cigar-making has gradually increased, a better quality of cigars have been made, more skillful workmen employed, until at the present day it is a very valuable and productive industry in the city of Reading. According to the report of the Board of Trade of the city for the year 1882, there were then eleven establishments, with an invested capital of $119,000; number of hands employed three hundred and forty-eight, who received in wages $54,635; the value of the product, $271,000. The number of establishments has lately increased.

The wholesale tobacco house of Crouse & Co., on South Sixth Street, is quite an extensive establishment. The business was begun at the same site, in 1836, by Hautsch & Bro., who were succeeded in order by Hautsch & Lyon, Hautsch & Crouse and the present firm, composed of Daniel W. Crouse, George W. Crouse and George W. Hautsch. One hundred and fifty hands are employed. A large building is used. The same firm has a branch house at 168 Chambers Street, New York.

The manufacture of cigars and sale of manu-

factured tobacco, at No. 707 Penn Street, Reading, was commenced in 1876, by D. C. & H. H. Hillegass. In 1879 D. C. Hillegass formed a co-partnership with John R. Mast, under the name of Hillegass & Mast, as packers and wholesale dealers, and established the warehouse at No. 728 Penn Street, with packing-house at No. 511 Cherry Street. In 1882 D. C. Hillegass withdrew from the firm and commenced business as a wholesale dealer in cigars and leaf tobacco, at No. 23 South Sixth Street, with warehouses for storing and packing on Cherry, Pearl and South Sixth Streets. He employed forty hands and purchased the products of twenty manufactories in different portions of Berks Co.

The Cigar Manufactory, at No. 728 Penn Street, conducted by Hillegass & Mast from 1879 until 1882, was continued by John R. Mast until 1883. He then, with H. B. Bausman, commenced the sale of leaf tobacco, having a warehouse at No. 636 Court Street. Under the name of Bausman & Mast a large business were transacted; fifty thousand dollars was invested and thirty hands employed. On January 1, 1886, this firm dissolved, and a new one was formed at the same location, with J. S. Wisler, John R. Mast and H. Elwood Reifsnyder as partners, who, in 1886, erected a large manufactory on Cherry Street, below Eighth Street.

Glaser & Frame own an extensive cigar-factory on Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth. The same firm, composed of N. G. Glaser and George C. Frame, began business on a smaller scale, at No. 13 South Sixth Street, in 1879, to make a fine grade of cigars, which soon were in great demand, and the firm, in order to extend their business, moved to their present location. In addition to their own factory this firm controls the product of twenty other factories, located in Berks, Lancaster and York Counties. In the Reading factory two hundred and fifty hands are employed, and amount of capital invested is ninety thousand dollars. Seven traveling agents sell their goods to the general trade. At a branch establishment, owned by Glaser & Frame, located at Seneca, N. Y., known as the Seneca Cigar Company, twenty agents are employed to sell to the retail trade through New York and the New England States. The firm also imports Havana and Sumatra fine grade leaf tobacco. A very large and successful business is done.

Some of the other manufacturers of cigars who do a considerable business are Paul Blackman, Darrah & Co., Glaser & Frame, Albert S. Hartman, George Lehr, Beard & Son, Henry W. Burky, C. M. Deem, Dibert Bros., Francis Gross, Orth M. Heckman, Marks Heilman, William Heilman, Kalbach & Schroeder, Michael A. Krug, Lutz & Swartz, George R. Maltzberger, Jacob Neihart, John H. Riegel, Philip Rufe and John Stump.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Reading Cotton-Mill.—Soon after the passage of the "General Manufacturing Law" of April 9, 1849, the capitalists and business men of Reading made a second effort to introduce a cotton manufacturing establishment. A meeting was held by them on May 26, 1849; and a second meeting on 14th of June following, at which a company was recommended under the law of 1849, with the name of "Reading Manufacturing Company," and a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, in four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and a term of twenty years. On the 18th of August following, at a meeting, a report was made that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the stock had been subscribed for; and on the 17th of November a meeting was held to elect thirteen directors, which was spirited and polled over twenty-two hundred votes. Subsequently a new board was elected, and the charter and subscriptions thereto were recorded June 17, 1850. The capital stock was fixed at two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or forty-four hundred shares. There were five hundred and fifty-five subscribers who took all the stock, the largest being Charles T. James, of Providence, R. I., one thousand shares; Farmers' Bank, Reading, two hundred shares; F. A. M. Hiester, Reading, one hundred shares; Samuel Bell, Reading, one hundred shares; H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading, ninety-eight shares.

The county commissioners subscribed for forty shares.

The company shortly before had purchased ground and issued proposals. The contract was awarded to C. T. James, for one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and mill to contain eighty-one hundred and ninety-six spindles. The ground was broken May 2, 1850, and the building was completed and put in operation in December, 1851. The dimensions of the building: Width, sixty-eight; length, two hundred and seventy-four feet; self-operating mule spindles, 11,264; and looms, three hundred. Steam engine, two hundred horse-power; and daily production estimated at ninety-three hundred yards.

In 1852 the production of muslin, in yards, was 1,578,859. In 1853 the production of muslin, in yards, was 2,186,927. The number of hands employed in 1853 was three hundred and twenty-four—men, thirty-six; boys, seventy-seven; women and girls, two hundred and eleven—and wages paid, $44,832.15, During this year the company exhibited manufactured goods at Crystal Palace Exhibition, New York, and a bronze medal was awarded for fine brown sheeting, its evenness of thread and perfection in weaving. The company continued operations till February, 1860, when the stockholders decided to sell the factory; and it was accordingly sold on March 28, 1860, for one hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to Garner & Co., of New York. The total cost was two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The panic of 1857 was the direct cause of the sale. This was the first large enterprise of the kind started at Reading.

This extensive establishment, located on South Ninth Street, covering an entire square, or seven acres in area, is now in full operation under the firm of Garner & Co., who employ two hundred and twenty hands. Thirty mules, running sixteen thousand spindles, are used in the manufacture of Silesia goods. The product of this factory is now shipped direct to the print-works owned by the same firm in New York City. A three hundred horse-power engine, with three accompanying tubular boilers, run the extensive machinery. The weekly production for the present year, 1886, is fifty thousand yards of goods.

The Reading Woolen-Mills, on North Fourth Street, are owned by J. G. Leinbach & Co. The mills were built in 1859, by Robert M. Shouse, for the manufacture of checkered goods and ginghams. In 1864 they were fitted up as woolen and cotton-mills and operated by Shouse & Leinbach. In 1875 J. G. Leinbach rented the mills and took in as partners A. S. Leinbach, John Shadle and E. Davis. The following year the firm of J. G. Leinbach & Co., purchased the mills. Four additional buildings were erected, covering an entire area of one acre. Sixty hands are employed in the mills and six traveling salesmen. Amount of capital invested, one hundred thousand dollars. The motive force is produced by a forty-five horse-power engine and two thirty horse-power cylinder boilers. One mule and three jacks, run twelve hundred and sixteen spindles in this mill.

Paper-Mills.—Jacob Bushing is the proprietor of the Reading, Packerach and Tulpehocken Paper-Mills, all of which are in this city.

The Tulpehocken Mill was built in 1856. At this mill a fine quality of Manilla paper is made and twenty-five employees are at work. The Reading Paper-Mill was built in 1865. Book-paper is made at this mill and forty-five hands are employed. The Packerach Mill was built in 1871. The manufactured product of this mill is book-paper, and fifty hands are employed.

The Artistic Glass-Works are owned by Joseph Bournique & Co., who do a large business at the factory on the corner of Ninth and Laurel Streets. The firm is composed of Joseph and Adolph Bournique, L. and J. P. Kremp and Augustus Rolland. Fifteen glass-blowers are employed. Glass lamps, globes, vases, toilet sets and many kinds of fancy glassware are made. The specialties are gas and electric globes, dome shades, white enameled ware. Many exquisite designs are made.

West Reading Planing-Mills, on Spruce Street, below Third, were built in 1866 by Eisenhower, Fink & Co., who were the proprietors until the death of the senior member of the firm, in 1877, when the present owners, J. Fink and A. Huyett, as J. Fink & Co., suc-

ceeded. Sixty hands are employed in the manufacture of sash, shutters, doors, blinds and other varieties of building materials. These mills extend one hundred and ten feet front on Spruce and an entire square along the side, to Pine Street. A fifty horse-power engine, with an eighty horse-power boiler, drive the machinery of these extensive mills. Thirty-nine varieties of machines have recently been added to increase the manufacturing capacity.

KLINE & SHUNK (LIMITED).—On the 2d of January, 1884, the firm of Kline & Shunk (Limited) took possession of the large steam planing-mill located at the corner of Franklin and Carpenter Streets, for many years previously occupied by J. H. Cheatham. Aaron K. Kline, the senior member of this firm, is a son of the late David B. Kline, of Exeter township. Previous to entering the firm Frederick Shunk had been foreman at this mill for thirteen years. The firm manufactures and sells in this and adjoining counties, doors, window-sash, shutter-blinds, window-frames, door-frames, mouldings, brackets, furniture and a great variety of builders' material of various kinds. They use a sixty horse-power engine and employ forty-five mechanics. There is connected with this establishment a lumber-yard on Spruce Street, Reading, used for the storage and drying of lumber.

BUILDERS.—Many prominent builders have been produced in Reading during the last forty years. All of them have sprung from the working-class of citizens. Their energy, enterprise and industry have contributed incalculable wealth to this community. As the population of the city multiplied, the wants of the community for dwellings and buildings increased, and the builders satisfied these wants. Some of the more prominent builders before 1870 were George Foos, Joseph Henry, William Henry, Samuel Summons, John Fink, Nathan M. Eisenhower, William B. Hertzel, Benneville Hemmig, Daniel Spohn, Henry Heckman, Samuel Koch, Miller & Craig, George Garst, George Mast, Jacob Graeff, Dickinson Kutz, John Printz, David Gross, Benjamin Oster, William Wells and Daniel Mast; and since 1870, Daniel C. Roth, Jacob Kline, William Brison, William Shatell, John Augstadt, Herman Rummel, Edward K. Mull, Christian Frantz, Daniel Helfrich, Peter Helfrich, David Stephan, Jacob D. Shollenberger, Henry D. Fisher, Frederick Fisher, William Myers, John Schaeffer, Jacob Miller, Gabriel Matz and David Moser.

Business men have also erected numerous houses in this time, among them being Philip Zieber, John C. Maitland, John B. Grissinger, Jacob B. Fricker, Jeremiah Benner, Jacob S. Livingwood, John R. Bechtel and George M. Ermentrout.

DANIEL SPOHN, a prominent and successful builder and contractor, born in Reading, Dec. 15, 1815. He learned the trade of a carpenter under his father, Solomon Spohn. At an early age he started out for himself without any capital, but by well-directed industry and close application he soon developed a large business and eventually became one of the most prominent, progressive and successful builders in Reading. For many years he was a master-builder, erecting rows of houses at a time and thereby assisting in the rapid growth of the city. These houses he disposed of on easy terms—mostly to workingmen—as an incentive to them to acquire their own homes and become practically interested in the welfare and development of Reading. He built some of the finest structures in Reading, including several school-houses, the city hall and the rear of the Reading Fire Insurance Company building. The last public building in which he was interested was the "Reading Relief Building." This was erected by him in 1874. Many years ago he directed his attention to the improvement of South Sixth Street, below Franklin, and he succeeded in building up many fine dwellings, in this way doing more than any other persons toward the permanent improvement of that section of the city. And he was not only engaged in improvements of this kind in one section of Reading, but in several parts at the same time. By his enterprise he afforded employment to many carpenters and laborers, and patronized business and material men of various kinds. He was an earnest friend of Building and Saving Associations. Communities are created and enriched by men

of foresight, energy and determination, such as Mr. Spohn. He enjoyed the entire confidence of the many prominent men who employed him. As an illustration of this, Hon. W. J. Woodward (president judge), in proposing to erect his residence on North Fifth Street, selected and made a contract with him, providing for payments at certain periods during the progress of the building. One day Judge Woodward offered him two thousand dollars in advance long before it was due. Mr. Spohn politely declined it, but Judge Woodward insisted upon his accepting it, saying that he was thoroughly satisfied of his honesty. This is an evidence of the esteem in which he was held.

Having been so deeply interested in the practical development of Reading, he naturally directed his attention to its local government, and his fellow-citizens were not slow in appreciating his ability and energy in their behalf. He represented the fourth ward in the common council for several terms—1865–67, and 1868–72—and whilst in that body performed valuable public services on a number of important committees.

Mr. Spohn assisted in organizing the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Reading, and, for a time, acted as one of its directors. He was also connected with the Odd Fellows.

Notwithstanding his many business engagements, he found time to become interested in poultry and pigeons. He was passionately fond of the latter, having had on hand for many years, and till his decease, a large and valuable stock of the finest fancy birds.



Daniel Spohn

He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, a warm friend and good neighbor.

He died on August 8, 1875, of paralysis, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was married to Sarah Reiff, the descendant of an old, prominent and influential family in Chester County, with whom he left nine surviving children,—

Annie, Emma (intermarried with John Moore, a prominent farmer near Millbach, Lebanon County), Kate (intermarried with Henry C. Jones, auditor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company), Llewellyn, Jacob R., Mary (intermarried with Alexander Shartle), Charles D., Clara (intermarried with Wallace Wise) and Rosa.

Jacob Reiff Spohn was born at Reading, February 25, 1845, and educated in the common schools. He became an employee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at an early age, and, by industry, unusual ability and remarkable devotion to the interests of the company, he rose step by step in the confidence of the officials, and was promoted from one position to another until he came to fill the position of general division freight agent, for which he was thoroughly qualified. He died at Philadelphia on October 9, 1883, much lamented by the highest officials of the company, who attended his funeral in a body. As a tribute of their high esteem, many of the employees united in erecting a fine, large monument over his grave in Charles Evans' Cemetery. He left a widow and son, Harry Reiff Spohn.

Paper-Box Factories.—Augustus Webekind began the manufacture of paper-boxes in 1865 at No. 1240 Perkiomen Avenue. Twenty-five men are employed at this establishment and twenty thousand dollars of business is annually done. Hat-boxes and hardware-boxes of many kinds and varieties are made.

The paper-box factory at No. 527 South Sixth Street, owned by Abraham Trate, was commenced in 1872. He makes hat-boxes and many varieties of paper-boxes for the shipping and handling goods. About a dozen workmen are regularly employed.

Benjamin Mohn established a paper-box manufactory at No. 211 Maple Street in 1874. His business is quite extensive in the manufacture of hat-boxes for the trade in Reading.

Albert Thalheimer established his box-factory July 10, 1866, and then employed three workmen. As his business increased he invented and introduced improved machinery, and enlarged his factory, located on Cedar Street, near Walnut. He now has sixty-three employees, consumes twenty-five thousand feet of lumber weekly, and makes cigar-boxes, shelf-boxes and boxes for general purposes in large quantities. Seven saws are kept running. The printing department is connected with the factory. Mr. Thalheimer is also proprietor of the "Reading Organ Action Works," established in 1885, at Reading.

Daniel Rapp conducts carriage-shops on Poplar Street. He began the same business on Court Street in 1867, and removed to his present place in 1872. He employs sixteen workmen.

E. W. Kreider's shops, on Pearl Street, were started in 1855 by Conrad Krebs. In 1872 the present owner purchased the shops, and has since run them. About a dozen employees are at work.

Keystone Coal-Dumping-Wagon Factory, near the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, was started in 1882 by H. S. Bromhart and Isaac R. Ritter, as the firm of Bromhart & Ritter. They construct a convenient dumping-wagon of their own invention, which is patented. This wagon has met with a large sale. Nine men are employed in this factory.

Reading Fire Apparatus Works, near the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, was founded in 1881 by the Spawn & Dennison Manufacturing Company, who in 1882 disposed of them to the present owner, W. W. Wunder. Hook-and-ladder trucks, hose-carriages, carts, reels, extension ladders, fire extinguishers and a variety of other apparatus necessary to extinguish fire are made. Thirteen workmen are employed and fifteen thousand dollars of business is done yearly. Among the important towns supplied with apparatus from these works are Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Ga., Poughkeepsie, Jamestown, Salamanca, N. Y., Birmingham and Danbury, Conn.

Thomas P. Kinsey, mechanical engineer and solicitor of patents, at No. 102 South Third Street, began business in 1876, and makes designs, drafts, plans, elevations, specifications and estimates of bridges, boilers, mills, mines and furnace equipments.

The Furniture and Upholstery Manufactory of Schrader & Kline, No. 650 Penn

Street, was established in 1883 for the manufacture of special articles in the furniture and upholstery line to order. They have a large four-story factory, extending from Penn to Cherry Street, and employ forty hands in filling orders for dealers' supplies in Pennsylvania and surrounding States; with forty-five thousand dollars invested in the business. E. M. Schrader and L. S. Kline compose the firm.

Enterprise Furniture Manufactory was originated in the year 1869 by Jacob H. Deysher, in a building on South Third Street. In 1874 he opened a retail furniture salesroom at 409 South Fifth Street in addition. Owing to the financial depression of 1873, the proprietor suffered losses; so that in 1878, the business passed into the hands of his wife, Anna K. Deysher, who is the present owner, Mr. Deysher still acting as general superintendent. The factory covers a half acre of ground and large quantities of furniture, packing-boxes and box lumber are made. Thirteen employees are engaged, thirty-five thousand dollars are invested and a business of sixty thousand dollars is done yearly.

The Anchor Bending-Works, on Second and Franklin Streets, have been in operation since 1879, when Jacob A. Leippe commenced the manufacture of the Anchor shafts and rims, which are extensively manufactured and sold. An area of an acre is occupied by the works and the storage-rooms for prepared lumber and manufactured products. Twenty-five men are employed.

Wheelwrights.—The name of Goodman as a wheelwright and carriage-builder has been prominently and favorably known to the citizens of Reading and Berks County since 1824. John Goodman then began this business on Court Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. In 1826 he removed to shops on Lemon Street, near Franklin. He enjoyed a large trade over an extensive territory. In 1854 he admitted as a partner his son, Henry Goodman. In 1866 the latter was given entire control of the business and has since conducted it.

Shadell & Fegley own a shop at 340 Church Street, Jacob Troop at 15 North Third St., and Christian Bridenstine at 901 North Eighth St.

George W. Biehl, proprietor of the large carriage manufactory on Pearl Street, between Cherry and Franklin, and of the salesroom, at No. 31 South Fifth Street, commenced the business in 1877 on Cherry Street, below Sixth, and in 1881 removed to his present location. Mr. Biehl makes a specialty of furnishing large invoices of manufactured carriage-bodies, wooden gear and builders' supplies to the trade in the Northern and Western States. His salesrooms are filled with carriages, phaetons, sleighs, etc. He employs thirty-eight workmen, has fifteen thousand dollars invested in the manufactory and his yearly sales amount to thirty-five thousand dollars.

William H. Wetherhold possesses an extensive carriage manufactory on Poplar Street, which was originated by him in 1862. The departments are wheelwright-shop, blacksmith-shop, trimming, paint and storage-rooms, which together cover a large area. Many kinds of carriages and wagons are made at this factory by forty workmen. The annual business done is about eighteen thousand dollars. The carriages of this factory are known over a large territory.

The Bard Spoke-Works, owned by Harry S. Bard, were established in 1864 by Roland & Smith, who made tool-handles and spokes until 1875, when Mr. Bard purchased the works. He has since erected three additional buildings, and manufactures banded hub wheels, spokes, felloes and handles. Fifteen men are employed.

The Pipe-Organ Factory at No. 824 Court Street was established in Reading, during the year 1856, by the present proprietor, Samuel Bohler, who for thirty years has built pipe-organs for churches. Mr. Bohler is a native of Switzerland, learned the business of organ making under his father, who also was a builder of organs. Sixty-seven large pipe organs, for various churches in the Eastern and Middle States, whose prices ranged from three hundred to six thousand dollars, were made by the Reading factory. The three-manual-pipe organ, with forty stops, now owned by the St. John's Lutheran Church at Allentown, is the largest one constructed here. First ten-stop



F. P. Hellen

organ made in Reading, by Messrs. Bohler & Son, July, 1850.

The Lumber-Yard of F. P. Heller, at No. 205 Penn Street, was first opened by Solomon F. Snyder in 1850, and purchased by the present owner in 1867. His yard on Penn Street is one hundred and twenty by two hundred and seventy feet. He has another yard on the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, three hundred by two hundred and thirty feet, used for storing lumber. Forty thousand dollars are invested, and a business of one hundred thousand dollars per year is transacted.

Fredric P. Heller is the great-grandson of William Ludwig Heller, who died in Reading, July 7, 1765. His son, Frederick Heller, was born July 19, 1763, and died October, 1837. He was married to Catherine Bright, and had two daughters and twelve sons, of whom George Heller was the sixth child. The latter was born January 22, 1800, in Reading, which has been his life-time residence, his business for more than sixty years having been that of a jeweler. He married Catherine, daughter of Peter Smith, of Reading, and had three sons,—Fredric P., Joseph F. and James A., of whom the subject of this biography is the only survivor. Mr. Heller's second marriage was with Caroline, daughter of Jacob Kern, of Reading. Their children are Francis K. (once a student at Yale College, and whose death was the result of a wound received at the battle of Fair Oaks, during the Civil War), Charles H. (deceased), Philip K. (of Philadelphia), Mary C., Emily C. and Rosa A.

Fredric P. Heller was born on July 28, 1834, in Reading, where his life has been spent in active business pursuits. His education was acquired in the common schools, after which he learned the trade of watch-maker, under his father and in Philadelphia. In 1857 he opened a store in Reading, at the corner of Fourth and Penn Streets, from whence, in 1860, he removed to 625 Penn Street, and conducted the business until 1867, when it was relinquished for his present interest as a lumber dealer. He was, February 8, 1859, married to Rose E., daughter of S. L. Snyder, of Reading. Their children are two daughters,—Kate E., married to William A. Huff, of Greensburg, Pa.; and Carrie S., married to William H. Kesler, of Reading. Mr. Heller is in politics a Republican, and prominent in the various political movements connected with his ward. In 1858 he was elected a member of the School Board, and held the office for two years. He served during the years 1873 and 1874 in the Common Council of the city, and was in the latter year elected to the Select Council, in which body he officiated until 1877. He was again elected in 1883, and still fills the office. Mr. Heller was the projector of the Reading Board of Trade and until recently one of its officers. He was also the originator, and has since its organization been the president, of the Washington Library. He is Treasurer and Past Master of Lodge No. 62, of Free and Accepted Masons, Past High Priest of Reading Chapter, No. 152, and the projector and among the earliest officers of Reading Commandery, No. 42, as also Division Commander of the Tenth Division. Mr. Heller has been a leading spirit in various building associations in which he is at present an officer. He has been active in military matters, and for several years previous to the war held a commission in the volunteer service, which, owing to dissension in the company, he resigned before the outbreak of the late war. He is a member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Reading.

Boat-Builders.—The building of canal-boats was an important industry in Reading in days of the past. The last factories in operation were owned by John A. Hiester and Krick & Co., both located at the foot of South Fifth Street. A number of boats and barges now in use on the Schuylkill Navigation and Erie Canal and other inland water-routes, have been made at the yards of the above-mentioned firms. A large dry-dock is attached to the yard owned by Mr. Hiester. No boats have been built since 1884.

Brush-makers.—Peter Stinell, in 1847, began making brushes in Reading, at 945 Penn Street. He had a large trade for many years, employing twenty-seven workmen. Three teams were constantly traveling to dispose of his brushes. In 1861 he selected the eligible

site at 837 Walnut Street, and fitted up a new factory and salesroom. By his death, in 1870, his son, John E. Stinell, succeeded, and has continued the business.

Amos Drenkel, in 1863, commenced to make brushes at his present place, No. 15 North Eighth Street. In 1873 he erected a three-story brick building. The first floor is used as a salesroom. The other brush-makers of the city are J. O. Flatt & Co., Adam Nickalaus, Michael Nickalaus and George Regenfuse.



B. Lichtenthaler

Jacob B., Walter B. and William F. Shanaman commenced the manufacture of brooms in 1872, at No. 309 North Fifth Street, under the firm-name of Shanaman Bros. In 1878 they removed to the manufactory No. 236 North Sixth Street, where they carry on a large and increasing trade. They employ thirteen men.

THE PRETZEL BAKERY is a manufactory worthy of special mention. It is owned by Benjamin Lichtenthaeler; is located at No. 37 Apple Street, and was started in 1860, by the present owner, on Cherry Street, above Second. The present bakery was built by Mr. Lichtenthaeler in 1872.

BENJAMIN LICHTENTHAELER was born at Lititz, in Lancaster County, on March 17, 1817, where his father, Adolph Lichtenthaeler, settled shortly after the Revolutionary War, having emigrated from Germany. When a boy he attended the Moravian school at that place for some years, and then learned the trade of cabinet-making, under his elder brother. After carrying on this business himself for about twelve years at Lititz he removed to Reading. This was in the spring of 1860.

Finding that there could be a trade established in the sale of a steam pretzel, he then embarked in that business. During the first year he had one workman employed beside himself, one team upon the road and disposed of about two hundred thousand pretzels. This successful beginning was very encouraging to him, and he continued in the business from year to year till

the present time, developing his trade and increasing the quantity manufactured. He now employs four hands beside himself, has two teams upon the road (one delivering in the city and the other throughout the county, extending his trips into the adjoining counties). Last year he manufactured and disposed of one million two hundred thousand pretzels—an evidence of his success in this undertaking. He was the first one to engage in this particular business as a specialty at Reading. Since he introduced it others have engaged in it, including nearly all the bakers; but the sale of his article has not been affected, indicating the thorough manner with which he has established his trade.

During his residence here Mr. Lichtenthaeler has devoted his attention entirely to his business, excepting for a period of three years, from 1877 to 1880, when he served as a member of the Select Council from the Fifth Ward, he having been elected to this position without any solicitation on his part. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1848 he was married to Lucinda E. Smith, a native of Bethlehem, and they have two children, Edward and Sarah (intermarried with William Conwell).

Farming Implements.—Farming implements were made at Reading from an early period. Before 1840 this branch of industry was carried on extensively by different individuals, among them, Adam Waid, Jacob Ahrens, Matthias Raser and M. Kirkpatrick. Samuel Lessig began in 1849. He has continued till now. In 1858 Raser invented the first lever horse-rake. It was patented. Samuel Lessig obtained a half interest in the invention; and, in 1859 he improved it. For about ten years he manufactured and sold large numbers of them.

The first power in threshing was the rotary lever power pulling at the centre; then the treading-power. Mr. Lessig, in 1869, improved the lever-power by introducing an iron circular frame, and applying the power at a point in this frame about twenty inches from the centre. This was the first application of this principle. It increased the power and reduced the exertion.

He also invented an improved "Threshing-Machine" in 1871, for which he obtained a patent. He has been conspicuously indentified with this industry for over thirty years in Reading.

Clock-Making. — Clocks were made at Reading from 1760 for about seventy years. The metal parts of the clock were mostly imported, and then set together by clock-makers. Some of the brass wheels were cast at Reading, by brass-founders; which were filed and prepared for clock-works. Eight-day corner clocks only were made at Reading. The cost was from sixty to seventy dollars, and with a fine high walnut case added, it would frequently amount to one hundred dollars. Evidently, only a few clocks in proportion to population, were in use. The making of a clock required from six weeks to two months. This interesting branch of industry was forced out of this community by the introduction of Yankee clocks, which were much cheaper. There were shops also for making repairs to watches, clocks, etc., in which, however, no clocks were made.

Among the early clock-makers were Daniel Rose, Daniel Oyster, John Keim, Henry Hahn. Some of these clocks indicated the changes of the moon; others had moving figures, which appeared and disappeared. A musical department was even included in the more valuable clocks, which produced pleasing tunes. Their delicate construction displayed wonderful workmanship. Many of them were destroyed between 1840 and 1870. Comparatively few families now have them.

Rope-Making.—The manufacture of ropes in Reading was one of the first industries of the town; and it has continued regularly from the beginning. The rope-walk of Thomas Jackson, at the foot of Sixth Street, for many years was the most prominent establishment of its kind. During the freshet of 1850 it was washed away. Mr. Jackson then purchased land in North Reading, on "Hockley Lane," near the "Kutztown Road" (now Eighth Street), and erected a new factory. The "rope-walk" was made over fourteen hundred feet long. It has been continued in this locality since, and in the same name, having at the proprietor's death passed to his son. It has

been very successfully managed. Ropes of many sizes are manufactured and shipped to many points. The firm of Thomas Jackson & Son now manufacture Manilla, Sisal and jute rope, cordage, twines and packing yarn.

Marble-Works.—The marble-works of John Frederick Moers were established in 1790 by the grandfather of the present owner, who bore the same name. The father of Mr. Moers, whose name was also John Frederick Moers, owned them for a number of years. They are located at 212 and 214 Penn Street.

The Reading Steam Marble-Mill, H. S. Getz & Co., proprietors, began business in 1873, at Spruce and Canal Streets. In 1881 they erected the large buildings on Canal, foot of Second Street. This is the only general supply marble-mill in Reading, doing strictly a wholesale trade with about sixty thousand dollars invested in the business; with seven workmen employed.

The Eagle Marble-Works, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Elm Streets, were established in 1875 by Penrose F. Eisenbrown. In 1877 he opened a granite yard in connection with his business; also a mantel department, with slate and marble mantels, marbleized slates for vestibule, flooring, etc. He has twenty-five thousand dollars invested in the business and employs from twenty-five to thirty workmen; business extends to several of the surrounding States. His works are the largest and have the finest collection of tombstones, monuments and fine sculpture in the city of Reading.

The Reading Marble and Granite-Works were established in 1881 by F. F. Bressler and Amos S. Esterly, at Nos. 418 to 435 North Sixth Street, Reading. This firm has invested ten thousand dollars in the business, and employ ten workmen. Many fine monuments are executed.

The Umbrella Manufactory, No 639 Penn Street, is conducted by August Rolland, who began the business in 1869 at 26 South Seventh Street, removing to the present location in 1879.

Collar Manufacturers.—Christian Grunder is the successor of Nathaniel Gery, who began the manufacture of horse-collars in 1854 at Ninth and Washington Streets, and in 1856 removed his shops to No. 844 Penn Street. At his death, in 1868, the business was purchased by Mr. Grunder and run successfully until 1881, when he removed to No. 8 North Ninth Street. He manufactures and keeps in stock Scotch, Irish and short straw collars.

The collar manufactory at 903 Penn Street was commenced by John M. Kantner in 1878. He manufactures all kinds of short straw collars. The business demands a large and varied stock to be kept on hand.

Basket-Making.—John Cook began the manufacture of willow baskets at 219 North Tenth Street in 1872; in 1883 he removed to his manufactory, corner Tenth and Walnut Streets. This branch of industry has rapidly declined in Reading by reason of large shipments of manufactured willow-ware from Philadelphia. Jacob Cook commenced basket-making in 1870 at Eighth and Cherry Streets. In 1875 he removed to 114 North Eleventh Street.

The Reading Paint Manufactory.—This large establishment extends from 220 to 230 Poplar Street. It was originated in 1870 by A. Wilhelm & Co., and has been in successful operation to present time. The company manufacture and fill large orders for dry, ground in oil, ready-mixed paints. Their trade extends through eight different States, and twenty workmen are employed constantly.

The Paint Manufactory, Nos. 229, 231 and 233 South Eighth Street, was built in 1884 by B. Frank Ruth and Edward Scull, known as B. F. Ruth & Co. They manufactured paints for cars, bridges, houses, roofs, etc. The trade requires these dry, ground in oil and ready mixed. They employ five hands. The product of the manufactory is shipped largely to Northern and Eastern States.

Michael Schweitzer began the business of carpet-weaving in 1851 at his present manufactory, 139 South Sixth Street. He has two thousand dollars invested in the business; runs four looms, with five hands constantly employed.

Bottling Establishment. — Christian

Schick and John H. Fett are the proprietors of the oldest and largest bottling establishment in the city of Reading. In 1864 they erected two large buildings on property to the rear of No. 31 North Ninth Street, and, under the firm-name of Schick & Fett, began the manufacture of sarsaparilla, soda water, pear cider and birch beer. The bottling of porter, lager beer and brown stout is also done. In the past year a large patent water-filter was placed in the works. They employ six teams and a force of ten hands, and their trade is extended through Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Montgomery Counties.

The Reading Soap and Candle-Works were established in 1866 by Frederick Bickel, at No. 128 Washington Street. In 1879 W. K. Leaman, who had been in the works for some years, assumed the entire control, and by the aid of improved machinery has extended the capacity for manufacturing, and his trade has since increased. The amount of capital invested is ten thousand dollars; number of hands employed, ten.

Boots and Shoes. — Large quantities of boots and shoes were manufactured in the borough previous to 1839. But this industry was also then affected by the introduction of *foreign* goods. In the year named the borough contained *seven* stores, which sold annually many cases of boots and shoes, mostly made in and shipped from Philadelphia and New England. The production of the factories at Reading was thereby greatly diminished. This result was attributed to "the baneful influence of *trades* unions imported from England." The first large factory at Reading was carried on by O'Brien & Foster. In 1819 this firm had three thousand pairs of boots and shoes for their wholesale trade, independent of a large stock for retail. About 1846 Henry F. Felix began the extensive manufacture and sale of this class of goods.

Walp & Co., comprised of Oliver J. Walp and Alonzo R. Leavitt, conduct a shoe-factory at 810 Cherry Street. The business was begun in 1883 by Mr. Leavitt. January 1, 1886, Mr. Walp became a partner. At present eighty-five hands are employed. The capital invested is forty-five thousand dollars.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart.—This firm has become deservedly popular, prominent and prosperous in the dry-goods and notion business in the city, and its members are an example of what men can accomplish by an active, energetic application to business, coupled with a desire to learn the wants of the community and to cheerfully supply them. On the 1st of April, 1876, Josiah Dives, George S. Pomeroy and John Stewart associated themselves as partners, and started out in business at Reading, in the "Globe Store," established by John D. Mishler. From the start their business has been remarkably prosperous and noted for its enterprise and fair dealing. These characteristics and the evident purposes that the young merchants entertained, that "they serve the public best who serve it most," secured them a patronage which has made the large establishment they now occupy an easy possibility. Their extended business soon induced them to vacate the "Globe Store" and remove to a place of larger capacity. They entered the double store in the Miller building in 1879, and, after remaining there three years, these also became inadequate. In 1882 they erected their present magnificent mercantile building and took possession on October 12th of that year. Its massive proportions and internal arrangements are exceeded by but few other business houses in the State. The building is of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, 60x155 feet, and four stories high. The basement is also finished for business purposes, serving as another story in the building. The main salesroom has an area of more than nine thousand square feet, and contains more than six hundred lineal feet of counters. It is divided into departments, after the manner of the modern store; and, since November, 1882, has been supplied with the "cash-ball system," this firm being the first in the city to adopt its use. The room is admirably lighted by sky-lights in the rear, and has the front entrances recessed eleven feet, so as to afford additional light, and large windows for displaying goods. The arrangement of goods is repeatedly changed, and attracts much attention. Projecting from the centre of the roof is an observatory seventy-three feet above the sidewalk. The building was designed

by Edward Mull, a prominent and successful builder of Reading, and erected under his supervision.

It is very creditable alike to the enterprise and progressive spirit of the proprietors, and to the taste and judgment of the builder.



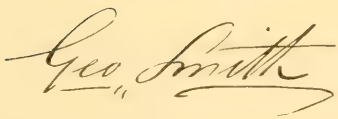
DIVES, POMEROY & STEWART, DRY GOODS.

The business of the firm has been largely increased since they have occupied this establishment. Its patronage comes from all parts of the county, and even from the adjoining counties. On holidays the store-room is a veritable "bee-hive," almost packed with people from all the surrounding districts. This firm have extended their business into other counties of the State, where they established large and flourishing stores. They have in their employ, in their several stores, eighty clerks at Reading, forty-five at Harrisburg, thirty at Altoona and fifteen at Pottstown; altogether, one hundred and seventy.

GEORGE SMITH was the second son of the late Hon. Frederick Smith, once attorney-general of the commonwealth, and at the time of his death

one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was married to Catharine Leaf, of Philadelphia. She was of English extraction and a woman of large brain capacity and power of will and of fine physique. George Smith was born at Reading, in the Smith mansion, which stood on the site now occupied by The First National Bank. He developed at an early age a taste for active, out-door pursuits, and a corresponding repugnance for books, although he acquired a good English education. At the age of sixteen, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a miller, at what was then known as Governor Hiester's mill, adjacent to Reading, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Wyomissing Creek. On the door-frame of the old mill where he began his apprenticeship there can yet be seen, carved with his pocket-knife, the following: "George Smith, 1818." When but eighteen years of age he married Margaret, the youngest daughter of the late Jacob Brecht (since called Bright), who still survives and is among the oldest of Reading's inhabitants, and loved and revered alike for her goodness and her years. Young Smith, when freed from his indenture of apprenticeship, entered upon a business career for himself. He evinced a sagacity and foresight seldom found in one of his years. Success attended his well-directed efforts and he soon became the owner of the mill at which he had learned his trade. He then extended his operations and sought





the markets of Philadelphia and other adjoining counties. This was before the era of railroads, and the extent of his enterprise can be judged by the circumstance that in the transportation of his cargoes to the mining regions above and tide-water below, quite a fleet of barges on the Union and Schuylkill Canals were required.

Subsequently Mr. Smith associated himself with the late Lewis Reese, and they, together, for many years, operated Rees' (now Krick's) mill on the Schuylkill. Their transactions here were so large that the mill soon was reputed as

one of the leading plants of the kind in this section of the State, and it brought the proprietors into prominence. It was whilst engaged here that Mr. Smith, in 1839, was commissioned flour inspector by Governor David R. Porter. For this responsible trust he was well prepared by experience and practical knowledge of details.

Writing to Governor Wolf in 1829, one of his friends, in advocating his appointment as register of the county, epitomizes his qualifications thus: "Among the applicants for office from Berks County will be George Smith. He is a man of correct morals and excellent habits. He will apply and be warmly recommended for the register's office of this county. He has excellent capacity, strong sense, a clear judgment and most sterling integrity. I believe him in every way well qualified for the office."

He received the appointment, and, in 1830, was commissioned and acceptably filled the office during the six years of Governor Wolf's administration. Prior to this, in 1828, he went as a delegate to the National Convention, at which General Jackson was renominated for President. He represented the county in the State Convention of 1829, where George Wolf was nominated for Governor and was by the same convention made a member of the State Committee of Correspondence.

In 1843 he was appointed by the party in Berks to represent it in the State Convention of that year to nominate a Board of Canal Commissioners and upon his return, at the ensuing County Convention, received a vote of thanks for the manner in which he had performed his duties. On two subsequent occasions, in 1850 and 1857, he was again a delegate to State Conventions.

In 1853 Mr. Smith quit the milling business in the vicinity of Reading, and united with his son, George Smith, Jr., as a partner in the same business at Birdsboro'. They continued at that place until 1859, when he permanently withdrew from the business, and thereafter gave his attention to his real estate interests, which had grown to large proportions throughout city and country.

Although strangely indifferent to the value of education in his youth, he realized his error in after years and afforded all his children ample opportunity for a liberal training. With great quickness of apprehension and a tenacious memory, he availed himself of every opportunity to compensate for his own deficiencies.

Besides his widow, already mentioned, he leaves surviving six children, as follows: Mrs. Angeline E. Stewart, Mrs. Colonel J. De Puy Davis, Judge J. Bright Smith, Miss Kate A. Smith, all of Reading; Major E. L. Smith, of Denver, Col., and George Smith, Jr., of Union township.

Although an inflexible Democrat, and, indeed, by many regarded as a stanch partisan, he was singularly free from bigotry of every sort, and tolerant of the opinions and professions of honest political opponents. He believed fully in the utmost freedom of thought and speech and conceded it as freely to others as he claimed it for himself. "Judge not, lest ye be also judged," was a favorite Scriptural injunction which he habitually quoted and inculcated, and it can with truth be said of him, as was said of his great ancestor, John Frederick Smith, "that he practiced what he preached."

In his habits and manner of life George Smith was modest, plain and unobtrusive. The natural and the real were what he affected—the artificial and the showy were his aversion. As in the affairs of State, so in the household, he advocated and insisted upon good husbandry, but he recognized clearly the distinguishing line between the benefits of a prudent economy and the evils of parsimony. Mingling with all classes, he was familiar with the poor and distressed, many of whom survive and gratefully attest the tenderness of his sympathy and his quiet deeds of charity. With these attributes of head and heart it is scarcely necessary to add that as son, husband and father he was dutiful, affectionate and exemplary. On the 29th of September, 1878, at his residence, in the city of Reading, surrounded by those he loved, he quietly passed to his eternal rest.

John Sallada Pearson, the son of Elijah and Mary Pearson, was born March 10, 1805, in the town of Womelsdorf. After moderate advantages of an education he entered



John S Pearson



the dry-goods store of O'Brien & Raiguel, at Reading, and, on attaining his majority, with his cousin, organized the firm of John S. & Charles M. Pearson, which was one of the oldest and most extensive dry-goods firms in the city. After completing a business career of half a century, he retired in 1871 from active mercantile life, having built up not only a successful trade, but a character for probity and sterling worth. He was a man of strong individuality and great industry; was firm in his convictions and prominent in the cultivation of a spirit of benevolence. Mr. Pearson was agreeable, accommodating and attentive to his customers and just in his dealings. By this means he established a trade which made him a successful merchant and gave him high standing and excellent credit in the commercial world. It was said by one of his friends that he was the most upright and conscientious business man he ever knew. Kind and benevolent by nature, he contributed to every deserving charity and never refused the petitions for the relief of poverty and distress. Mr. Pearson was noted for his kindness to young men about starting in business life. During his business career his establishment was a school for the training of many who afterwards became some of the most successful business men of Reading. His nature was bright, cheerful and buoyant, his form erect and his step elastic, even in advancing years. With excellent health and a heart always light and joyous, life had for him much of happiness and sunshine. Mr. Pearson was always in politics a Whig or Republican, but never participated in the strife for office. He was a director of the Union Bank of Reading, a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery, a member of the Reading Relief and the Reading Benevolent Societies, and for thirty-three years a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was both trustee and treasurer, and to which he contributed with great liberality. He was one of the committee appointed to select the site for the Widows' and Single Women's Home and the first contributor to the Reading Dispensary. He was also in earlier days connected with the Montgomery Lodge of Odd-Fellows. Mr. Pearson was twice married,—first, to Miss Mary Jones, and second, to Mary, widow of Captain Thomas Leoser. By his first marriage he had two children,—Annie C. (deceased) and Almira R., married to Henry A. Hoff, whose children are Harry K., D. Pearson, Charles J. and Mary Pearson. Mr. Pearson died on the 8th of July, 1885, in his eightieth year. As a touching tribute to his character and influence, the business men of Reading closed their stores and offices on the occasion of his funeral.

Caleb Wheeler, is of English descent. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., on the 1st of July, 1805, and at the age of four years removed to Morris County, in the same State, his youth having been spent at Denville near Morristown. His education was confined to such instruction as was obtained at the country schools and for a short period at a boarding-school in Morristown, after which his time was devoted to the management of the business interests of a relative in the same county. He then entered a store and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his subsequent removal to Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J., where he remained as an active business man until 1830, the date of his advent in Schuylkill County, Pa., where he continued his career of a successful merchant. In 1830 he was married to Nancy H., daughter of Silas Riggs, of Morris County, N. J., who died in Reading on the 5th of April, 1873. Mr. Wheeler soon after his marriage engaged extensively in the coal business, being one of the first to develop the coal interests of the western end of Schuylkill County and among the most active operators and successful shippers of that product. He meanwhile for many years acted as agent of the Swatara Coal Company, who were large owners of coal lands in the county. Mr. Wheeler, in April, 1857, removed to Reading, and while making that city his residence, still retained his extensive business interests and continued to manage the finances of the firm. Formerly a Whig and later a Republican in his political convictions, he has ever been a strong and earnest advocate of the principles of his party, but declined all proffers of office. He was a zealous supporter of the government during the

late war, both with his means and influence. He was a former director of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, and otherwise identified with the business interests of the city. Mr. Wheeler is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading. He is greatly interested in the benevolent enterprises of Reading, which receive from him substantial support. He was one of the projectors of the Reading Hospital, is now a member of its board of directors, and was one of the committee appointed to make the purchase of land for the site of the Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading. Having retired from active commercial life, he finds pleasure in the advancement of these and other benevolent interests.

James T. Reber, a prominent and successful hardware merchant at Reading for nearly thirty years, was born April 29, 1834, at Sinking Spring, then in Cumru, now Spring township, this county. He is of German descent.

The progenitor of the Reber family in Berks County was Johannes Reber, who emigrated to this country in 1742, when six years old, from Langenselbold, then in Hesse-Cassel, now belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, having accompanied his parents. His father's name was Johann Bernhart Reber, and his mother's Johanna Magdalena, daughter of Conrad Hahn. Another son was included in this party, named Ludwig Friedrich August, who was then only two years old. They arrived in the same year at the port of Philadelphia, proceeding immediately to the Tulpehocken settlement, and locating at the "big bend" of the Tulpehocken Creek at a place then and still known as the "Blue Marsh," where the father took up a tract of land and began farming. Three sons were afterward born at that place, named Thomas, Valentine and Peter. From these five sons it is believed that all the persons by the name of Reber in this country have descended. Valentine and Peter Reber, the last two named, proceeded to the West upon obtaining their majority.

Johannes Reber pursued the life of a farmer all his life in the neighborhood where his parents first settled. He was married twice, the name of his first wife having been Orbengast, and of his second, Haas. By the first marriage he had two children,—John and Magdalena (who intermarried with John Richards),—and by the second three children,—Nicholas, Abraham and Michael.

John Reber, the third, was born September 20, 1768, in Heidelberg (now Lower Heidelberg) township, where he afterwards also carried on farming. By the manuscript papers which he left, it appears that he settled up numerous estates, having acted as a fiduciary for many people in his neighborhood. He was married to Magdalena Rathmacher, of Macungie, in Northampton (now Lehigh) County, and had issue fifteen children, namely,—Magdalena, Barbara, Christiana, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Anna Maria, Joseph, John, Benjamin, Susannah, Jonas, Daniel and Samuel, and one who died in infancy. He died May 12, 1844, aged nearly seventy-six years.

Benjamin Reber, the fourth generation, was born April 14, 1807. He was a saddler by trade, and afterwards, for fifty years, he followed farming on the homestead, of which he became the owner about 1840. He had seven children by the first wife,—Richard T. (married first to Sarah Kerschner and afterward to Catharine Bickel), James T. (married to Sarah Potteiger), Charles (married to Eliza Z. Van Reed), Sarah (intermarried with Harrison Weitzel), Rebecca (intermarried with Calvin J. Lorah), Eliza (died single) and John (died in infancy).

James Tobias Reber, the subject of this biographical sketch, was raised on the farm of his father, assisting at general farming labor and attending the schools of his native township till his sixteenth year, when he went to th select school of Professor Henry G. Stetler, at Boyertown, for one term, and afterward the Strassburg Academy, in Lancaster County, then conducted by Rev. J. M. Carter, also for a term. Upon returning home he became engaged in teaching school, which he followed for two seasons, first in Lower Heidelberg township and afterward in Muhlenberg township. In 1853 he removed to Reading and entered the general hardware-store of George de B. Keim & Co., then located at the southeast corner of Third and Penn Streets, where he was employed as clerk for three years.



James T. Rebar

In 1856 he entered into a co-partnership with Adam Bard for the purpose of carrying on the general hardware business, under the firm-name of Bard & Reber, and on October 6th of that year began at No. 741 Penn Street, where they continued to do business under the same name for twenty-two years. During this time they were very successful, and their business requiring larger facilities for carrying on the same, they, in 1877, purchased the property at the southeast corner of Eighth and Penn Streets, where they erected the present large three-story brick store building, in dimensions twenty-four by two hundred and seventy feet, and into which they removed in 1878. The senior member, Adam Bard, then sold his interest in the business to his son, George W. Bard, and his son-in-law, David P. Schlott, and retired from active mercantile life. Albert F. Kraemer, an employee with the firm for many years, was admitted as a partner, and the firm-name became Bard, Reber & Co. Under this name they have since conducted the business very successfully, and have extended their trade throughout this and the surrounding counties. Notwithstanding the active life of Mr. Reber in the hardware business, he became interested in the development of a superior plumbago mine in Chester County, of which he was the general manager for eight years; and during this time the enterprise was an entire success. He has acted as administrator, guardian and trustee in the settlement of a number of valuable estates.

Mr. Reber represented the Eighth Ward in Common Council during the years 1863 and 1864, and he served a term of three years as a prison inspector, from 1876 to 1879. In politics he is a Democrat.

He is a member of the Reformed Church. He has filled various church offices, among them being trustee of Synod, of Palatinate College, and of Bethany Orphans' Home, a member of the Board of Publication and other minor positions.

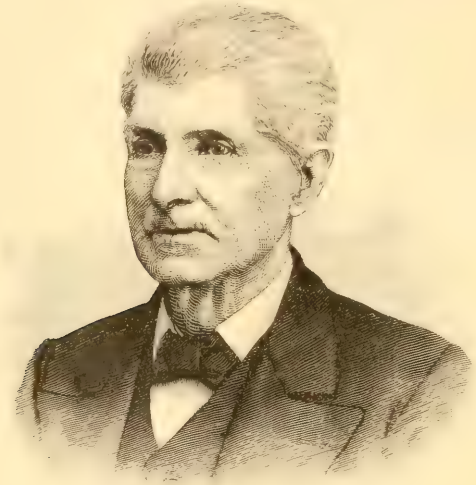
In 1854 he was married to Sarah Potteiger, a daughter of John Potteiger, who served one term, from 1850 to 1853, as sheriff of Berks County, by whom he has now living five children—C. Alice (intermarried with Joseph H. Templin), Valeria E. (intermarried with Isaac L. Deeter), Morris B., Clara R. and James C., —one son, Benjamin F., having died in the ninth year of his age, and another son having died in infancy.

Augustus F. Boas, son of Jacob and Sarah (Dick) Boas, was born at Reading in the year 1813. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. William Boas, an emigrant from Germany, who became the first pastor of the First Reformed Church of Reading. He attended the schools of his native town first, and afterward entered the Reading Academy, then under the principalship of Rev. John F. Greer. Some of his other teachers in this institution then were Joseph Barrett, Archibald McElroy and a Mr. Dawson. Under the last-named he received excellent instruction in the Latin language. At the age of sixteen he engaged as a teacher of a school in Alsace township. Finishing one term there, he was engaged eighteen months continuously as a teacher in the village of Kutztown. At the age of twenty he went to Allentown and entered the law-office of Charles Davis, Esq., as a student, remaining two years, when he returned to Reading, and completed his legal studies under Elijah Dechert, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 4, 1835. After practicing law a short time he became chief clerk of the Berks County Bank, which had just been organized. At the time of its collapse, in 1842, Mr. Boas settled up the affairs of the bank, and, at the same time, engaged in the lumber business on an extensive scale. In 1855 he obtained the charter for the Reading Savings-Bank and became the president of it and was the principal stockholder. In 1863 he was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and was elected its cashier, serving from the time of its organization until 1878. He was also president of the Reading Savings-Bank until its suspension, in 1877, at which time, in order to protect the interest of the bank's creditors as best he could, freely surrendered all of his real estate and personal property, and retired from the business with an unblemished reputation. In November, 1883, he was tendered a position in the Commonwealth Guarantee, Trust and Safe De-

posit Company, at Harrisburg, and soon after entered upon its responsible duties.

No person in the city of Reading was a more devoted worker in the Sunday-school cause than Mr. Boas. In 1820 he became a pupil of the first Sunday-school in his native city, which was organized in the academy in 1819. When but sixteen years old he became superintendent of the first African Sunday-school of Reading. When the church Sunday-schools were organized he was chosen superintendent of the one connected with the First Reformed Church in Reading, and continued in that position for thirty years. He greatly assisted in establishing the Reading Library and in organizing St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, and in the encouragement of local charities.

Mr. Boas was married, in 1835, to Emma E. Boyer. During the Civil War he associated with the influential men of Reading in encouraging voluntary enlistment and the raising of money for bounty purposes.



PART V.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

City Buildings—Post-Office—Cemeteries—Gas and Electric Light—Halls—Private Market-Houses—Hospitals—Private Parks—Street Railways.

CITY BUILDINGS.—The city buildings[1] include the market-houses, water-works, city hall, fire company buildings, commons and park.

MARKET-HOUSES.—Immediately after a charter had been granted to the town of Reading, in 1766, authorizing the holding of semi-annual fairs and weekly markets, the town-people erected a market-house on Penn Square, east of Callowhill Street. It extended from the eastern line of the Central Square eastwardly about one hundred and twenty feet along the middle of the highway. It was about twenty feet wide. It consisted of a number of small

[1] The buildings of the city government comprise all constructions or improvements established at the public expense.

square brick pillars, arranged in a row on each side, covered by a shingle roof with a plastered ceiling.

A similar market-house was erected in 1799 in West Market Square, about the same distance from Callowhill Street. A belfry was on the eastern extremity.

There were paved, uncovered extensions to the market-houses—from the eastern market-house to Sixth Street and from the western to Fourth Street. In the eastern market-house and extension there were thirty-two stalls and fifty-eight stands, and in the western thirty-eight stalls and fifty-eight stands. Numerous stands were on the outside of and between the market-houses. The stalls of the eastern market-house were mostly occupied by butchers. Their rental was high through competition. The income from that market-house was, therefore, much larger than the western. In the former the stalls rented from ten dollars to forty dollars each; in the latter, only five dollars; and outside benches were $2.50. From the beginning till about 1840 many of the stalls were not taken. This arose from the supply of country produce, meats, etc., delivered to the citizens at their homes. And many of them did not require supplies from the country, because they had their own gardens in which they raised fruits and vegetables. The owners and occupiers of lots on Penn Street generally owned and farmed out-lots for this purpose; and they also kept cows and raised and fattened pigs and poultry.

The total revenue from rents in 1851 was $494.62;[1] in 1857, was $2021.32; in 1869, $12,643; in 1870, $5822; and in 1871, $1656.86. In the year 1871 the market-houses were sold for seven hundred and fifteen dollars.

These two market-houses were rebuilt—western, thirty by one hundred and ninety-two feet, in 1846, for thirty-four hundred dollars; eastern, in 1847, for twenty-nine hundred and ninety dollars. In the rebuilding, iron pillars were substituted for brick pillars as supports for the roof. They were continued till 1871; then, by the encouragement of City Councils, private, commodious buildings, for the purpose of weekly markets, were erected in the several sections of the city, and the old buildings were demolished.[2]

Town Pump.—In the former market-house there was a pump. It was known as the "old town pump." About the time that the town-lots were sold, a town-pump was projected by Richard Peters, agent for the proprietors, "for the encouragement of the town," and he contributed ten pounds towards the expense. Conrad Weiser selected the place for the well. It was situated in the middle of Penn Square, about seventy-five yards east of Callowhill Street. Good water was found at the depth of fifty-three feet. An order for the money was drawn by Peters, in Weiser's favor, dated August 1, 1750, in which Peters certified that the well had been dug, and Weiser acknowledged the receipt of the ten pounds. Sixteen years afterward it came to occupy the centre of the market-house, which was erected over it. And there it stood till the market-house was torn down in 1871, a period of over one hundred and twenty years. What a history it has! Who, of the many citizens born before 1860, does not remember it with pleasure? Many a thirst was quenched with a hearty draft of cold lime-stone water out of the rusty iron ladle, with a long handle, attached to the pump by a chain. During the semi-annual fairs, and also during parades and demonstrations on Penn Square, it was particularly convenient and useful.

At the November sessions of court, in the year 1806, a petition was presented to the judges, which represented "that there is frequently a great scarcity of water in the town of Reading, which is not only a great inconvenience to the inhabitants and farmers passing through with their teams, but excites serious alarm in case of any buildings taking fire. That a pump of water is particularly wanted near the new market, in the said town, which would be free to all inhabitants and others;" and prayed that the grand jury would allow a sufficient sum of money for the purpose of sink-

[1] Highest price then paid was by William Lotz, for No. 2, Eastern Market—$43.50. Sold by public outcry.

[2] George W. Garst bought them at public sale on May 13, 1871—eastern, three hundred and fifteen dollars; western, four hundred dollars. He removed them during May and June following.

ing a well and putting in a pump at the west end of said market-house. The prayer was granted, and a sum allowed; and the pump was established at the place designated. But this pump was not so popular as the older pump in the eastern market-house—the water was not so palatable.

Fair-Days.—By the charter the semi-annual fairs were held on the 27th day of October and the 4th day of June of each year.[1] These fairs were instituted for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of products, manufactures and merchandise. And they were not alone for the town people, but for the farmers. The eastern market-house was the most popular. The first fair was held in October, 1766. They were held regularly for about seventy years, during which time they encouraged trade and contributed much pleasure to the people. Dancing was carried on by men, women and young people at certain taverns in the town, the "Green Tree" (now the Keystone House) having been conspicuous in this respect. Besides dancing there was much general jollification. Two days were usually spent in this manner, the first day having been by common consent for the "country folks" and the second for the "town folks."[2] Fighting was a common practice, and "rowdies" and "bullies" were conspicuous. This rough and boisterous element in public brought the fairs gradually into disrepute. About 1836 they began to be objectionable, so much, indeed, that the better class of people of the town uttered complaints. The noise and disturbance was not caused by men alone. Boys took part in the demonstration by shooting off and exploding fire-crackers and yelling vociferously till midnight. "What times! What manners!" Just then the common school was fighting its way into public favor; and as the school came nearer to the people the fair-day, with its hilarity and profanity, departed. The following notice[3] of the "Fall Fair-day" appeared in one of the local weekly newspapers:

"The semi-annual fair on Wednesday [October 27, 1847] was a dead failure. A few rowdy-looking individuals of both sexes rendezvoused at the lower market-house, but elsewhere the streets maintained their usual quiet appearance. These fairs are now brought down to the lowest standard and must soon be entirely abolished by general consent. No one, either in town or country, laying any claim to respectability, will attend them; and none but the vilest grog-shops and dens of iniquity afford them house-room to practice their drunken orgies and vulgar 'hoe-downs.' This is as it should be."

Year after year these great days lost favor till 1850, when they were abandoned. A new institution arose to take its place, which was more adapted to develop respectful behavior and encourage agriculture and manufactures. This was the Agricultural Society. And from the highway at the market-houses the exhibition was transferred to the "Commons," which the society inclosed and improved for the purpose. The selling feature of "fair-day" was discontinued, and the semi-annual town fair became an annual county fair.

Market-Days.—The charter established two market-days for every week—Wednesday and Saturday. The weekly markets began during the fall of 1766. Butchers and farmers attended regularly for the sale of meat, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., some twice a week, others once. The markets opened in the morning. No regular hour was fixed at which to begin sales. The market people would generally be at their stalls very early, some, indeed, soon after midnight, and so timely as to be able to take a nap in their wagons before the townpeople came to buy their articles; and this they did with wonderful persistence through all seasons of the year. We cannot imagine what trials they frequently endured through the cold winter mornings for the sake of selling their goods to get a little cash. What labor to produce them, what energy to carry them to market, what patience to sell them! And this custom of selling goods at the market-place in the highway, mostly without shelter, continued decade after decade for over one hundred years, from the time when the town contained about

[1] These days were selected—it was said—to celebrate the birth-days of the King and Queen of Great Britain, who reigned in 1766.

[2] Some of the older residents stated that only one day was observed, and that the people collected mostly about the lower market-house. See charter of 1783.

[3] *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, October, 1847.

one thousand inhabitants till the number had grown beyond thirty-three thousand. This was a long period to continue going to the same place for the same purpose, without any improvement in respect to comfort and convenience of both the seller and the buyer. The subject of private market-houses in the several sections of the city was agitated for several years previously. The movement met with general opposition from the property-holders and business men on Penn Square. After considerable discussion the Councils passed an ordinance on April 30, 1870, favoring the removal of the public market-houses. This action encouraged private enterprise, and steps were immediately taken towards the erection of private market-houses to the east and west, and to the north and south of Penn Square. Their utility and excellence were practically demonstrated immediately after their completion.

PENN SQUARE.—The public square of the town, formerly called "Market" and latterly "Penn," and its improvement, have received much consideration, without any practical results. The old court-house stood in the centre from 1762 till 1841, and the old market-houses to the east and west of it from 1766 to 1871. Immediately after the court-house had been removed, in 1841, various suggestions were proposed for the improvement of the square. The "odious market-houses" were to be removed and double rows of American forest-trees planted, and a statue of either William Penn or Conrad Weiser was to be erected on the site of the old buildings. These improvements were proposed to be made by certain generous, public-spirited individuals, "without a cent of charge to the town," provided the Town Council gave its consent. Seven years elapsed without success. The centennial year (1848) of the founding of the town arrived, and again the spirit seized the party of improvement. A public meeting was held January 22, 1848, with the following officers: Hon. Samuel Bell, president; William H. Keim, secretary; and Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg, treasurer; for the purpose of perfecting the plan and awakening general public spirit for the improvement of the square. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, that the proposed statue be that of WILLIAM PENN, on account of its appropriate character and feasibility, and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the foundation of Reading in 1748, by the Penn family, on ground given by them to the citizens for public purposes in Penn Street and Penn Square, the materials to be of Berks County iron and sandstone, and the work executed in Reading."

Various committees were appointed and the subscriptions were to be not less than one dollar and not more than two dollars. These commendable efforts, however, proved unavailing. A score of years elapsed before the odious market-houses were even removed, and a generation has passed away, leaving the square without public improvement of any kind. This is rather surprising, especially when we consider the general education, enterprise and wealth of the community, and the introduction of a large and increasing new element. We are not wanting in distinguished persons or events worthy of a monument. If conspicuous places are selected for churches, around which certain sects can gather and become enthusiastic in a religious sense, why cannot the square be ornamented with a monument to signalize the nobility and generosity of William Penn, the public services of Conrad Weiser, the devotion of our people in the cause of independence, the honorable and prominent career of Joseph Hiester, the heroism of our noble company of men—the Reading Artillerists in the Mexican War, or the great sacrifices we made in the cause of the Union of our States, around which our whole community could gather and become enthusiastic in a patriotic sense? It is said that a monument here would be a great obstruction. But do we not permit obstructions at some places and even encourage them at others, notwithstanding that they do not subserve a purpose to compare with that which a monument in Penn Square would subserve in the development of a noble local pride for that achievement which it would be specially designed to signalize?

WATER-WORKS.—For over seventy years the inhabitants of Reading were almost entirely supplied with water from cisterns, wells and pumps. The water was mostly limestone in quality and generally unpalatable, especially to those persons who were not accustomed to its

peculiar taste. It was unfit for washing purposes and those who had no cisterns were compelled to fetch water from the river Schuylkill. After the borough came to possess a population of four thousand, these sources became too few in proportion for convenience and certainty of supply. Accordingly, in 1819, the subject of "Water-Works" was agitated; and this agitation resulted in the incorporation of a company for supplying the people with water. An act of Assembly was passed on March 16, 1819, whereby the "Reading Water Company" was created. The commissioners appointed to obtain subscriptions of stock (four hundred shares) were John Spayd, Frederick Heller, John Addams, George de B. Keim and John Berkinbine. This enterprise proved a success. The company purchased land in Alsace township, along the western declivity of Penn's Mount, to the northeast of Reading, which included a large and inexhaustible spring of water, commonly called "Hampden Spring," and proceeded without delay in the construction of a reservoir at the head of Penn Street, into which they conducted the spring water. Their progress was so rapid that by July 19, 1821, the water was let into the reservoir; and by October following, it was conducted through the principal streets.[1] The spring was situated one mile and sixteen perches from the reservoir, with an elevation of one hundred and sixteen feet above it; and it discharged constantly from day to day about seventy gallons of pure, mountain water a minute, or about one hundred thousand gallons a day. The water was conducted by gravity through earthen pipes two and a half inches in diameter, laid three feet below the surface. Some of the pipes were of logs. The reservoir was constructed of stone, with a capacity of one thousand hogsheads. From the reservoir to the "Old Court-House" (Fifth and Penn Streets) the distance was three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine feet, with a fall of eighty-eight feet. The pipes through the streets were mostly of iron, varying from two to four inches in diameter. By 1833 the money expended in this great improvement exceeded twenty thousand dollars. Then two hundred and fifty families were supplied with water, and the annual income was about fifteen hundred dollars. The population was about sixty-five hundred. Apparently about one-fourth of the inhabitants were supplied with water by the water company. This would indicate a considerable encouragement of the enterprise. The company increased its capacities and facilities with the growth and demands of the borough, and continued to supply the people till the borough grew into a city, and for eighteen years afterward, when (1865) the company sold its rights, properties, etc., to the "City of Reading" for three hundred thousand dollars. The citizens were, therefore, greatly indebted to the "Reading Water Company" for the introduction of pure, soft, spring water, which was suitable for all purposes. Instead of being forced, in most cases, to carry water for some distance, it was delivered to them at their doors.

In the introduction of the water from Bernhart's Creek during the year 1858, the company excavated a tunnel in length ten hundred and sixty-six feet through the hill upon which the Alsace Church is situated. The greater part was cut through slate-rock.

The water-works comprise four reservoirs: City Reservoir,[1] Antietam Lake, Bernhart Lake and Hampden Reservoir.

The City Reservoir was constructed by the Reading Water Company, the first basin in 1821 and the second in 1848, and was included in the transfer by the company to the city on April 1, 1865. These basins were enlarged in 1872, at an expense of $16,869.21. Their total capacity is 5,132,000 gallons,—northern basin, 2,087,000 gallons; southern basin, 3,045,000 gallons. This is a superior improvement.

Immediately before the purchase of the works of the Reading Water Company, the City Councils, by a special committee, had succeeded in obtaining the Ohlinger mill property in Alsace township, with the view of eventually

[1] Edelman Spring, introduced in 1838; Mineral Spring, in 1853; Bernhart, in 1858; and subsequently, by the city, the Antietam, in 1874.

[1] See cut p. 466.

constructing water-works at that point. It was this purchase, effected principally through the careful negotiations of Levi J. Smith,[1] that induced the water company to sell their properties for three hundred thousand dollars, having shortly before demanded from the city more than five hundred thousand dollars. The price paid for the Ohlinger property was seven thousand dollars. For some years afterward the subject of an increased water supply was agitated very earnestly by Councils and by the citizens generally, in order to accommodate the demands of our rapidly increasing population and manufacturing establishments. After investigating all the surrounding streams of water, Councils determined to appropriate the waters of Antietam Creek, and to convert the mill-property into a large reservoir, for which purpose it was, by its situation, well adapted. The improvement was made during the year 1874, affording to the city a storage reservoir with a capacity for thirty million gallons.[2] A large sum of money as damages was paid to the several property holders situated below the lake on the creek.

The total expense to the city exceeds one hundred thousand dollars.

The Bernhart Dam was included in the transfer by the Reading Water Company to the city, in 1865, and has since been much enlarged and improved. Additional improvements are now being made. It is situated in Muhlenberg township, half a mile beyond the city limit.

The Hampden Reservoir is a large storage basin in the northeastern section of the city. It was constructed during the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars.

[1] Mr. Smith was an active and enterprising citizen of Reading for many years. He was a millwright by occupation and a highly esteemed man for his social and political integrity. He represented the Seventh Ward in Select Council during 1865 and 1866, officiating as president for a year; and he served as a water commissioner from 1867 till 1883, a period covering sixteen continuous years. He died in 1886.

[2] In 1880 the dam was heightened and the capacity increased to sixty million gallons, supposed by some to have a capacity for one hundred million gallons.

Two springs also afford a water supply—Edelman and Mineral. The Edelman Spring is situated in Alsace township and is constructed for a storage reservoir. It has a flow of fifty thousand gallons per day, and is conducted by a separate pipe to the city reservoirs. And the Mineral Spring is situated within the eastern city limits, and has a daily flow of one hundred and twenty thousand gallons.

The daily minimum flow of the streams and springs of water which supply the city is estimated to be as follows:

	Gallons.
Antietam Lake	950,000
Bernhart Lake	600,000
Edelman Spring	50,000
Hampden Spring	80,000
Mineral Spring[3]	120,000
Total daily supply	1,800,000

The total storage capacity in the several reservoirs is 133,132,000 gallons, distributed as follows:

	Gallons.
Antietam Lake	60,000,000
Bernhart Lake	41,000,000
City Reservoir	5,132,000
Hampden Reservoir	27,000,000

In 1882 the total length of main and distributing pipes was 271,748 lineal feet or 51.47 miles. This has been much increased since. The total cost of the reservoirs, pipe, etc., was then estimated at nine hundred thousand dollars.

Commons and Park.—A large tract of land which lay at the base of Penn's Mount and contained about fifty acres was known as the "Commons" for over one hundred years after the town was laid out. By the language of an act passed on the 17th of February, 1852, it would appear that this tract (in reality about eighty-five acres in area) had been "reserved by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania as a free and public commons for the dwellers in said town" at the time when they laid out the town. Notwithstanding the "tradition" that this land belonged to the town and had been occupied by the dwellers as a "commons" for fifty years, the authorities of the borough permitted a sale thereof, by the attorney for the Penns, to the commissioners of Berks County on Novem-

[3] Not used for some years.

ber 19, 1800, for the nominal consideration of four hundred and forty dollars. And from that time till 1884 the county claimed to own it. In 1839 the county commissioners sold thirty-five acres of the tract, comprising that portion which lay east of Tenth Street and north of Walnut for the distance of one thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

In June, 1850, about thirty acres were inclosed by a fence, the inclosure extending from the "Hill Road" to Washington Street, and from Eleventh Street to the eastern boundary line. Upon the organization of the Agricultural Society of the county, the county commissioners leased the tract to them for the purpose of holding an annual "Fair;" which then erected exhibition buildings, constructed a circular race track (one-third of a mile in circumference), etc. In 1865 the track was increased to a half-mile in length, and then the remaining part of the "commons" to Walnut Street on the north was inclosed.

In 1852, through the enterprise and influence of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, then State Senator from Berks County, an act of Assembly was passed which provided—

"That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the County of Berks, and they are hereby authorized and required to convey in fee, to the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Reading, in trust for the use of said citizens, for the sole purpose of establishing a public park and parade ground forever and for no other purpose, object or design whatsoever, the 'public commons,' containing forty-nine acres and one hundred and thirty four perches. And that, immediately upon such conveyance, 'it shall be the duty of the mayor, etc., to cause the whole of said lot to be enclosed for the purpose of a public park and parade ground, to fill up the water gullies, and otherwise level the surface of the ground, so far as may be necessary, to cause walks to be laid out, trees planted, and such other steps to be taken as will best carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, always, however, reserving a sufficiently large space of clear ground to enable any portion or the whole of the volunteers of Berks County to use the same as a parade ground, which may also be used for the celebrations of the Agricultural Society, for public meetings and other similar purposes."

But nothing was done. It would appear from this inaction that the public spirit of the officials, both of the county-seat and county, was utterly unworthy the generous impulse of the Penns, and, afterward, of the General Assembly. The expense of this improvement would have been insignificant, compared with the general benefit to the community. And what is rather surprising, was the continued public indifference to this commendable project thence till now, a period extending over thirty years. We may well ask, where were the men of station, of influence, of wealth, of culture, of enterprise during this period?—what were their feelings inasmuch as such remarkable indifference was constantly exhibited toward public improvement?

In 1878 a movement was made to improve that part of the commons which lay between the prison, the turnpike and the Hill road. Prominent in this movement were property-holders in the vicinity, including Abraham B. Bechtel, David F. Lotz, Hiester Clymer, Henry S. Eckert, William E. Good, Charles K. Hillegass, Adam Schwartz, Charles Breneiser, William Arnold, Samuel H. Kutz, Abner K. Stauffer and others. Over six thousand dollars were collected and appropriated toward the improvement, and their proceedings in this behalf were entirely successful. The sheds of the Agricultural Society were removed to the northern portion of the "fair-ground," and the small tract was inclosed. David F. Lotz, assisted by John Knabb, was untiring in his efforts, and he succeeded in having the surface prepared, walks and roads laid out, trees planted, etc. During the hot summer of that year he and Mr. Knabb worked faithfully and without compensation, and accomplished much toward the improvement of the place. The Harbster Brothers presented an iron drinking-fountain, which was placed at the main entrance; P. F. Eisenbrown presented a fine, large and unique marble drinking-fountain, which was placed toward the upper end; and John D. Mishler presented a marble drinking-fountain, which was placed at the southern entrance. And since that time the City Councils have taken charge of it, though not kept in the same fine and promising condition in which they received it.

Lauer Monument.—A fine bronze monu-

ment of Frederick Lauer was erected in the City Park, in 1885, by the Brewers' Association of the United States. It has the following inscriptions on the four sides:

[Front.]

To
FREDERICK LAUER,
of Reading, Pa.
The United States Brewers' Association, of which he was the first president, has erected this monument in grateful remembrance of his unselfish labor for the welfare of the brewing trade in this country.

[Rear.]

The
CITY OF READING
Commemorates the public
and
Private virtues of an honored citizen by the grant of this location.
Erected
A. D., MDCCCLXXXV.
The year of the twenty-fifth Convention of the United States Brewers' Association.

[East.]

His zeal sprung from his firm conviction that in striving to advance the brewing trade he was
working
for
the cause of National
Temperance.

[West.]

Let his example lead the brewers of this country to maintain Good-Fellowship.
to
Preserve their Association
and
to defend their rights.

In 1884 proceedings were instituted by the City Councils to obtain a deed for the entire tract of land inclosed, and now occupied by the Agricultural Society; but the Court of Common Pleas refused to award a writ of *mandamus* against the county commissioners to compel them to execute the deed which was prayed for. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court and the judgment was reversed; but the deed has as yet not been delivered to the city of Reading, granting and conveying the "commons" to the corporation, the matter being still, as the lawyers say, *in fieri*.

CITY HALL.—The Borough Council organized in the old court-house in 1783, and there it assembled year after year until the new court-house was erected, when it removed its place of meeting into that building. In 1847 the City Councils organized there—the Select branch in the room on third floor, south side, next to the stairway, and the Common branch in the opposite room, on the north side; and they continued to meet in those rooms till the city of Reading purchased the property on the northeast corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets—then an old-fashioned, low, two-story brick building.

City Hall was erected by Councils in 1870. The total expense was about twenty-six thousand dollars. It comprises the "lock-up," the battery for the electric alarm, offices for the several city officials, Council chambers, and a large hall, the latter being occupied by lodges of the Masonic order. It is situated on the northeast corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets. Daniel Spohn, a prominent and successful builder in his time, was the contractor.

FIRE COMPANY BUILDINGS.—For many years the early fire companies owned their own buildings in which they kept their apparatus; but when the city government began to contribute more liberally towards their encouragement, it became the owner of the buildings. Now it owns all the buildings of the several companies, excepting that of the Liberty Fire Company. The buildings are all fine, substantial structures, elegantly furnished. They are situated as follows:

Rainbow, Eighth and Court; Junior, Walnut below Seventh; Reading, Franklin above Sixth; Neversink, Third and Court; Friendship, Franklin and Peach; Liberty, Fifth and Laurel; Hampden, Eleventh and Greenwich; Keystone, Penn above Front; Washington, Muhlenberg above Ninth.

INCREASE OF BUILDINGS.—The following table shows the remarkable and continuous growth of Reading in respect to buildings, from 1842 to 1859.[1] The columns represent the several wards of the city:

[1] In 1840 seventy-seven houses were erected. In 1841 the total number of buildings in Reading was one thousand three hundred and sixty-five. In 1849, Richard Clark, of Philadelphia, published a large map of Reading, four feet square, by which it is shown that then two-thirds of the city was south of Penn Street.

	N.W.	N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	Spruce.	Total.
1842	...	...	...	...	.....	65
1843	...	...	...	...	.....	98
1844	...	..	...	...	.....	120
1845	13	12	50	46	61	182
1846	24	43	61	51	67	246
1847	63	69	71	72	85	360
1848	55	88	79	61	65	348
1849	42	76	69	26	42	255
1850	13	44	42	14	20	133
1851	16	17	32	25	19	99
1852	10	20	24	10	11	75
1853	8	20	17	9	25	79
1854	20	41	13	15	18	107
1855	28	39	20	23	13	123
1856	24	67	46	32	41	210
1857	67	80	56	31	32	266
1858	28	39	31	38	21	157
1859	37	42	69	17	39	204
	448	697	680	470	549	3127

The following figures indicate the total number of new buildings erected annually in the city since 1860:

1860	186	1873	457
1861	115	1874	*300
1862	114	1875	270
1863	96	1876	123
1864	*100	1877	113
1865	*100	1878	38
1866	*200	1879	175
1867	363	1880	205
1868	509	1881	248
1869	488	1882	350
1870	466	1883	295
1871	448	1884	436
1872	307	1885	396

* Estimated.

In 1873 the city of Reading had the smallest ratio of individuals to each building of all the cities in the United States, excepting Toledo, the ratio of which was a very small fraction less. Our ratio was a little more than five persons to each dwelling.

	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to Each Dwell'g.
Reading	6,932	6,294	5.39
Philadelphia	127,740	112,366	6.01
Allegheny	10,147	8,347	6.37
Scranton	6,642	5,646	6.21
Toledo	6,457	6,069	5.20

Post-Office.—The post-office in Reading was established in 1793. Shortly afterward other offices were established in different parts of the county and the people found them a great convenience; and they have increased from decade to decade till now. The total number of post-offices now in the county is one hundred and thirty.[1]

The letters at Reading office were called for altogether till about 1835; then a man by the name of Sheirer began to carry letters of many individuals not in business throughout the borough at a cent a letter. He was succeeded by William Taylor, who continued till 1848, and earned by his labor in this position about five dollars a week. Hamilton Mills and Joseph Barrett then carried for less than a year. Wm. Ruckman entered upon this service in 1848 and continued to carry letters till 1861, a period covering thirteen years. He carried letters at two cents for each letter and earned from twelve to fifteen dollars a week. Samuel B. Ruth, Albert Miller, Christian Schultz and Benjamin Guinther succeeded him, the latter two carrying till 1864, when the government established the free delivery system. These men were recommended by the postmaster and appointed by the department at Washington.

Letter-Boxes.—Letter-boxes were put up at five places in Reading in August, 1864, for the purpose of enabling the citizens to drop letters to be collected by carriers. These were placed at the following stores, inside:

Yeich's store, Penn above Front; Ringler's store, Fourth and Spruce; Shalter's store, Seventh and Bingaman; Zieber's store, Ninth and Penn; Heffelfinger's, Eighth above Walnut.

The first collection was made on August 22d. Two collections were made daily, nine A.M. and three P.M. All letters had to be stamped with a three-cent stamp. And there were then two letter-carriers—one for delivery north of Penn and the other south. This postal accommodation was introduced by the postmaster, Jacob Knabb.

Money Order System.—The money order system was introduced about the same time, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed May 17, 1864. In this division of service at Reading, the following orders, etc., were issued and paid in 1885:

[1] See Chap. XVIII., Internal Improvements, p. 471.

4809 domestic orders issued	$66,647.66
3262 postal notes issued	6,404.87
22 Canadian orders issued	232.57
225 British orders issued	2,582.21
313 German orders issued	4,058.92
8 Swiss orders issued	120.38
61 Italian orders issued	2,050.90
12 French orders issued	145.87
Amount of drafts on postmaster of New York	19,200.00
6751 domestic orders paid	$86,216.23
5081 postal notes paid	10,362.17
73 Canadian orders paid	931.44
19 British orders paid	316.58
73 German orders paid	2,174.03
8 Swiss orders paid	186.73
2 Italian orders paid	28.62
1 Queensland order paid	3.16
1 Hawaiian Islands order paid	2.00

Postal-cards were introduced in 1873; two-cent postage began October 1, 1883, and special delivery October 1, 1885. In the postal service at Reading there are 17 carriers to deliver and collect letters, etc., and 115 boxes distributed throughout the city at different points, and in the post-office 10 clerks and 1 special delivery messenger are employed. The call boxes number 322, lock boxes 37, and lock drawers 6.

Business for 1885.—The business of the office for 1885 was:

Receipts for stamps	$41,936.81	
Number of letter carriers	13	
Number of auxiliary carriers appointed November 23	2	
Number of delivery trips daily	5	
Number of collection trips daily,	5	
Number of Sunday collection	1	
Number of registered letters delivered	4078	
Number of mail letters delivered	1,126,391	
Number of mail postal-cards delivered	256,569	
Number of local letters delivered	130,739	
Number of local postal cards delivered	96,124	
Number of newspapers and circulars delivered	735,083	
Total number of pieces delivered by letter-carriers		2,348,984
Number of letters collected by letter-carriers	638,006	
Number of postal-cards collected	244,991	
Number of newspapers and circulars collected	80,495	
Total number of pieces collected		963,492
Total number of pieces delivered and collected by the letter-carriers, 1885		3,312,476
Total number of pieces delivered and collected by the letter-carriers for 1884		3,098,631
Increase over 1884		213,845
Number of through register pouches sent to Philadelphia		319
Number of through register pouches from Philadelphia		312
Number of registered letters received		6,578
Number of registered letters made up		4,101
Number of registered letters in transit		6,054
Total of registered letters handled		15,733
Number of registered letters in transit handled by transfer clerk		20,567
Total number of registered letters handled 1885		36,300
Total number of registered letters handled in 1884		26,042
Increase of registers handled over 1884		10,258

Postmasters.—The following postmasters, by appointment from the President, officiated at the Reading post-office from the time of its establishment till now:

Postmasters	Dates of appointment.
Gottlieb Jungman	March 20, 1793
John Walter	October 1, 1801
Samuel Ritter	August 11, 1829
Charles Troxell	May 10, 1841
John K. Wright	June 19, 1845
Henry Rhoads	April 17, 1849
Lewis H. Wunder	May 13, 1852
Philip K. Miller	November 6, 1857
Jacob Knabb	May 17, 1861
William Briner	July 12, 1865
John Fritz	April 9, 1869
Matilda Fritz	March 13, 1871
George W. Grant	February 26, 1875
George K. Whitner[1]	May 31, 1882

Gottlieb Jungman, first postmaster, serving from 1793 to 1801, was a prominent publisher of several newspapers at Reading. The last newspaper which he published here was the *Weekly Herald*, having issued it from 1811 to 1816, when he discontinued it, and moved West.

[1] Calvin Goodman was recently appointed to succeed Mr. Whitner at the expiration of his term of four years.

JOHN WALTER, the second postmaster, who officiated for twenty-eight years, from 1801 to 1829, was born at Reading, and carried on for a number of years the trade of book-binding. He received the appointment of postmaster from President Jefferson in 1801, and he continued to hold this position by re-appointment of the succeeding Presidents till the time of President Jackson, when he was suspended on account of his active efforts for the election of John Quincy Adams as President. He lived on North Fifth street, near Walnut (now No. 140), and there kept the post-office. He died in 1836, aged sixty-nine years. He was married to Magdalena Lehman, from Germantown.

SAMUEL RITTER, the third postmaster who served for twelve years, was born in Exeter township on April 3, 1792, and educated in the schools of the township. He removed to Reading about the time he attained his majority, and for some years engaged in the grocery business at the Southwest corner of Seventh and Penn Streets. He served as deputy sheriff from 1821 to 1823, under Henry Betz, Esq., and then till 1829 as clerk in the *Adler* printing establishment. He held the office of postmaster of Reading during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, having in this time won the confidence and esteem of the community by his strict integrity and uniform courtesy in the discharge of his official duties. The post-office was in the Messersmith Building (now Lerch hardware-store). Afterward he was a clerk in the dispatcher's office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Reading. He died of paralysis whilst occupying that position, on September 8, 1860, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was married to Catharine Kast, and left nine children—Joseph, Anna (married to Charles H. Fritz), Jacob, Henry, Hiram, Catharine (married to William Kerper), Amelia (married to Michael Locher), Ellen (married to Simon Seyfert), and Louisa (married to B. H. Brown).

GEORGE K. WHITNER is the great-grandson of George Whitner, who emigrated from Würtemberg, Germany, and settled in Berks County as a minister of the Reformed Church. Among his children was a son, Abraham, who resided in Columbia County, Pa., where he pursued the business of farming. He was twice married; his only son by the first marriage was George, born in Columbia County, who, at the age of eighteen, came to Berks County and learned the trade of a weaver in Albany township. Later, Reading became his place of residence; but in 1826 he made Amity township his home, continuing to work at his trade in both localities. He, in 1827, married Christina, daughter of David Kline, of Amity township, whose surviving children are David, Rebecca, Abraham, Hiram, George K., Samuel, Sarah and Calvin. The year of his marriage, Mr. Whitner engaged in the hotel business in Amity township, and became the landlord of the popular hostelry known as "The Yellow House."

George K. Whitner was born on the 28th of December, 1837, in Amity township, and at the youthful age of four years removed to his father's farm in Oley township, where he remained until 1869, when he located in Reading. He received his earliest instruction at the common schools of the township, and at the age of seventeen continued his studies at the Mount Pleasant Academy, Boyertown, Pa., finally becoming a pupil of the Reading Institute and Normal School, conducted by Rev. William A. Good, after which, for five winters, he engaged in teaching. In 1863 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the district embraced in Oley, Pike and Rockland townships, Berks County, which position he held for a period of five years. In 1876 he was nominated for prothonotary of the county, which honor he declined, as he was the incumbent of the above office. Removing to Reading, he subsequently became associated with Eli S. Fox in the Reading Terra-Cotta Works, in which he is still interested. Mr. Whitner was, on the 26th of February, 1864, married to Ellen R., daughter of Eli S. Fox, of Reading. He is a Republican in politics, and has for years taken a decided stand in defense of the principles of his party. He has, however, held no office other than that of postmaster of the city of Reading, to which he was appointed May 31, 1882, and served a full term of four years. The admirable system introduced by Mr. Whitner into the manage-

ment of the office has won for him the most cordial commendation from his superior officials. He is a director of the Keystone National Bank of Reading, and a member of the Reformed Church.

CEMETERIES.—The people of Reading were accustomed to burying their dead in "burying-grounds" included in the several church properties during the first two periods of the place as a town and borough. The grounds conspicuous for this purpose were rather numerous, there having been no less than seven:[1]

Trinity Lutheran, N. W. corner of Sixth and Washington Streets.

Trinity Lutheran, N. W. corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets.

German Reformed, N. E. corner of Sixth and Washington Streets.

Friends', W. side of Sixth, between Washington and Walnut Streets.

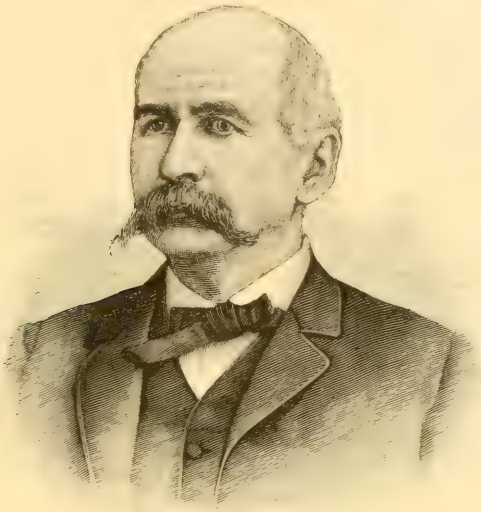
Episcopalian, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets.

Episcopalian, W. side of Fifth, above Court Street.

Catholic, E. side of Seventh, between Franklin and Chestnut Streets.

Burials were made in the first, third and fourth "grounds" from the beginning of Reading during a period of one hundred years. The several religious denominations buried their dead in their own grounds; and this distinctive feature was continued until the establishment of a general cemetery for the inhabitants. The number interred in them was large. In 1860 the Lutheran congregation removed the dead from the ground at Sixth and Walnut Streets; and in 1870, the Reformed from Sixth and Washington Streets.

CHARLES EVANS' CEMETERY. — Charles Evans, a distinguished and wealthy member of



George K. Whitner

[1] The Jews claim to have had an early burying-ground on Schuylkill Avenue, near the railroad; but I could not find any deed, record or data on the subject.

the Berks County bar, "not having any child of the many born to him left to inherit his fortune, exercised his mind with devising some such disposition of a portion of his property as would redound to the benefit of the people of Reading. He finally determined that the establishment of a cemetery would be the practical form of benevolence most beneficial to them and most agreeable to himself. Not postponing the execution of his project until after his death, as men too frequently do, he proceeded to select the site for a cemetery, purchase the land and appoint the trustees of his choice. The necessary legislation having been obtained to incorporate those trustees, the company was organized on March 28, 1846, whereupon Mr. Evans made the conveyance to it of twenty-five acres of land. His interest in the institution was not exhausted by this liberal gift; for, besides a further gift of two thousand dollars in money, in his will he bequeathed to it ten thousand dollars and six-eighths of the residue of his estate, which, upon final settlement, amounted to nearly sixty-seven thousand dollars, making, with the land, an aggregate endowment of over eighty-four thousand dollars—a benefaction to a single object of public utility so great as to have been exceeded but in a few instances, it is believed, in Pennsylvania."

The trustees appointed by Mr. Evans were John Banks, John S. Hiester, Dr. Isaac Hiester, James L. Dunn, Samuel Bell, Dr. Hiester H. Muhlenberg, William Strong, Matthias S. Richards, William Darling, Dr. Diller Luther, William Eckert, Benneville Keim and Peter Filbert. They were incorporated by an act of Assembly, passed 24th of February, 1846, under the name of the "Charles Evans Cemetery Company." On the 28th of March following they organized the company by electing as the first officers of the board: John S. Hiester, president; Samuel Bell, treasurer; Matthias S. Richards, secretary. Upon this organization, Mr. Evans conveyed to the company twenty-five acres of ground, situated one mile north of Penn Square, on the eastern side of the Centre turnpike, to be used for the burial of the dead forever. The board addressed a letter of thanks to him for his liberal gift. In his reply, dated July 11, 1846, he said, among other things,—

". . . That it is the duty of the living to provide for the becoming interment of the dead, is a sentiment which seems to have been cherished by almost all nations from the earliest period of time. The Greeks, Romans and other nations manifested a laudable desire to establish suitable places for the repose of the dead. Associations for these meritorious purposes have recently become prevalent in Pennsylvania. Such establishments afford opportunities for all to provide a decent place for the interment of their friends and the final repose of themselves. Rural cemeteries have long been considered of great utility and importance, and are subjects of deep and universal interest. Most ancient nations permitted no sepulture within their cities. Adrian and Theodosius, and other Roman Emperors, believing interments in populous places to be detrimental to health, prohibited all burials within the walls of their cities. Regulations of this kind, which exempt the living from the miasma of the dead, have long been considered indispensable to the health and happiness of the community.

"That the ground selected for the cemetery should have met with the unanimous approval of the trustees is to me a source of inexpressible gratification. In the hands of gentlemen so well qualified for the trust, the march of improvement will be unobstructed and the establishment rendered extensively useful. That such may be its fate is the sincere and ardent desire of him whose humble act has been abundantly rewarded by the very gratifying terms in which it has been accepted."

The trustees then adopted a plan for laying out and permanently inclosing the ground and for a gateway as the main entrance into the cemetery. This gateway presents an imposing front, and it possesses the enduring merit of being thoroughly well built of the best materials. Its cost was $18,879.78. It was built in 1847–49. Upon its completion they erected the side-wings and also a dwelling-house within for the superintendent.

In 1852 they erected a chapel of red freestone. Its cost was $18,818.96.

Since the death of the founder the area has been increased by additional purchases of land adjoining the cemetery to the east and north. Now it embraces one hundred and twenty-seven acres.

From the opening of the cemetery till January 1, 1864, the removals from other grounds and the burials together numbered three thou-

sand two hundred and sixty-three, an average of two hundred and four interments per annum. During 1861, 1862 and 1863 the average was two hundred and seventy. From the beginning till now it is estimated that fifteen thousand burials have been made in the cemetery.

The cemetery contains many fine monuments. The Evans lot is situated in the central section of the cemetery, surrounded by a heavy iron railing. In it are four large trees, two graves, small plain head and foot-stones for each grave, and a plain marble shaft resting upon two plain marble blocks. Near the top of the shaft, on the east side, is a medallion bust of Charles Evans; and the inscriptions on it are as follows:

CHARLES EVANS.
The founder of this cemetery which justly bears his name,
an Eminent Lawyer
Learned, faithful, eloquent,
An exemplary citizen,
Publick spirited and generous, and in every sphere
of his long and useful life conscientious, upright and honorable.
Born 30 of March, 1768
Died 5 of September, 1847.
In the Christian's hope of a glorious immortality.

MARY EVANS,
wife of
CHARLES EVANS.
Eminent for the powers of her mind
And the benevolence of her heart.
She died beloved and lamented,
30 August, 1838,
In the seventieth year of her age.

CHARLES EVANS was born in Philadelphia on March 30, 1768. His parents were David Evans, of Philadelphia, and Letitia Thomas, of Radnor, both members of the Society of Friends. He received a good education, "which Friends never failed to give their children," and entered the office of Benjamin Chew, Esq., a distinguished lawyer at Philadelphia, for the purpose of reading law, when he was twenty years of age. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1791, and two months afterward went to Reading to practice law. In his profession he was faithful, capable and diligent, and "in ten years after his admission he had won his rightful place in the front rank of this bar. At that day and in that rank his compeers were lawyers of the severe school, who studied law in the original sources of statutes and reports." He continued in full and active business till 1828, and then retired with an ample fortune. Occasionally afterward he appeared in court to try a case or argue a rule. His last elaborate discus-



CHARLES EVANS.

sion of a question of law was in 1840, and his latest appearance in court in 1843. In 1846 he founded the "Charles Evans Cemetery," situated in Reading, and established it firmly by large donations of money and grants of property. He died September 5, 1847, and "was buried in the cemetery of his endowment, where a fitting monument marks his final resting-place and transmits to after-times the features of the man and a just and truthful tribute to his worth." He was married to Mary Keene, a daughter of Reynold Keene and Christiana Stille, both of Philadelphia, but had no surviving children. He was the first philanthropist at Reading whose heart was moved by a generous spontaneous impulse toward the general welfare of this growing community. But, strange to say, notwithstanding this wonderful incentive to others of his day and generation, who were engaged here in business, accumulated fortunes

and survived him, "to go and do likewise" in some other field in which philanthropy could be equally beneficial to the public, not a single individual since has been moved to make a liberal gift, donation or grant for a public cause.

Other Cemeteries.—Two cemeteries were laid out and established in 1849 on the northern slope of Neversink,—Trinity Lutheran and Roman Catholic. The former was extended by the addition of St. John's German Lutheran, both being together.

The Aulenbach Cemetery was established in 1851, and was named after Charles Aulenbach, who owned the land and laid it out in lots for burial purposes. The original tract numbered four hundred and thirty-two lots. The cemetery company was incorporated May 17, 1853. The cemetery has been enlarged and much improved and now numbers one thousand nine hundred and sixty lots. It is situated at the eastern boundary of Reading.

The Hebrew Cemetery is a small inclosure on South Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

The colored people buried in the burying-ground attached to the African M. E. Church, on North Tenth Street, near Washington, and also in burying-ground attached to the Washington Street Presbyterian Church for many years; but since 1874 in Charles Evans' Cemetery.

Gas and Electric Light.—Our forefathers used a very simple sort of light. It was produced from tallow and oil. Candles were in universal use. And they continued in use during the first and second periods of Reading. The inhabitants did not require a superior light, for they performed their labor and transacted their business during the hours of the day in which the sun shone,—from "sun-rise" to "sun-set,"—carrying out the divine injunction, "work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work." From this, however, we are not to infer that the night was not used to some extent, as it is now, for amusement at least, if not so much for labor and business. "Country life," as distinguished from "town-life," clung to the inhabitants with remarkable tenacity. This arose from their condition. They were mostly of the laboring class. They had simple habits. A great proportion also carried on agriculture in connection with their trades and occupations. Generally inclined, if not forced, to exercise economy, they avoided expense beyond the necessaries of life. Naturally, therefore, a simple, cheap light was sufficient for their purposes. A demand for an improvement did not arise; hence, it was not thought of. If, perchance, it occurred to some men of enterprise and advanced thought, it was certainly during these periods impracticable. The time had not yet come, and the population had not yet reached the number to justify the experiment and expense.

Immediately after the erection of the borough into a city an improvement was made. And this was by the introduction of gas, for which a company was formed in 1848, under the name of the "Reading Gas Company." It continued to supply many citizens and business places and the streets of the city with gas from that time till November, 1885, when the "Consumers' Gas Company" took possession of its extensive and costly plant under a lease. This latter company is now supplying gas to the community. The Reading Company began their enterprise with five miles of pipes and sixteen lamps in the central part of the city, and supplied the gas from a gasometer with a capacity of fifty thousand feet. The works then had only nine retorts. As time advanced, the demands for gas increased and the retorts multiplied, advancing in number from nine to sixty. In 1861 a telescope gasometer was erected with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet, and afterward a similar one was substituted in the place of the original one. In 1873 the company erected at Fourth and Elm Streets a large distributing telescope gasometer, with a capacity of three hundred and sixty thousand feet. Its works are situated in the southern section of the city, at the foot of Fifth Street. Dr. Isaac Hiester was the first president and Matthias S. Richards the first secretary and treasurer. Horatio Trexler has officiated as president since 1860; and Edward D. Smith as secretary and treasurer since 1859. Its organization is maintained notwithstanding the transfer. In November, 1885, there were thirty-

nine miles of pipes and two hundred and fifty-five gas lamps.

Naphtha gas was introduced in 1879. By this process about three hundred lamps are lit, being located in the outer portions of the city and along the alleys.

A company was formed in 1883 for the purpose of supplying Reading with electric light and power, and it has been in successful operation since. At present the company has in use fourteen miles of wire, and is supplying electric light to the city and certain business men; total number of city lamps being seventy-eight, and business lights forty-two. The company began to supply the city with light at the more prominent intersection of streets on Sept. 1, 1883. This company is now finishing a large and substantial brick building on Seventh Street near Chestnut, to supply the increasing demands for their superior light. The engine is four hundred and fifty horse power, capable of carrying one hundred and twenty-two arc lights and two thousand four hundred incandescent lights. The officers of the company are Thomas P. Merritt, president, and Joshua K. Righter, secretary and treasurer.

Halls.—The people of Reading had a natural fondness for amusement from its very beginning as a prominent centre. During its first period as a town there were no buildings set apart expressly for meetings and amusements. Every tavern had a large room, in which the landlord encouraged parties to assemble for dancing, an amusement which was indulged in quite frequently during the year by the young people, and which was especially conspicuous on "Fair-Days." Public meetings assembled at the court-house, and also to a certain extent in the Reading Academy, a building erected in 1810 for educational purposes. And during its second period as a borough the situation in this respect was not much improved. The "State-House" was erected in 1793, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Penn Streets, and included two large rooms on the second floor; but these rooms were never converted into "halls" for dancing, theatres, etc.,—the one having been mostly used for a Sunday-school, from about 1820 till 1846, and the other for a lodge-room by the "Masons," when the building was sold by the county. Theatres and performances of all kinds were still conducted in large rooms of certain tavern buildings. But its third period as a city had hardly begun before a change was effected to accommodate the public. The first enterprise for this purpose was projected in 1842, when steps were taken by the Masonic Lodge for the erection of a large and commodious three-story hall on the east side of South Fifth Street, near Franklin; but it failed, notwithstanding a large room was much needed. The academy had been closed to entertainments, even concerts.

In 1846 a second effort was made in this behalf. This was by the "Odd-Fellows." They purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets, and began building operations in April, 1846. The building—three-story brick—was dedicated as the "Odd-Fellows' Hall," on October 26, 1847. The procession of Odd-Fellows upon that occasion presented one of the finest pageants ever witnessed in Reading. A large number of the members of the order from abroad, including the dignitaries of the Grand Lodge of this and other States and of the United States, were in attendance; and the various lodges in this county were largely represented. The ceremony of dedicating the hall was imposing. It took place between ten and twelve o'clock in the morning.

The procession was under the direction of General Wm. H. Keim, chief marshal.

Thirty-four lodges were present from Philadelphia and surrounding counties, and the number in line was from two thousand to two thousand five hundred. All the banners were beautiful and attractive and mostly made for the occasion. A levee took place in the evening. Many persons attended. The ball was a splendid affair.

Concerts and entertainments began to be held immediately after its dedication in the large auditorium on the second floor. A dramatic troupe, under the management of J. H. Powell, is worthy of special mention. He opened on May 10, 1848, and continued to play to large audiences for four weeks.

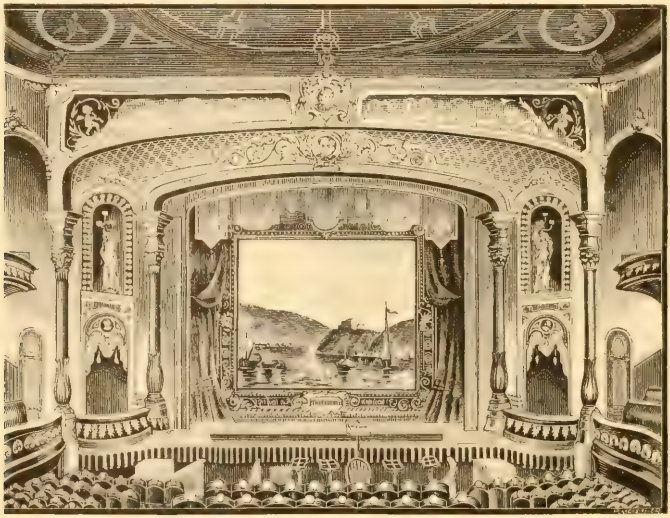
The next was the "Keystone Hall"—an addition erected at the rear of the Keystone House

—northwest corner of Sixth and Penn Streets, by the owner, Tobias Barto. Its completion was signalized by a "Grand Dedication Ball," on Thursday evening, October 19, 1854. Its capacity was about five hundred. Many entertainments, balls and public meetings were held in it during its continuance. In 1866 it was enlarged and much improved, when it was called Keystone Opera-House. It was discontinued upon the enlargement of the hotel.

The third was "Aulenbach's Hall," on the south side of Penn street, one hundred feet above Sixth, erected by John S. Aulenbach in 1862. Its capacity, including gallery, was about eight hundred.

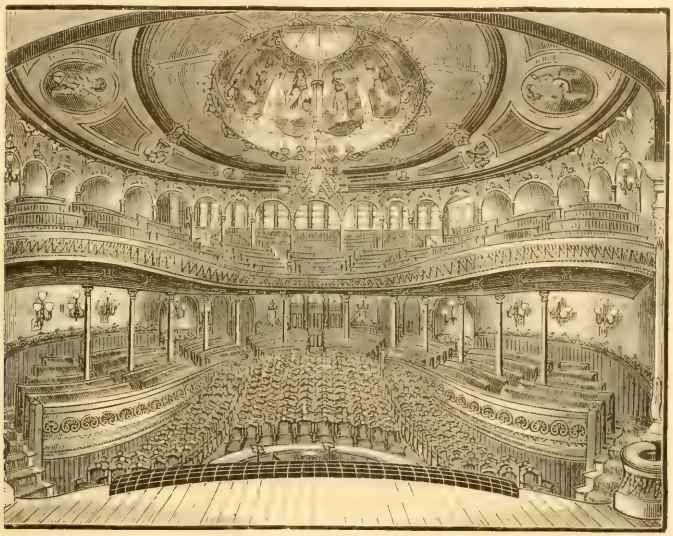
The fourth was "Breneiser's Hall" on the northwest corner of Penn and Eighth Streets, erected by Charles S. Breneiser in 1869. From 1879 till now it has been known as Association Hall—the second and third floors having been occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association of Reading till April 1, 1886, and since then only the second floor. The third floor is occupied by societies of Odd-Fellows.

MISHLER'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC was erected by Joseph Mishler, of Reading, and opened to the public October 1, 1872, with an entertainment by home talent, consisting of an address by Hon. Hiester Clymer, vocal selections by Albert S. Boyer, violin solos by A. S. Bowman, zither solo by Philip Bissinger, the Ringgold Band, under the direction of B. M. Henry, and the Germania Orchestra under the direction of Prof. J. William Jost. Tickets were sold by sealed proposals which ranged from twenty dollars to fifty cents. Col. Eli S. Fox, of the Keystone House, was the highest bidder, taking first choice of two seats for forty dollars. Hon. Hiester Clymer had four seats for fifty dollars; Isaac McHose had two seats for twenty dollars, and the following persons had two or more seats at five dollars each: Moses K. Graeff, F. P. Heller, William M. Griscom, H. M. Keim, Adam Kutz, H. A. Kauffman, Ambrose McHose, Simon Seyfert, Mrs. Frank Seitzinger, Geo. K. Whitner and Dr. W. M. Weidman. There were a good many at $2.50, $2, $1.75 and $1. The auditorium was about two-thirds filled the opening night, but the receipts were $1,384.50. The prices after the proposals had



STAGE OF MISHLER ACADEMY.

been opened were: Parquet, five dollars; parquet circle, $2.50; gallery one dollar; boxes, forty dollars. The first dramatic performance was given October 7, 1872, by a dramatic company under the management of Mr. John E. McDonough, which remained four weeks playing to crowded houses. All the leading American stars, except Booth, appeared at the Academy, and the character of entertainments equaled those of any theatre in New York or Philadelphia. Among those that had the largest receipts were Charlotte Cushman, as "Meg Merrilies," May 15, 1873, and on that occasion the prices of seats were higher than for any other dramatic performance since; the prices were $2, $1.50, $1 and seventy-five cents; the receipts were seven hundred and four dollars, and as Miss Cushman received five hundred and personal expenses for her own services only, there was a loss of several hundred dollars; Carncross and Dixey, $646.50; Henry Ward Beecher, $761, $1 having been charged for seats in every part of the Academy; George L. Fox in pantomime, $769.50; Furbish's Two Orphans Company (two nights), $1280; Thatcher, Primrose and West, $685.35; Kiralfy's Around the World, $698.50; E. L. Davenport, $613.50; Fanny Davenport, $652.70; and Thomas' orchestra, $1011. A pleasing feature for several seasons was Mishler's course of lectures, for which the stage settings were made expressly to conform with the subject of the lecture. The Mishler Academy was the first modern complete theatre erected in Eastern Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia. The Academy occupied a space of seventy by one hundred feet, and the auditorium was divided into a parquette, raised parquette circle, and one gallery, with a total seating capacity of over one thousand persons. The cost exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. The interior arrangements were complete in all their appointments, and the ceilings and walls were magnificently frescoed.



AUDITORIUM OF MISHLER ACADEMY.

After a successful career of fourteen years, the Academy was closed also by home talent, February 27, 1886,— the production of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," by members of the McLean and Keim Posts, G. A. R.

The Academy was always under the management of John D. Mishler, son of the proprietor.

Joseph Mishler, the proprietor of the Academy, was born at Reamstown, Lancaster County, Pa., March 14, 1820. He located at Reading in 1848, and became an enterprising and liberal-spirited citizen. He was of a jovial, sociable disposition and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State. In the early progress of the city he was among the foremost in the erection of numerous buildings. In 1872 he erected the first modern place of amusement in Reading. It was a gratifying enterprise to his friends and a substantial evidence of his liberality and good taste. The last six years of his life he retired from active business. He died August 20, 1880. He was married to Rebecca Zimmerman, of Lebanon County, Pa., and left a widow and two sons, —John D. and William D.

John D. Mishler was born at Newmanstown, Lebanon County, in 1847, and educated at Reading. He was actively engaged as a merchant at Reading from 1868 till 1872, when he directed his attention to public entertainments, in which since that time he has met with great success. He has also shown a high degree of public spirit in other matters pertaining to the progress of Reading. In various charitable affairs he has exhibited much liberality. He was connected with the construction of the first street railway in Reading, the organization of the first Board of Health, the agitation of the City Park, and the projection of the Widows' Home.

Grand Opera-House.—In 1871 the West Reading Market-House Company erected a fine and commodious market-house on Penn Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, extending to Cherry Street in the rear. Shortly after its completion, the company decided to add an "Opera-House" to the front part, and accordingly proceeded in that behalf, finishing the building in September, 1873; and in the same month it was regularly opened to the public as a superior place of amusement with a seating capacity for one thousand persons. The cost was forty thousand dollars. The decorations were admirably executed by Frederick Spang, artist, of Reading.

The front of the parquet circle is in panel-work, with handsome life-like portraits of Rubinstein, Mrs. Billington, Lucca, Miss Nielson, Jenny Lind, M'lle Nilsson, Handel, Haydn, Clara Louise Kellogg, Parepa Rosa, Mrs. Scott Siddons, Madame Sessi, Madame Pasta, and Meyerbeer. These are interspersed with elegant little bouquets of flowers. Above the proscenium, in a recess, is the head of Apollo, and on the ceiling are portraits of Forrest as Macbeth, the elder Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth, Fanny Kemble, Beethoven, Mozart, Schiller and Goethe. In the centre of the dome are four figures, representing Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, which are interspersed with wreaths and bouquets. Encircling these are figures of Music, Tragedy, Comedy and the Terpsichorean art. The stage is thirty-four feet deep, with a recess of twelve feet. The following gentlemen composed the board of directors, who attended to the erection of the building: Reuben E. Addams, Charles S. Birch, George M. Ermentrout, John Kissinger, John McKnight, Arnold Mellert, John F. Orth, John S. Pearson and A. W. Potteiger. The president of the board was John Kissinger, and the secretary and treasurer George M. Ermentrout, Esq.

Mr. George W. Miller has been the manager for the past ten years, successfully providing attractive and well attended amusements.

Mennerchor Hall.—A "Masonic Temple" was begun in 1873, on North Sixth Street, near Walnut, but the project failed during the course of its erection, after the completion of the market-house. Subsequently Hon. George D. Stitzel and several others purchased the property and completed the building. It was opened in 1877, and named after the prominent singing society of Reading. A small stage was added to the auditorium. The capacity is estimated at eight hundred persons. The market-house was torn down recently, and the owners (George D. Stitzel, Nolan Brothers, William Shomo, John D. Mishler and Garrett B. Stevens) are now erecting a commodious opera-house, to take the place of the "Academy of Music," and to be complete in all its appointments.

There have been other places of amusement

in Reading, but they were not long in existence, and special mention of them will not be made.

Private Market-Houses.—Immediately after the public market-houses were abandoned, private individuals erected substantial and commodious buildings to accommodate the market people, which were opened the first time on May 10, 1871. The following three buildings were erected shortly before: South Reading, Sixth and Bingaman; Farmer's, on Penn, between Eighth and Ninth; West Reading, on Penn, between Third and Fourth. In 1874 two additional market-houses were erected,—Northeast, at Ninth and Buttonwood, and the Keystone, on Sixth, near Walnut,—and in 1884, a sixth was erected at Tenth and Chestnut, by Dr. W. P. Deppen.

Hospitals.—There are two fine hospital buildings in Reading,—the Reading, in the northern part of the city; and the St. Joseph's, on Walnut Street, above Twelfth. Both occupy fine positions and command magnificent views of the surrounding country.

Reading Hospital.—Prior to the year 1867 Reading had no institution to provide medical treatment and medicines for the worthy poor. The Reading Medical Association recognizing this want, at a stated meeting in December of that year, appointed a committee, composed of Drs. D. L. Beaver, J. B. Brooke, S. L. Kurtz, Martin Luther, Edward Wallace and W. Murray Weidman, to confer with some of the leading citizens in reference to this charity. On the evening of December 14, 1867, at the office of Dr. Martin Luther, the following-named gentlemen met the committee: A. F. Boas, Isaac Eckert, Wm. Griscom, Dr. Chas. H. Hunter, Chas. Kessler, Adam Leize, Frederick Lauer, H. H. Muhlenberg, John McManus, G. A. Nicolls, James F. Smith, Dr. Daniel Ulrich and P. M. Ziegler. It was then determined to open the "Reading Dispensary."

A constitution with by-laws was adopted, a charter was obtained, money was subscribed and a house rented. Messrs. A. F. Boas, Henry Bushong, Hiester Clymer, Isaac Eckert, Wm. Griscom, Chas. H. Hunter, M.D., Charles Kessler, Adam Leize, Frederick Lauer, H. H. Muhlenberg, John McManus, G. A. Nicolls, John S. Richards, Esq., Daniel Shaaber, Hon. Warren J. Woodward, James F. Smith and P. M. Ziegler composed the first board of managers.

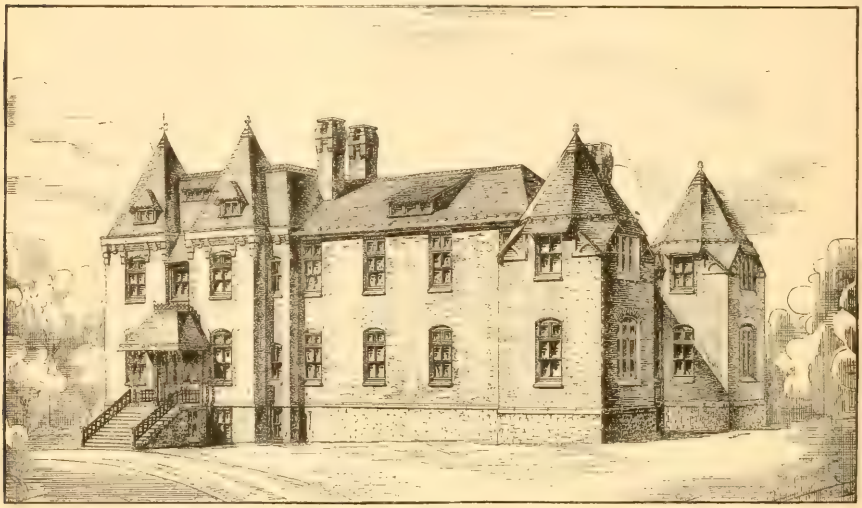
On the 27th of January, 1868, the Reading Dispensary was opened at No. 618 Court Street for the reception of in-door patients. One surgeon and one physician were appointed to be in attendance daily. Out-door patients were prescribed for every afternoon except Sundays, between the hours of two and three. Ward physicians were appointed to attend patients too ill to call at the institution. All this work was performed gratuitously by the members of the Reading Medical Association. In February, 1874, Frederick Lauer, Drs. Brooke, Kurtz and Weidman were appointed as a committee by the board of managers to purchase a site for the erection of a hospital building. The spot selected was that on which the Reading Hospital now stands and was purchased of Michael Hauser. During the financial panic of 1874 the demands on the dispensary were greatly increased and the collections diminished to such an extent that the managers were compelled to close the building on Court Street. A room was obtained in the building of the Reading Relief Association, corner of Franklin and Plum Streets, where all out-door patients were attended daily, and the services of the ward physicians continued as above mentioned. In 1883 the charter was revised and the name changed to the "Reading Hospital." The State appropriated twenty thousand dollars on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars be collected from citizens. This being accomplished, a plan of building, designed by Furness & Evans, under the direction of the building committee—namely, W. E. C. Coxe, J. B. Brooke, M.D., Geo. F. Baer, Harrison Maltzberger and W. M. Weidman, M.D.,—was adopted, and the building commenced.

The members of the board of managers at present are W. E. C. Coxe, president; P. M. Ziegler, treasurer; Israel Cleaver, M.D., secretary; B. R. Lee, M.D., representative of Reading Medical Association; George F. Baer, Esq., Elijah Bull, Charles Breneiser, J. B. Brooke, M.D., A. B. Dundor, M.D., Henry S. Eckert,

S. L. Kurtz, M.D., Harrison Maltzberger, Esq., W. F. Muhlenberg, M.D., John B. Raser, P. R. Stetson and W. Murray Weidman, M.D.

The hospital comprises a superior and commodious two-story brick structure with a cut lime-stone base in a fine, elevated position, which commands a magnificent view of Reading and the surrounding country. It contains all the modern improvements, especially designed for a complete sanitarium, with two large wards, each having a capacity for twelve beds, a female ward for five beds and three apartments for

P. M. Ziegler	500 00
Caleb Wheeler	500 00
George F. Baer	500 00
John B. Brooke	500 00
John Endlich	500 00
Adam Leize	500 00
John Maltzberger	500 00
E. J. Deininger	500 00
Hauser Estate	500 00
W. E. C. Coxe	500 00
James Jameson	500 00
George Brooke	500 00
Mrs. William M. and Mr. Isaac Hiester	500 00



READING HOSPITAL.

"pay" patients. When finished it will be under the care of a physician and surgeon, matron and nurse, with several assistants.

The building is situated one mile north from Penn Street, and is accessible by conveyance or by the street railway, the northern terminus of which is only a short distance from the inclosure. The property includes a tract of over three acres of ground.

The following subscriptions have been received towards the Reading Hospital to December 31, 1884:

John S. Pearson	$500 00
William McIlvain and Sons	500 00
Eckert & Bro	500 00
J. H. Sternbergh	500 00
Philadelphia Friend	500 00
Orr, Painter & Co	350 00
Reading Hardware Co	350 00
Charles Breneiser	250 00
G. A. Nicolls	250 00
Horace Roland	200 00
McHose & Co	200 00
Rick Bros	200 00
Mrs. Sarah Haywood	200 00
A. Wilhelm & Co	150 00
Mrs. Catharine E. H. Jones	150 00
Miss Mary Eckert	150 00
Mrs. Esther Otto	100 00

Miss Clara Gries	100 00
Mrs. Susan B. Good	100 00
Miss Susan E. Benson	100 00
J. L. Stichter & Son	100 00
Kline & Eppihimer	100 00
D. H. Wingerd	100 00
Moses K. Graeff	100 00
H. A. Muhlenberg	100 00
M. A. DeWolfe Howe	100 00
J. V. Craig	100 00
J. H. Craig, Keystone Iron-Works	100 00
Jacob Snell	100 00
Jesse G. Hawley	100 00
E. D. Smith	100 00
W. D. Smith	100 00
Bentley H. Smith	100 00
L. Heber Smith	100 00
W. A. Arnold	100 00
F. Leaf Smith	100 00
Thomas P. Merritt	100 00
Reading Friend	100 00
J. O. Geise	60 00
H. H. Muhlenberg	50 00
J. E. Wootten	50 00
James F. Smith	50 00
W. T. Hain	50 00
Samuel Buch	50 00
R. T. Leaf	50 00
Mrs. A. L. Campbell	50 00
Graul & Co.	50 00
Miss S. F. Wharton	50 00
Samuel H. Kutz	50 00
Lodge No. 62, A. Y. M	50 00
Chandler Lodge, No. 227, A. Y. M	50 00
St. John's Lodge, No. 435, A. Y. M	25 00
Reading H. R. Chapter, No. 152	25 00
Christian Eben	39 00
A. Harvey Tyson	35 00
George Gasser	30 00
Daniel Borkert, Jr., & Co	30 00
George W. Greisemer & Bro	30 00
Douglas & Connard	25 00
F. P. Howe	25 00
Samuel Koch	25 00
Mellert Foundry & Machine Co	25 00
J. C. Bright	25 00
Winter & Goetz	25 00
H. S. Getz & Co	25 00
John R. Miller	25 00
W. H. Reinoehl & Co	25 00
John Hendel	25 00
Henry B. Hendel	25 00
High & Geiger	25 00
DeLong Bros	25 00
Cash, H. A. & A	25 00
S. E. Ancona	25 00
Mrs. R. T. Leaf	25 00
Leymaster & Bricker	25 00
J. H. Cheetham	25 00
P. Barbey & Son	25 00
Martin Streng	20 00
Christopher Leoser	20 00
Solomon Weida	20 00
F. S. Jacobs	20 00
C. F. Kessler	20 00
Dr. Joseph Coblentz	20 00
C. Stolz	15 00
Miss Marion Baer	10 00
Penn Hardware Co	10 00
Levi Rothenberger	10 00
Sundry subscriptions less than $10, Fairs, etc	11,126 00
Total	$26,290 00

During the year 1885,—

Reading Hardware Co	$350 00
M. A. DeWolfe Howe	100 00
A. Wilhelm & Co	50 00
Reading Foundry Co	42 00
Liquor Dealers' Protective Assoc'n	25 00
Sundry contributions	32 51
Total	$509 51

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.—The land on which this hospital is located, on the north side of Walnut Street, above Twelfth, was long known as the Vollmer property. It was purchased in 1873 for ten thousand dollars and contained three and a half acres, on which were then a two-story brick dwelling, twenty by thirty feet, a frame structure and a stable. The dwelling was arranged into wards, appropriately furnished, and the institution was opened as a hospital in August, 1873, under the immediate stewardship of the Sisters of St. Francis. Immediately after the organization of the hospital, the Pathological Society of Berks County, at a meeting held for that purpose, appointed a committee to tender the services of its members as a medical board of the institution. The offer was gratefully accepted and a board was organized, with the following membership: Drs. D. L. Beaver, Martin Luther, Jeremiah Breidenbach, H. M. Nagle, Henry Landis, J. G. Kalbach, Samuel Ermentrout and M. A. Rhoads, which was subsequently increased by the addition of James M. Hoffman and A. J. Cressman. The same medical society is to the present day the efficient medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

The corner-stone of the new St. Joseph's Hospital was laid in July, 1882, and the building

placed under roof some time during the following winter. On account of the lack of funds, the building was not completed until 1885, when, on May 25th, it was solemnly blessed by the most Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia. Soon after this it was properly furnished and occupied. Since then it has done a noble work, as from thirty to forty patients at a time have been carefully provided for. The main building has a front on Walnut Street of sixty-five feet; its depth is fifty feet, with additions both in the front and to the rear. On its west side it has four stories, on the east three. Spacious balconies on the east and west sides afford patients who can leave the house pure air, a most beautiful view of Reading and has surroundings and opportunity for light out-door exercise.

The interior arrangements, with all modern improvements, are well adapted to the comfort and improvement of its suffering inmates. The building contains fourteen single rooms, well furnished for private patients, and three wards with twenty-six beds.

There are other large rooms and halls that can be made into wards for patients, if necessary, so as to double the capacity of the institution. The hospital occupies an elevated location on the western slope of Mount Penn. The grounds belonging to the institution are principally occupied by productive vineyards, fruit-trees and shrubbery, thus affording convalescent patients ample opportunity in mild weather for amusement and recreation. Easily accessible from all parts of the city, with an inexhaustible flow of pure mountain spring-water, and affording a magnificent view of the city of Reading and the surrounding country, it is most eminently adapted to the purpose for which it was erected.

Though conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, a well-known religious society in the Catholic Church, it is by no means a sectarian institution in the dispensation of its charities. The statistics of the hospital show that more than one-half of the patients treated were not of the Catholic, but of the Protestant persuasion. Its doors are open alike to the sick and afflicted of every race, color and creed. Comparatively few of its inmates are able to pay for their board, and most of them are charity patients.

The institution was built by charitable contributions. Its greatest benefactor was the late Francis A. Drexel, who kindly remembered it by a handsome legacy among his most munificent charities. Next to him stands the charitable George R. Frill, of Reading, who has donated to the institution ten thousand dollars' worth of stock of the Reading Land Improvement Company, on which the hospital may realize at some future day a handsome sum for its support. Meanwhile, the hospital is supported by the charity of the citizens of Reading, solicited from time to time by the Sisters in charge.

Private Parks.—A number of small parks are situated in different parts of the city,—Lauer's, Third and Elm; Fairview, Ninth and South; City Hotel and Grand Central, in East Reading; Andalusia (Hertwig's), North Reading; and the Highland House, on Neversink. The first has been prominent in social and convivial affairs, in political demonstrations, and in celebrations of various kinds for many years. The last was set apart in 1884 by A. S. Ganser, who erected thereon a fine, commodious, three-story frame building and constructed an inclined railway. This place affords a magnificent view of Reading, and also northwardly over the Schuylkill Valley, and westwardly over the Lebanon Valley; and near by are "look-outs" (elevated platforms), one at the eastern end of Neversink, looking west and north, and two others, on the same mountain, looking south and southeast over the Schuylkill Valley, in which the "double bend," bridges, "Big Dam" and fine farms are conspicuous features.

The Highland House has one hundred and eighteen rooms. It is elevated above the Schuylkill River seven hundred and twenty-eight feet, and nine hundred and seventy-two feet above tide-water. The inclined double track railway leading to it is one thousand eight hundred feet long. The cars are drawn by a double cable, and moved by an eighty horse-power engine. Eighty acres are included in the property with timber of thirty years' growth. An artesian well is upon the premises, the depth of which is five hundred and sixty feet, with a daily water supply equal to fifty thousand gallons. The total cost is about sixty thousand dollars.

Mineral Spring.—The property in the eastern section of the city, owned by the city of Reading and commonly known by the name of "Mineral Spring," must be mentioned in this connection, for, if not a private park, it is a property used as a park by many people on pleasant days. It has been much improved lately. The place is remembered with pleasure by many on account of the "chickens and waffles" furnished there for thirty years by Mrs. Roland.

By a petition for a road presented to court on January 4, 1819, it would appear that shortly before, a "mineral water" was discovered on land of Charles Kessler, about one mile and a half to the eastward of Reading, which was considered "as an efficacious remedy for many disorders," having been used for some time previously by a great many persons as a medicine. On this account the public-house near by, in the occupancy of Jacob Schneider, was expected to become a place of great resort, and not having a road to reach it conveniently, the court was therefore asked to lay one out, which was done. This place has been a resort for the people ever since. The Democrats for many years annually celebrated the "Fourth of July," drank toasts and delivered speeches there. The mineral spring is abandoned, not having been sufficiently strong to be of any profit.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Reading City.—In 1873 the Reading City Passenger Railway Company was incorporated with the following members: George R. Frill, James Millholland, David McKnight, George W. Bruckman and William H. Parvin. The railway was laid in 1874 on Sixth Street, from Canal Street northwardly to Robeson, and thence to the Evans Cemetery, the first cars having been run in August of that year. The company has continued to operate the road successfully since. It owns four miles of track, seventy horses and twenty-one cars. In 1884 it carried four hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one passengers.

Perkiomen Avenue.—The company for laying this street railway was first incorporated in 1873, under the name of Penn Street Passenger Railway Company, the petition having been subscribed by two hundred and five citizens and property-holders along Penn Street; and the right was given to construct a street railway on Penn Street from Front to Eleventh, thence on Perkiomen Avenue to Nineteenth Street. Then an organization was effected and the railway laid in 1874. But the road was not operated successfully for a number of years; then it passed into the possession of the Central Passenger Railway Company, which also failed to carry it on to advantage. In 1881 the Perkiomen Avenue Passenger Railway Company was organized, when it purchased the road, cars, etc. It has operated the road successfully since. In 1884 it carried three hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and seven passengers. The length of the road is two miles; and it has in use fifteen cars and forty-two horses.

PART VI.

CHURCHES.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Trinity Lutheran Church.—The records of Trinity Church begin with 1751, and the first entry is the baptism of Henry, son of Abraham and Margaret Brosius, born August 20th, and baptized August 24th, by Rev. Tobias Wagner, who served congregations in a somewhat irregular manner in this and neighboring counties. Religious services, at first, were held in private houses, but steps were speedily taken for the erection of a church-building. A meeting of members for this purpose was held on the festival of Epiphany, January 6, 1752, and Peter Schneider and John Oerlin were appointed a building committee, and at the same time Peter Schneider, Christian Brentzer, William Marx and Abraham Brosius were re-elected church officers, which latter statement shows that an organization had previously been effected. The building was begun in the spring of 1752 on a lot of ground situated on the northwest corner of Prince and Thomas Streets (now Sixth and Washington Streets). It was located on the western part of the ground, where the parsonage now stands, was built of logs and was surmounted with a steeple having

a bell. The patent to the congregation for the lots Nos. 406 and 407 was not issued until 1754. A delegate was sent to the meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium, held in October, 1752, with a petition signed by eighty-two members, praying "that a member of that reverend body might be appointed to deliver the first sermon in the newly-erected church, and also to set things in good order in the congregation." Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was accordingly appointed, and he preached the first sermon in the church on October 15, 1752. The church was consecrated on Trinity Sunday, June 17, 1753, and received the name "The Holy Trinity Church." On that occasion the following church officers were installed: Peter Schneider, Philip Jacob Mayer, Wilhelm Marx, Henry Hahn, Peter Weiser, Christian Barchmann, Eberhard Martin, Henry Reitmyer, Frederick Wendisch, Michael Fichthorn, Jurg Sauerbrey, Alexander Klinger, Peter Drompor and John Kissinger, together with J. Spengler and A. Reissle, from Alsace, and Martin Gerich, from Schartzwald (Exeter).

Presents to the new church, consisting of pulpit and altar coverings, sacramental vessels, collection plates, etc., are recorded as having been made by Christian Brentzer and his wife Catharine, Eberhard Martin, Anna K. Sauermilch, Philip J. Rohrbauscht, Master Trury and the congregations at Lancaster and Phila.

Pastoral changes were frequent in the early history of the congregation and the records kept are often fragmentary. The following served the congregation during the last century: Rev. H. B. G. Wordman, in 1752; Rev. D. Schuhmacker, in 1754–55; Rev. J. C. Hartwig, in 1757; Rev. —— Hauseil, 1759–62; Rev. J. A. Krug, 1764–71; Rev. Henry Moller, in 1775; Rev. D. Lehman, 1779–80; Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, 1782–96; and Rev. D. Lehman (the second time), 1796 to 1801. Notwithstanding these frequent changes, and the distress which prevailed during and subsequent to the Revolutionary War, the congregation grew in numbers and wealth, and in 1790 determined to erect the large and stately edifice now standing on the northwest corner of Sixth and Washington Streets. The erection of a building of such dimensions, strength and beauty, at that early date, bears testimony to the enlarged ideas, culture and liberality of the congregation and its pastor, Rev. C. F. Wildbahn. The subscription list was started in 1790, the corner-stone was laid in 1791 and the building completed in 1793, with the exception of the spire, which was not added until 1831. The dimensions are one hundred feet long by sixty-one feet wide, and originally the church had but one floor, with three doors of entrance on Washington Street and one on Sixth Street.



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH (1886).

In 1803 Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg, son of Rev. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, and grandson of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, accepted a call and took charge of this congregation. He married into the family of Governor Hiester, and his high social position and eminent talents gave a new impulse to the congregation. His call, still in possession of his son, Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg, provided for English preaching every fourth Sunday, the services previous to that date having been entirely in the German language. The number of worshippers on these occasions was quite small, and after several years the German language was again used in all the services.

Mr. Muhlenberg was the longest settled pastor the congregation ever had, his ministry continuing twenty-six years, until 1829, when he was chosen to represent this district in Congress.

He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Miller, D.D., who took charge of the congregation in May, 1829, and died in May, 1850, having faithfully served the church for twenty-one years.

During his pastorate, about 1831–33, the very fine spire, which is still the pride of the city and its most prominent landmark, was erected, and two large bells placed therein additional to the smaller one which had been in use whilst the first church was yet standing. This first bell was cast by Henry Kapple, in Philadelphia, in 1755, and for many years was rung daily at eight A.M. and at noon, the custom continuing as late as 1844. When St. Luke's Chapel was built, this bell was placed upon it and used about ten years, when it became cracked and was replaced in the tower of Trinity Church, where it is kept as a relic of "ye olden time." The spire of the church is over two hundred feet in height, and for a long while was the highest in the State.

In 1842 a number of members who desired services in the English language withdrew and organized St. Matthew's congregation. This led to the call, in the fall of the same year, of Rev. F. A. M. Keller as assistant pastor, who was to officiate in the English language. He entered immediately on his duties. From that time the morning services were held by Dr. Miller in the German language, and the evening services by Mr. Keller in the English language. Rev. John W. Richards, D.D., was chosen pastor after the death of Dr. Miller. He was a native of Reading, and a grandson of the Patriarch Muhlenberg. As he was able to officiate in both languages, the services of the English assistant were dispensed with, upon which action a large number of the friends of Mr. Keller withdrew and organized in 1851 St. James' Lutheran congregation.

At a meeting of the vestry held November 2, 1850, it was determined to make extensive alterations in the church edifice, fitting it up in modern style and making better arrangements for the Sunday-school and weekly meetings. The improvements were completed by the middle of the following summer and the church was reconsecrated on July 27, 1851.

The building was very materially altered in its arrangements, but not in its dimensions, the great height of the church allowing a basement story of eleven feet high to be formed by putting a second floor in, and still leaving a height of thirty feet for the main auditorium, and giving space on the first floor for a large Sunday-school room and a lecture-room. The chancel, with pulpit and altar richly furnished, was placed at the eastern end of the building, frosted glass put in the windows, the walls frescoed in a very superior manner by an Italian artist then in this country, and the entire building renovated and beautified at an expense of about ten thousand dollars.

Dr. Richards entered on his duties March 16, 1851, and his sudden death on January 24, 1854, was universally lamented. He was succeeded by Rev. John N. Hoffman, who served the congregation from September 3, 1854, until his death, which occurred July 26, 1857. The congregation had grown very large, and many believed the time had come for a division on the basis of language, but various difficulties prevented its immediate consummation. Rev. F. J. F. Shantz, who had just entered the ministry, was called as a supply and on November 28, 1857, was elected pastor. He officiated in both languages for two years, when Rev. J. J. Kuendig was called as assistant to preach in the German language. This arrangement continued but one year, when the division or separation of the English and German portions of the congregation took place. The old grave-yard at Sixth and Walnut Streets was sold, and with the proceeds the German portion erected St. John's German Lutheran Church, and Trinity Church became exclusively English in its services. Shortly after the separation, Rev. Mr. Schantz resigned (in January, 1861), and on March 9th Rev. C. Rightmyer was chosen pastor and served the congregation until the summer of 1864, when his resignation was accepted.

Rev. Jacob Fry, the present pastor, was elected on Christmas day, 1864, and entered on

his duties February 1, 1865. He is the son of Hon. Jacob Fry, of Montgomery County, who represented that district in Congress for several terms, and more recently was auditor-general of Pennsylvania. A large number of families who had left the church on account of the strifes and troubles which for some years disturbed the congregation, returned, and very large accessions were made to its membership. Some six hundred families are now connected with it, the communicant members numbering over twelve hundred, and one thousand teachers and scholars are connected with the Sunday-school. Mr. Fry is a graduate of Union College, New York, and the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater* in 1873. He has occupied many prominent positions in the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, which which the congregation is connected, and has succeeded in developing a great degree of enterprise and liberality in the congregation. His pastorate has extended twenty-two years, and is second in duration only to that of Mr. Muhlenberg. During his time the venerable church has twice been renovated,—the first time in 1873, when the entire basement was thrown into one large room for the Sunday-school, and the chapel on the north side of the church was erected for week-day services, business meetings and the Infant and Secondary Departments of the Sunday-school. At the same time the church was repainted and recarpeted, stained glass put into the windows, and the magnificent organ purchased which is now in use. It has three banks of keys, forty-four registers and two thousand pipes, the bellows being operated by a water-motor. The cost of the organ was six thousand dollars, the chapel about the same sum and the other improvements brought the total expense to fifteen thousand dollars, all of which was raised by Dr. Fry's personal efforts.

The second renovation was made in 1881, when the walls were re-frescoed, the church repainted, the pews upholstered and new carpets laid, stained glass windows put in the vestibules and Sunday-school rooms, and a large ventilator in the ceiling of the church. The expense of these improvements was about six thousand dollars, all of which was secured at a single service before the work began. The congregation has manifested also a most commendable missionary spirit during Dr. Fry's ministry, and has erected no less than five mission churches or chapels in various parts of the city in this time.

As a memento of the Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation, the congregation and Sunday-school built a chapel on North Ninth Street, beyond Buttonwood Street, in 1867–68. The building and ground cost about three thousand eight hundred dollars. This was subsequently enlarged and became St. Luke's Lutheran Church, of which Rev. F. K. Huntzinger is now pastor.

In 1876, as a memento of the centennial of American Independence, Grace Church, a stately brick structure on South Eleventh Street, above Franklin, was begun, and in 1878 finished at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars for building and ground. A congregation was organized in 1878, with Rev. W. H. Myers as pastor.

In 1885 three chapels were erected in the suburbs of Reading for the accommodation of the three mission-schools of the congregation—Peace Chapel in North Reading, Faith Chapel in Woodvale in East Reading, and Hope Chapel in the northwestern part of the city, on Schuylkill Avenue, above the Lebanon Valley Railroad. They are exactly alike, built in part of brick, beveled siding and slate, with Gothic roof and tower. A large school-room, infant class-room, vestry room and vestibule make up the interior arrangement. The buildings and furniture cost about seven thousand five hundred dollars, and the grounds two thousand dollars more. They were commenced in May and completed in September the same year. Although erected for mission-school purposes, the demand for preaching services became so great that in November Dr. Fry secured the services of Rev. L. J. Bickel to take pastoral charge of them, and public services have since been held in them on alternate Sundays.

Vestry for 1886.—Elders, Charles Hahn, P. S. Ermold, L. H. Liess; Trustees, Hon. J. Hagenman, J. K. Grim, William A. Arnold; Deacons, E. Burkholder, E. C. Eben, A. N. Kissinger, E. W. Gilbert, J. P. Sellers, J. H. Lutz, H. G. Young, H. J. Fisher and H. A. Heckman.

Total communicant Lutherans in Reading number five thousand.

A Sunday-school has been successfully conducted in connection with the church since 1830. The number of scholars attending school averages nine hundred and fifty every Sunday. Mr. H. M. M. Richards is the superintendent. The three mission-schools number four hundred and twenty-five.

A beneficial "brotherhood," together with a "sisterhood," was organized by the pastor about ten years ago, out of members of this congregation, for purposes of mutual relief and support in times of sickness and distress. Members of other Lutheran congregations are also admitted. It has been conducted successfully till now.

During the past winter another new feature was introduced amongst the young members of the congregation for the purpose of affording literary and social entertainment. It was very successful.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.[1]—The St. Matthew's Lutheran congregation was organized in 1842. At that time Trinity Church was the only Lutheran Church in Reading. The German language was used exclusively in conducting its services. An application for the partial introduction by a portion of its English-speaking members for English services, which was refused, originated the desire for a separate church.

An organization was formed and a room on the second story of the "Old State-House" building was rented and occupied until the present church, on Franklin Street, between Fifth and Sixth, was finished in 1844. The Sunday-school was established in 1842 in a rented room on Franklin Street soon afterward. The Rev. James L. Schoch was elected minister of the church and he also served as the first superintendent of the Sunday-school. He continued to officiate as pastor of the congregation until 1849, and was followed temporarily by Rev. J. Kohler for a time. Rev. J. C. Brown (afterward president of the seminary at Gettysburg) became the next regular pastor, and after him Rev. D. Milton Valentine, the latter serving the congregation until he was elected president of Gettysburg college. The present pastor is Rev. T. C. Billheimer.

An interesting fact connected with the history of St. Matthew's Church is that its establishment was strongly opposed on the ground that it was not needed, insisting that the Lutheran Church was German in her origin, history and language, and that she should remain so. Within the period of forty years, six other Lutheran Churches have been reared, in all of which excepting two the English language is used exclusively, including in the enumeration the old Trinity, the mother-church from whence the principal opposition was encounted. Partly from changes in population—in a large degree from the necessity of providing for the young English portion of her membership—she, too, found it expedient to displace the German and substitute the English language to protect herself from losses by diversions into churches of other denominations. Such have been the results of the contest on the question of language, in which St. Matthew's Church engaged so earnestly and bore so conspicuous a part.

The following-named persons were its first officers:

Dr. Diller Luther.	John Hepler.
Peter Filbert.	Henry Frey.
Henry Hahs.	Frederick Fox.
Marks B. Scull.	Jacob H. Boyer.
Dr. Solomon Birch.	Nicholas Mason.
Dr. A. H. Witman.	Jesse Orner.
Solomon Stauffer.	Jacob Sallada.

The membership of the church is now three-

[1] The establishment of the common-school system in Reading, after the passage of the act of 1834, gradually led to the development of a sentiment among the citizens for English preaching in the churches where German was used entirely. The progress of the English language through English education was rapid, for in 1840 articles were contributed to the local newspapers in which the subject was discussed with spirit. Among other things, it was said that "it was one of the first principles of Luther that religious services in an unknown tongue were not only useless to the people, but, in fact, a mockery to the Creator; that the business affairs of the town were mostly conducted in English; that the judicial and legal affairs were altogether in English; and that the laws were promulgated in English;" and that it was even asserted "that the German free school was deserted." This subject was kept before the people and agitated. English preaching by Lutheran ministers was had, and finally in 1840 an English Lutheran congregation was organized.

hundred and of the Sunday-school about the same number.

St. James' Lutheran Church.—On November 14, 1850, a meeting was held to consider the necessity of organizing another English Lutheran congregation in Reading. Horatio Trexler was appointed chairman and Levi Hiester secretary. At that meeting it was resolved to organize a congregation to be known as "St. James'," and Rev. F. A. M. Keller was chosen its pastor. Measures were at once taken to secure a suitable lot on which to erect a church building. Meanwhile services were held, morning and evening, in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets.

At a meeting held on December 23, 1850, the charter of the congregation was approved, and on the 30th of the same month the board of church officers was elected, consisting of the following members: Trustees, Jacob Hoff and Asaph Shenfelder; Elders, Peter Shenfelder, William Rhode, Nathan M. Eisenhower and Horatio Trexler; Deacons, Ephraim Armstrong, Daniel Weand, Reuben Fichthorn and Michael Fritz. The following is a list of the names of the original incorporators: Horatio Trexler, L. Hiester, Michael Fritz, Ephraim Armstrong, Henry W. Moyer, Peter Shenfelder, Reuben Fichthorn, Thomas Hill, John Fink, Jacob Hoff, F. A. M. Keller, Peter Herman, Nathan M. Eisenhower, Walter Shoener, Wm. S. Fisher, Peter S. Ermold and F. A. Donahower.

The lot on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets was purchased and the church building was then erected. The corner-stone was laid May 11, 1851, and the building dedicated March 21, 1852. In the mean time, Odd-Fellows' Hall not having been regarded as a suitable place to administer confirmation and the holy communion, the use of the Presbyterian Church was requested and kindly given, and the first confirmation accordingly took place on Good Friday evening, April 18, 1851, and the holy communion was administered on the Sunday afternoon following, it being Easter. The number communing was ninety, and the number confirmed thirty-two. Rev. F. A. M. Keller continued to serve as pastor of this church until his death, in March, 1864. He was a man of great force of character, warm-hearted and generous, and his memory is cherished with ardent affection by his surviving parishioners and friends.

The second pastor was Rev. F. C. H. Lampe, who commenced his ministrations to this church October 1, 1864. His pastorate was short, but very active. During the three years in which he served this congregation he collected upwards of twenty-three thousand dollars, repaired the church and had the fine, large organ built, which is still in use.

The third pastor was Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D.D., who took charge November 1, 1867. His able ministry extended over a period of thirteen years. The present incumbent is Rev. M. C. Horine, who became pastor September 1, 1881.

This church has at present a membership of five hundred and fifty. At the beginning of the congregation a Sunday-school was organized, and two sessions every Sunday were held for a time, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon; afterwards only one session was held, which has been continued since. The first superintendent was Peter S. Ermold; the second, F. B. Fichthorn, and the third or present, Chas. B. Wells. The Sunday-school numbers in officers, teachers and scholars, five hundred and fifty-six. The library contains fifteen hundred and sixty volumes.

This congregation recently purchased a parsonage at 148 South Fifth Street, at a cost of five thousand dollars, for the use of the pastor. The present officers of this congregation are as follows:

Trustees, Horatio Trexler and David F. Lotz; Elders, John Fink, Henry C. Schroeder, Henry H. Johnston, Charles B. Wells; Deacons, Philip H. Lash, George K. Hawman, David C. Lotz, Morris Kline, Jeremiah N. Hagenman, Charles H. Stichter; Treasurer, Ephraim Armstrong.

St. John's German Lutheran Church.—The first Lutheran Church at Reading was erected in 1752 by the German Lutheran congregation. The services of this congregation were altogether in the German language for nearly a hundred years, excepting upon several occasions when the Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg

preached in English. After the common-school law of 1834 became operative the use of the English language began to grow in the community and by 1840 a number of members of this congregation manifested a strong desire to have English preaching, but not being gratified, they withdrew in 1842, organized a congregation for English preaching, and called it "St. Matthew's." In 1844 they succeeded in erecting a church. Within ten years afterward another English Lutheran congregation was formed, which erected a church in 1851, and named it "St. James';" and before 1860 the old *German* Lutheran congregation became entirely English. Efforts had been made to carry on successfully both German and English, but they were unsuccessful. Rev. F. J. F. Schantz was the pastor (a young man) who preached in both languages, but the labor was too severe for him and an assistant was employed to preach in German. Two congregations were thereupon formulated out of the old congregation,—one English, Trinity Lutheran, which remained in the old church property with Rev. Schantz as pastor, and the other German, which withdrew with Rev. J. J. Kuendig, also a young man, as pastor.

Rev. Mr. Kuendig was called to officiate as assistant pastor in October, 1859. He was then a student at the Gettysburg Seminary. He preached his first sermon shortly afterward in Trinity Church, and was regularly employed with the consent of the Synod. In June following he was regularly ordained. His services as assistant were continued from November 27, 1859, to November 13, 1860, which were very successful, having been attended by large audiences. When the separation was agreed upon, Trinity Church vestry consented that the German congregation should be permitted to hold its services for one year in the old church, until it could have its own church erected, and that it should have the large lot of ground (used then as a burying-ground) on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets (two hundred and forty by two hundred and thirty feet) for three thousand dollars.

The congregation was formed under the name of "St. John's German Lutheran Congregation," on December 3, 1860, and a vestry was chosen, which consisted of the following members:

Trustees, Francis B. Shalters, Sr., Michael K. Boyer and E. Jonathan Deininger; Elders, Jacob B. Mast, George Ziegler and J. George Geissler, Sr.; Deacons, Christopher Fried, Herman Dersch, Valentine Wilk, Christian Eben, Jeremiah T. Frey and Christian Bentz.

And Rev. J. J. Kuendig was regularly elected its pastor. The congregation was incorporated under the name adopted, April 8, 1861.

Proceedings were instituted with earnestness looking to the erection of a church on the lot of ground mentioned, and for that purpose a building committee was appointed which consisted of the following prominent members: Francis B. Shalters, Sr., E. Jonathan Deininger, Jacob B. Mast, Christian Eben and Christian Stolz. The corner-stone was laid on June 18, 1861, in the presence of a multitude of people, and the church was dedicated on November 30 and December 1, 1861. The building is a fine, large, two-story brick structure, with a capacity for seating twelve hundred persons. J. Constantine Deininger was the first organist, he having served in that capacity in Trinity Church for many years. In 1868 the steeple was finished, its height being one hundred and eighty-five feet.

The most liberal member of this church was E. Jonathan Deininger. Upon his death, several years ago, he bequeathed five thousand dollars to the congregation in addition to what he had generously given before.

Rev. Mr. Kuendig is still pastor of the congregation. He has been very successful in his ministrations, which have now continued through a period of nearly twenty-seven years. The present membership of the church is one thousand four hundred, and of the Sunday-school eight hundred.

The vestry for 1886 consists of:

Elders: George Kaufmann, Andreas Muntz, John Mueller; Trustees: A. Bendel, H. Lettermann, Adam Heilman; Deacons: George Nicklas, John Mueller, Adam Reppin, Christian Bauknecht, Fred. Huber, Arnold Hamel, George Mast, John Otto and Jacob Hiller.

This congregation, believing heartily in the

religious education of children as well as in the secular, instituted a parochial school on August 14, 1865, with two hundred scholars. The committee for this purpose was Rev. J. J. Kuendig, E. Jonathan Deininger, Frederick Lauer, John Endlich and Michael K. Boyer. A large and substantial school building was then erected. The first teachers were Prof. Carl Wonnberger, James N. Ermentrout, Esq. (now additional law judge of Berks County) and Wilhelm Leesch. This school has been conducted very successfully since by the congregation. It was instituted for the benefit of the children of its own members; but other children are admitted upon the payment of nominal tuition fees. Prof. Carl Wonnberger is still principal of the school. He is also the organist. In both positions he is very efficient.

The congregation erected a fine stone chapel in East Reading (Thirteenth and Cotton Streets). The corner-stone was laid June 7, 1874, and the building dedicated November 29, 1874. Its seating capacity is four hundred.

A number of societies are carried on by the members and children of the congregation: Benevolent (since 1861), Dorcas (since 1862), Youth's, Reading, Brotherhood and Maennerchor.

St. Luke's Lutheran Church. — This church is situated on North Ninth Street, between Buttonwood and Green. The nucleus of the congregation was from a Sunday-school which met in a public school-house on Tenth Street near Green. In 1865 the Trinity Lutheran congregation, under whose auspices the school was conducted, seeing the necessity of providing more ample accommodations for it, purchased the lot on which it stands, and, in 1868, built a frame chapel, thirty by fifty feet, at a cost (without the ground) of thirty-six hundred dollars. The school was transferred to this building immediately after its completion.

In 1869 Rev. F. K. Huntzinger, the present pastor, was called as missionary with the view of organizing a congregation at some future time, and held his first service in the church in October of that year. The attendance at the public services for the greater part of the first year was small, often not more than ten to fifteen persons being present. That section of the city had just been laid out, and only a few houses were near the church; but as the section was rapidly improving, the attendance at the services increased accordingly, and an organization was effected by Rev. Mr. Huntzinger on Thursday, January 12, 1871, when the following-named persons were enrolled as members:



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (FIRST BUILDING).

Solomon L. Moser and wife, Jacob Bissikummer and wife, Franklin B. Himmelreich and wife, John Ziegler and wife, John Samsel and wife, William Rapp and wife, Jacob D. Maurer and wife, Jacob Dearolf and wife, James K. Texter, Franklin Gable, Josiah Thompson, Daniel P. Dietrich, J. W. D. Whitman and wife, Isaac Masser and wife, John Hassinger and wife, Ephraim Fink and wife, John N. Hoellein and wife, Joel Angstadt and wife, John P. Ball and wife, Jacob Geiger, Abraham Guildin, Joseph Gable, Mrs. Henrietta Kretz and Mrs. Christiana Weaver.

The following officers were chosen to serve in the first vestry:

Elders—John Samsel and Jacob Bissikummer;

Deacons—Jacob D. Maurer, Franklin B. Himmelreich, Solomon L. Moser and J. W. D. Whitman.

The following constitute the present vestry:

Trustees—Ephraim Fink and Charles Dietrich; Elders—Jacob F. Keil and Charles Erb; Deacons—John E. Biehl, William T. Ermold, Jacob D. Yerger, Daniel B. Potteiger, Franklin B. Himmelreich and Thomas Rapp.

The congregation was incorporated in 1877. The services have been conducted from the beginning both in the English and German languages; in the morning the German is used and at all other services the English.

The first class of catechumens numbered twenty-five persons and was confirmed on Good Friday, April 21, 1871. Since then there have been confirmed in the church about seven hundred and fifty persons, and the congregation now numbers over eight hundred members. The Sunday-school has a membership of seven hundred and about forty teachers. Benneville K. Gruber is the present superintendent; Solomon L. Moser was the first and Levi H. Liess the second. The library has nearly one thousand volumes. William T. Ermold has been librarian since the organization of the school.

The church choir has been under the direction of Nathan Rohrbach since its organization, in 1871. The church was enlarged in 1874. On January 10, 1879, the trustees of the Trinity Lutheran congregation, for a nominal consideration, executed a deed for the church building, together with the lot of ground (sixty by one hundred and ten feet) on which it stands, to St. Luke's Lutheran congregation in fee-simple.

The accompanying illustration represents the first church, which, in 1886, was replaced by the present two-story brick structure. The dimensions of the new building are ninety-four by fifty feet. The first floor is arranged in three departments to accommodate the Sunday-school; and the auditorium occupies the entire second floor, including three galleries on the sides and rear end, affording a total seating capacity of about twelve hundred. The building committee were Elias A. Bitner, Charles Dietrich and David Clouser, Sr.

Rev. F. K. Huntzinger is also pastor of the Alsace Lutheran congregation, which holds its services in the Alsace Church, adjoining the northern line of the city of Reading, and of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Richmond township.

Grace Lutheran Church had its beginning in a Sunday-school which was organized July 5, 1868. The first place of meeting was in a public-school house at the corner of Ninth and Spruce Streets, and the original committee on its organization comprised Henry J. Rhoads, Daniel S. Zacharias, John Wise, Amos W. Potteiger, Samuel Ruckstool, Louis Dauth and William Rapp. Its affairs were under the control of the Trinity Lutheran Sunday-school Association. Mr. Daniel S. Zacharias was the first superintendent. He served two years, and was succeeded by Henry J. Rhoads, who has officiated since, a period of sixteen years. A fine brick chapel, with a view to the forming of a congregation, was erected on Eleventh near Franklin, at an expense of seventeen thousand dollars, and on the 7th of April, 1878, the new building was dedicated. In the fall of 1877 the Sunday-school was removed to its new home, where it was reorganized with about one hundred scholars on the roll. Rev. W. H. Myers had been called as the assistant to the pastor of Trinity congregation, with a view eventually to form a congregation in Grace Chapel. Regular services were opened on the 28th of April, 1878. In the evening of the 7th of October following an organization was effected, when fifty-four signed their names to join church; and on October 29th a congregational meeting was held, a constitution was adopted and the officers and a pastor were regularly elected. The congregation from the start had a rapid growth, and today numbers four hundred and fifty active members and an equal number of Sunday-school scholars. The school has a library of over six hundred select books.

REFORMED CHURCHES.

First Reformed Church (known commonly as German Reformed).—At the same time that the Lutherans took steps to establish a place of worship for themselves at Reading, the German Reformed (or, as they were then mostly

called, "German Calvinists") did likewise. Their first place of worship is not definitely known.



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

In 1751 they obtained title to two lots of ground on the northeast corner of Prince and Thomas Streets (now Washington and Sixth Streets), and it is supposed that about that time they caused a small log church to be erected thereon, near Thomas Street.

On one of the lots mentioned, toward the eastern end, adjoining the street, they erected a substantial stone church building in 1761, and worshipped in it till it was torn down, in 1832. In the old corner-stone the following articles were found: a Bible (much decayed and entirely illegible), a silver coin and a copper coin, and a leaden plate, eight inches square. The centre of the plate was marked off to represent the two lots of ground, and lines were drawn from the external angles to the four corners, dividing it into four parts, and inscriptions were made in these parts, as follows:

NORTH. "To the High German Reformed Congregation of Reading, in Berks County, and privileged to build a church thereon, and for the interment of the dead for us and our descendants."

SOUTH. "The corner-stone was laid 27th July, in presence of the congregation. A Bible, and the coin in silver and copper of our King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, were deposited, A.D. 1761."

EAST. "The Patent was recorded in Land-Office, Phila., Book A, folio 17, p. 504, 16 Aug. 1754."

WEST.—"These two lots of ground were sold by Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, veritable proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania, 20 May, 1754."

The reverse side of the plate was also inscribed,—

"Conrad Weiser and Isaac Levan, trustees of the congregation in the Patent; and Architects are M. W. Resser, Abr. Kerper and W. Miller, who are also Wardens of the Congregation."

The congregation was incorporated, under the name of the "German Reformed Congregation in Reading," on August 25, 1785.

The corner-stone of the second church was laid on June 17, 1832, and the following articles were deposited in it: a Bible and hymn-book, the leaden plate, with record of events of the first church, a new plate, with record of events, a medal, struck in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and silver and copper coins of the United States.

The building committee was composed of the following persons: Nicholas Lot, Baltzer Smith, Daniel Fasig, John Miller, John Y. Cunnius, Abraham Kerper.

This building was extensively remodeled in 1875, at an expense of forty-one thousand dollars, including a steeple one hundred and eighty-nine feet high and a fine three-story brick parsonage.

For a period of ten years after the foundation of the first church the congregation had no regularly ordained pastor. In this time, however, there was preaching by ministers supplied for the purpose, among them the Revs. Michael Schlatter, John Conrad Steyner, G. M. Weis, Leydick and Waldsmith. In 1771 the congregation secured their first pastor in the Rev. William Boos, who continued till 1782. The subsequent pastors were,—

J.W. G. Nebling,[1] 1782–84; Bernhart Willy, 1784–86;

[1] Rev. J. W. G. Nebling (Nevelling), formerly chaplain in the Continental army, became pastor in 1782. He was possessed of a valuable estate, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, which he tendered Congress for the relief of the country's financial embarrassment. A certificate of Congress was his only security. He was devoted to the cause, faithful as chaplain and was held in high esteem by General Washington. As an evidence of the influence he exerted, it is proper to mention that the British government offered a large reward for his apprehension, and that General Washington on one occasion placed a troop of horse at his disposal to secure his protection against those

John William Ingold, 1786–89; William Boos, 1789–90; Philip Rhinehold Pauli, 1793–1814; William Pauli, 1814–44; John Conrad Bucher, 1842–48; Aaron S. Leinbach, 1849–63; Benjamin Bausman, 1863–73; Henry Mosser, 1873–86.

Five congregations have proceeded from this congregation and erected churches, —Second, in 1848; St. John's, in 1870; St. Paul's Memorial, in 1873; Zion's (German), in 1881; and St. Stephen's, in 1884. All of them have been conducted very successfully.

A Sunday-school was organized on the 10th of January, 1841, with one hundred and eighty scholars; and it was decided that the exercises should be conducted in the English language. From this it would seem that the "English" spirit had also taken hold upon this congregation. A year afterward (5th of February, 1842) the subject of English and German preaching was submitted to the congregation, and the proposition was supported almost unanimously, one hundred and forty-five having voted for it and only three against it.

Communicant members of this church number eight hundred and forty-five. Estimated membership of all Reformed Churches in Reading is about three thousand.

The Sunday-school has eight hundred and forty-five scholars and teachers; and St. Mark's Mission Sunday-school has one hundred and thirty-five. Total scholars and teachers of Reformed Sunday-schools in Reading are about two thousand nine hundred.

The consistory of the congregation is composed of the following persons: Samuel Holl, Amos Dick, Levi R. Snyder, John Jacobs, Harrison Althouse, elders; Samuel Herbien, Samuel Leymaster, Aaron S. Leas, trustees; Albert S. Hartman, Wellington D. Dundore, Franklin Himmelberger, Theodore Maurey, Jesse M. Sprecher, Jared B. Faust, deacons.

The Second Reformed Church.—In the spring of 1848 the Rev. John Casper Bucher, pastor of the First Reformed Church, which was then the only one in the city of Reading, felt that the time had come when the old congregation should send a colony to establish a purely English interest. His consistory, accordingly, resolved to organize a Second Reformed Church, to have its worship and exercises altogether in the English language. They authorized their pastor to organize a congregation, and to install the officers so soon as they could be elected by persons who desired to unite themselves with the same.

At a special congregational meeting of the First Church, held on July 9, 1848, the following twenty-five members, viz.: Ivens Benson, John Ermentrout, A. F. Boas, Andrew S. Rhoads, John Hartman, Benneville Dissler, William Ermentrout, Jr., Edmund H. Zieber, George B. Snyder, Philip Derringer, Franklin Beidler, Henry A. Lantz, Charles Fisher, Mrs. Susan Benson, Mrs. J. L. Derringer, Mrs. Emma Boas, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews, Mrs. M. Smith, Miss Anna L. Zieber, Miss Elenora Leize, Miss Leonora Derringer, Miss Seraphina Derringer, Miss Catharine Helfenstein, Miss Rebecca Lantz and Miss Susan B. Goodhart, were dismissed, who, with five others not members of the First Church, were organized and constituted the Second Church. Rev. Bucher at the same time and place installed John Ermentrout and Ivens Benson as elders, and Benneville Dissler, A. F. Boas, John Hartman and Andrew S. Rhoads as deacons. After the congregation had been fully organized, the Rev. Bucher extended an invitation to the Rev. Thomas C. Porter to take charge of this congregation. Rev. Porter accepted the invitation. A temporary place of worship was secured in the "Old Academy," the present ladies' High School building, where he preached twice every Sunday. In the following spring, however, a call to the professorship of natural sciences in Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., was placed in Rev. Porter's hands, the acceptance

who sought his life. By some means unknown the certificate was ruined, the money was lost and he was ever afterwards poor. At the close of his first year he rode out of town, when the horse stumbled and fell, and the stem of a pipe inflicted a severe wound in his throat. This permanently injured his speech. He was a man of commanding personal appearance and a popular preacher. After leaving Reading he was stricken with apoplexy and remained an invalid for sixty years. He died, nearly one hundred years old, at Philadelphia, in very destitute circumstances, and was buried in the grave-yard attached to the Reformed Church, near Fourth and Race Streets.

of which compelled him to resign as pastor. He left Reading about the 1st of May, 1849.

During the vacancy of the pastorate the congregation returned to the mother-church, retaining, however, their organization, with a view toward an independent existence. On the 21st day of April, 1851, they became an incorporated body, under the name of the "Second German Reformed Church of Reading." Although the name may appear at this day rather anomalous for an English congregation to assume, yet the word "German" was used to designate the denomination to which the congregation belonged, to distinguish it from the "Dutch Reformed."

At a congregational meeting held May 11, 1851, the Rev. Moses Kieffer was chosen pastor. He brought new zeal into the congregation. On June 3d, following, a committee composed of Rev. Kieffer, John Ermentrout and Philip Zieber was appointed to ascertain the expense to erect a church edifice, and to devise means of securing the money needed to meet such expense. They made a report, which was favorably considered, and recommended the purchase of a lot on the east side of Sixth Street, between Cherry and Franklin. Work on the new church building was immediately commenced, and on September 14, 1851, the corner-stone was laid. They, however, soon met with embarrassments from want of funds, having been disappointed in receiving that assistance from the mother-church which had been promised to them. But under the circumstances the work was carried on to the best advantage possible until February 6, 1853, when the church was so far finished as to be in a condition to be used, and was consecrated for divine service amid many anxious hopes and fears.

On the 7th day of August, 1855, Rev. Kieffer resigned the pastorate in order to accept a call to a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio. The resignation took effect October 1, 1855. The pastorate of the church remained vacant for two and a half months, at the end of which Rev. Charles F. McCauley, D.D., entered on the discharge of the duties of that position, and has continued in the exercise of the same until the present day. He found the condition of the congregation most discouraging. The membership was small and the indebtedness heavy. The burden of the indebtedness almost crushed the congregation. It was only by the personal efforts of Dr. McCauley that the property was saved from being seized under an execution. On the 16th of February, 1860, he went forth on a mission of charity, and during a protracted series of journeys, extending over four thousand five hundred miles, was enabled to pay $3192.75 into the church treasury. Within two years thereafter he wiped out the whole indebtedness, having collected $7256.27.

Not only has the congregation prospered financially under the pastorate of Dr. McCauley, but also spiritually and in membership. On January 1, 1886, the membership had increased to five hundred and seventy confirmed members and three hundred and twenty-five unconfirmed members. The congregation has under its care two Sunday-schools, having five hundred and seventy-seven Sunday-school scholars. The revenue of the congregation amounts to yearly about three thousand dollars for congregational purposes and about eighteen hundred dollars for benevolent purposes.

St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church.—This church was founded by a colony of the First Reformed Church of Reading. Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., had been the pastor of the mother-church for nine years. As its membership had become very large, the consistory and many of the members deemed it necessary to form a new congregation. The enterprise was started under the auspices of the First Church. By it the lot was selected, the building committee appointed, the erection and style of the building decided upon and subscriptions to secure the necessary means were solicited. Under its direction this committee continued until December 26, 1872, when St. Paul's congregation was organized. On August 27, 1871, the corner-stone of the contemplated building was laid.

On August 18, 1872, the chapel or Sunday-school building was dedicated. On the afternoon of the same day a Sunday-school was organized under the supervision of the school of

the First Church. In this relation it continued until June 28, 1873, when it became an organization by itself, as the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Church. On December 29, 1872, St. Paul's Memorial Reformed congregation was organized, with a colony of one hundred and ninety-eight members of the First Reformed Church, and six members were received from other evangelical churches. Others were added, so that by the end of the first year the congregation had four hundred and twenty-one members. At an election for pastor held January 6, 1873, Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., was chosen to this office and has continued to serve the congregation to this time (1886). The completion of the main building was thereafter prosecuted independent of the parent congregation. This was dedicated on February 15, 1874.

The church is situated on North Sixth Street, on a plot of ground one hundred feet front and two hundred and thirty feet deep, and is a cruciform Gothic structure. The front, with a central tower, is of brown sandstone. The rest of the edifice is built of brick. The pulpit is a lofty Gothic recess, with a large organ at the side of it. The cost of the building amounted to eighty-two thousand six hundred dollars, without the ground, valued at twenty thousand dollars. The total estimated value of the property at the time of dedication, including the organ and furniture, was one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Since its organization two other Reformed churches were founded in Reading, to which St. Paul's contributed its proportion of material. The congregation has now six hundred confirmed members. Its Sunday-school has four hundred scholars and sixty-four officers and teachers. From its early history various charitable, benevolent and religious societies have been organized for the improvement of the members as well as for vigorous aggressive church work. Its poor are cared for by a permanent committee of ladies appointed by the consistory and furnished with the necessary means by the congregation. Its systematic Benevolent Society is as old as the flock itself. Its ward committees canvass the congregation, whose members bring their offerings at the monthly meetings. Two beneficial societies—the Brotherhood and the Sisterhood—have done excellent work for a period of thirteen years. Their object is to cultivate kindly social intercourse among the members, to encourage one another in temporal and spiritual things, support the members in time of sickness and bereavement, help them to bury their dead and care for their orphans. After doing all this each society has accumulated considerable invested funds. A large society of ladies is actively engaged in the interest of such objects, inside and outside the congregation, as may claim their attention. St. Paul's Young Men's Association, although scarcely a year old, has already become an active and important factor in congregational work.

St. John's Reformed Church is situated on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets. The congregation that worships in it is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school organized under the auspices of the First and Second Reformed congregations of the city, at the instance of their respective pastors, Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., and C. F. McCauley, D.D. Both took the warmest interest in the mission school and tenderly fostered it with their pastoral care. The Sunday-school was organized in the second story of the old public school-house on Franklin Street, above Eighth, on March 6, 1864. On the second Sunday seventy-five pupils were in attendance. Rev. W. A. Good was identified with the interest from the beginning, laboring with great zeal and self-denial as its superintendent until August 12, 1871, when the school had already developed into a congregation.

On November 23, 1864, Rev. Dr. Bausman purchased two of the three lots now in possession of the congregation, on his own responsibility, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars. A chapel, forty-eight by thirty-two feet, was completed then and dedicated April 2, 1865. The superintendent, Rev. W. A. Good, conducted German services for several years. On June 25, 1871, the following-named persons resolved to be organized into a congregation: Henry R. Eshelman, Samuel Savage, John G. Herbine, Conrad Gehrung, John Harner, Henry Wittich, Adam

Dies, John Kessler, John Goodhart, Daniel Zimmerman, Philip Wittich, Jacob Detthoff, Isaac Medary and John Miller. On May 24, 1872, Rev. Christian Kessler was ordained and installed as pastor of the congregation. Chronic bronchitis compelled him to resign on January 3, 1873. During his brief pastorate he gathered about two hundred members and the chapel was twice enlarged.

The second pastor, Rev. James A. Schultz, began his labors in March, 1873. Ill health constrained him to resign on the 19th of the following October. He confirmed a class of twenty-four, and sixty were received by certificates. An additional lot was purchased for eighteen hundred dollars during his pastorate. On March 15, 1874, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker was installed. He resigned in less than a year. On October 12, 1875, Rev. J. W. Steinmetz, formerly of Danville, Pa., was installed as the pastor.

Owing to frequent changes of pastor and protracted vacancies, the mission had deteriorated. Many of the members had scattered, only one hundred and sixty remained, and but eighty-seven communed at the first communion on October 24, 1875. But hope revived in the hearts of the people and they rallied around the new pastor. A larger house of worship was needed. One aged member, William Lotz, obligated himself to furnish four hundred thousand bricks for a new church and parsonage, whereupon the consistory and the congregation resolved to build the present church, which is eighty-three by fifty-three feet, with a square tower sixty-four feet in height, containing a bell of thirteen hundred pounds, donated by Manasses Delong, Michael Delong, John Delong and Jacob Straub. The parsonage was erected with the church and connected with it. The whole church property is of brick with sandstone base. The audience chamber, with an end gallery, will comfortably seat eight hundred people. The basement was dedicated on May 13, 1877. The audience chamber was dedicated on October 14, 1877. Church and parsonage were erected at a cost of sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars. The property cost about eighteen thousand dollars. The present value of the property is about twenty-two thousand dollars.

Nearly five hundred members constitute the present strength of the congregation and four hundred and twenty-five pupils are enrolled upon the register of the Sunday-school.

Zion's Reformed Church.—Rev. L. K. Derr, under whose ministration and supervision this church was organized, was commissioned by the Board of Missions of the German Synod of the East, to come to Reading and look after the German interests of the Reformed people of the city. He preached his first sermon on the last Sabbath in the month of May, 1881, in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, corner of Eighth and Penn Streets, to an audience of eighteen persons. Here services were held twice every Sunday for two months, after which the place of worship was changed to Fisher's Hall, corner of Eighth and Washington Streets. On August 14, 1881, the congregation was organized with thirty members, by electing the following consistory: Elders, Louis Grebe, John D. Taenzer and Jacob Hoffman; Deacons, William Keller, Jacob K. Stuber and William T. Lamm.

The pastor was assisted on this occasion by Rev. Dr. N. Gehr, president of the Board of Missions; a suitable site was selected at the southwest corner of Washington and Cedar Streets, and in the fall of 1882, the following building committee was appointed: L. K. Derr, James T. Reber and Jacob B. Fricker, who at once made arrangements to build a church. On the 12th day of November, 1882, the corner-stone was laid; on April 1, 1883, the basement was dedicated, and on August 26th, of the same year, the church proper was dedicated. The congregation at this time (1886) has two hundred and fifty members. The Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1883, with twenty-five members, and now numbers one hundred and sixty. C. W. Rickenbach is the present superintendent. In the summer of 1885, the congregation built a fine parsonage, which is now occupied by the pastor and his family.

St. Stephen's Reformed Church is situated on the corner of Ninth and Greenwich Streets. The church building was erected in

the fall of 1883, the corner-stone being laid on Sunday, September the 2d, 1883, and the church dedicated on December 30 following. The building originally cost thirty-seven hundred dollars. An addition was made during the fall of 1885, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The dimensions of the church building are thirty-six by seventy feet; addition, twenty-five by twenty-two feet. Size of lot, sixty-one by one hundred and ten feet. Services in the English language have been held regularly twice a Sunday since the dedication. The congregation was organized March 16, 1884, with fifty-seven communicant members. The present communicant membership is one hundred and thirty.

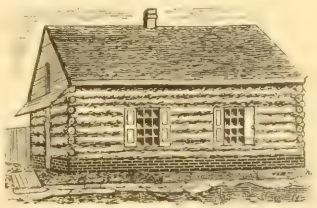
St. Paul's Memorial (Tenth Street Mission) Sunday-school, numbering sixty members, was transferred to this church on the Sunday before dedication. Of these, about twenty remain. The present number in Sunday-school is three hundred and forty. The members of the church building committee were: James T. Reber, Aaron Leas, Solomon Hartman and Jacob B. Fricker. Rev. Calvin S. Gerhard is pastor of the congregation. The elders are Daniel Bucher and Daniel Kline; the deacons are Samuel Palm and Milton J. Coller.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

First Meeting-House in Reading.—The Friends residing in Reading effected an organization and erected a small building for a temporary meeting-house in 1751. Where it was located is now unknown. On the 30th of December, 1756, meetings were ordered to be held at Reading every Third Day, the year round, beginning at the eleventh hour. November 29, 1759, a committee reported that they had selected lots 402 and 403 as a suitable site for a new meeting-house. The committee were authorized to purchase the lots, and they subsequently reported a deed thereof. On these lots (west side of North Sixth Street, between Washington and Walnut, where the present stone meeting-house is located) forest-trees were cut down and they were used in erecting a small building, in which the meetings were then held. At the Exeter Meeting, held October 30, 1760, "Reading reported that meetings are kept up, though the attendance is sometimes small; they are not so well behaved as they ought to be; love and unity subsist in a good degree, but the members are not all clear of sleeping in meeting."

On the 27th of August, 1761, the Reading Friends asked for a First Day meeting to begin at ten A.M. and at three P.M., and in the following month a committee reported favorably.

On the 30th of December, 1762, a report was presented that "the Friends of Reading are in much need of a better house to meet in, and have thought of beginning to build one next summer,

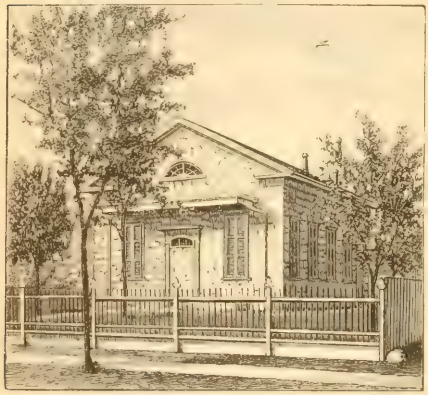


LOG MEETING-HOUSE—1765.

but their ground (on North Sixth Street) is no more than sufficient for a burying-place, and that it is advisable to build a house large enough to accommodate the meeting when Friends visit the place, for which another lot should be bought." A special committee reported favorably January 27, 1763, but desired the advice of the Quarterly Meeting which was held in Philadelphia in November, 1764, when the matter was referred to a committee of thirteen, who reported at the Exeter Meeting December 27, 1764, recommending a Monthly Meeting and a new house. The Philadelphia Meeting held May 6, 1765, recommended the erection of "a meeting-house of round logs only at present," and the Exeter Meeting, on the 30th of the same month, concurred in this action. The same year, 1765, the building of "round logs" was erected, on a lot of ground on the corner of Queen and Thomas Streets. After the lower logs had partly decayed, the building was repaired by the erection of a brick wall extending from the ground upward a few feet.

The last wedding which took place in the little meeting-house on North Sixth Street,

shortly before its demolition, was that of Solomon Coles, son of Daniel Coles, and Esther Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Maiden-creek, May 2, 1765, and the following Friends, including the parents of the bride, were the witnesses: Thomas Pearson, Elizabeth Pearson, William Boone, Benjamin Pearson, Jeremiah Boone, Elijah Pearson, Hannah Pearson, George Hughes, Judah Boone, David Pearson, Jonathan Jones, Hannah Jones, Jonathan Pearson, Sarah Pearson, Barbara Parks, Thomas Hutton, Samuel Imbree, Jeremiah Paul, William Jennings, Thomas Wickersham, Edward George, James Imbree, Richard Penrose, Samuel Parks, Moses Embree, Elijah Wickersham, Samuel Jackson, Mary Jackson, Abraham Williams,



THE NEW FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

Joseph Shiff, Eleazer Jackson, Jane Wiley, Mary Chandler, Mary Hutton, Mary Wright, Deborah Lee and Susanna Parks.

MEETING-HOUSE USED AS A HOSPITAL.—While the Hessians, captured at Trenton in 1776, were prisoners in Reading, the meeting-house was used as a hospital, in which many sick soldiers were treated. Those who died were interred in the lot adjoining the Friends' burial-ground on North Sixth Street. Among the prisoners of war were James Forster, master of a transport ship, and John Wilkinson, mate of the same, Samuel Elphinstone and James Hornes, mates of a British ship of war; and there were other seamen. One of these, while in the hospital, drew[1] with a sharp instrument upon the wainscotting of the meeting-house the picture of a British ship of war. When the old log house was torn down eighteen years ago, after having stood one hundred and three years, Rachel D. Griscom, who bought the house (without the lot) for twenty-five dollars, sent to the Pennsylvania Historical Society of Philadelphia that portion of the wainscot containing the drawing of the finest ship. There was found under the old building several pieces of American and a French coin,[2] and the bayonet of a British musket, which Miss Griscom keeps as relics. A number of citizens have canes made from logs and wainscot of the meeting-house. Some of the material was hauled to the present meeting-house property on North Sixth Street, and some of the old benches are in the stone building. Small locust-trees were in the yard and old poplar-trees with immense roots stood along the sidewalk at the log meeting-house on Washington Street.

At the Monthly Meeting held in Maiden-creek April 24, 1867, Henry Tyson, Samuel E. Griscom and John H. Reid were appointed a committee to devise a plan and means to build a meeting and school-house on either the Washington or the Sixth Street lot. They recommended that a new building be erected on Sixth Street. August 21, 1867, the Washington Street lot, sixty by two hundred and thirty feet, extending from Fourth to Ash, was disposed of at public sale to Daniel Miller and Giles J. Wilson for nine thousand and fifteen dollars, and there are now nine brick houses on that lot The deed conveying the title of the property to Miller and Wilson is dated March 30, 1868, and is signed by Thomas Lightfoot, Maiden-creek; Samuel E. Griscom, Schuylkill County; Dr. Henry Tyson, Exeter; William P. Reid, Reading; and Thomas Pearson, Pughtown, Chester County, as "trustees for the sole use of the members of the religious society of Friends of Reading in unity and religious fellowship with Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden-

[1] Drew a fleet of seven British ships of war in a line on a smooth horizontal poplar board of the wainscot. They were very well executed with the English flag at the stern.

[2] There was only one French coin.

creek." Since the demolition of the old log building, in 1868, the Friends have held their meetings in the neat stone building they erected on North Sixth Street.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.[1]—The first notice of Episcopalians in Berks County is in a letter by Rev. Thomas Barton to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dated December 21, 1759, in which he said: "In the county of Berks there are a number of people of the Communion of the Church of England, who have never had an Episcopal minister among them." He may have alluded particularly to the persons in Caernarvon, where there was a new church of this denomination erected, a former church having existed there, it is said, about twenty years; and also to those in Amity, at a place called Molatton (now Douglassville), who had established themselves there for thirty years. Besides these two churches, there was no other in the entire county till the lapse of sixty-five years, when a third church was erected at Reading.

In 1760, William Bird and others addressed a petition to the society mentioned, in which they stated: "That the said county is a very large and growing one, situated on the frontiers of the said province and hath never yet had any English minister of any denomination settled in it," etc. That in this distress (of leaving their families entirely destitute of religious instruction) they invited Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith to preach among them, &c.; and "we have presumed to apply for your assistance in sending over a missionary to reside in Reading, the chief town of the county of Berks, and to officiate also at Morlattin, a place fifteen miles distant, where a church has for many years been built by a society of English and Swedes, who are desirous of having a missionary of the Church of England, and join with us in this application; that to induce request they have, with Morlattin congregation, obligated themselves to pay such missionary annually £60 Penna. money; that for want of ministers their members are drawn after various sorts of sectaries, and which is still worse, the Roman Catholic priests are making converts, to great grief of petitioners; and that if they have no particular missionary they would ask for Mr. Jos. Mather," etc.

In 1763 Rev. Alexander Murray wrote to the society and stated that his mission (English Church) at Reading comprised seven families, or forty-eight souls, of which twelve were under seven years of age; besides whom there were twenty unbaptized Anabaptists who resided in the town and occasionally made up part of his congregation. Then they had no church at Reading, but they held their meetings in a "Dwelling-House that is hired for holding the Civil Courts in." At this time he estimated the town to contain two hundred and ten families, or about thirteen hundred persons, young and old; of the number of families, one hundred and ten were German Lutherans, about half as many German Calvinists and the rest chiefly Quakers, and a few Papists. The Germans were computed twelve to one of all other nationalities together, and they seemed "abundantly well provided in teachers of one denomination or another, and as long as they are so blindly attached to their native tongue as they are at present, an English minister can be of no service to them. For though they might be at no loss for English schoolmasters, yet they choose to send their children rather to German schools, which they have everywhere in great plenty."

In 1764 his congregation increased from seven to eighteen families, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one souls. He despaired then of seeing a church erected for some time to come. But in his despair, without church, parsonage or voluntary subscriptions, he hardly thought that the "some time" would be so long as sixty years. In 1765 they had the use of the court-house to assemble in for divine service, which place was common to all sectaries.

The parish in Reading was called "St. Mary's," having been named after the principal parish of Reading, England. It was so known

[1] See "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," vol. iv. p. 66–78, for an interesting article on "The Episcopal Church in Reading, Pa.," which embraces mostly letters pertaining to the condition and strength of the Church of England at Reading before 1775.

till about 1815, when it was changed to "Christ's." It has since retained the latter name. In 1765 the officers were,—Wardens: Edward Biddle and James Diemer; Vestrymen: James Read, John Patton, Jonas Seely, James Whitehead, John Price, Mark Bird, Peter Witherington and George Hinton. And in this year they made an effort to obtain a lot (No. 396, North Fifth Street, near Walnut) for building an Episcopal Church upon it, "as the Honorable Proprietors have given orders for that purpose." It would seem that they had first intended to build on lot No. 394 (southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut) upon which they deposited building material; but the lot was rather distant from the centre of town, so it was afterward removed to lot No. 71 (North Fifth, above Court). They then endeavored to raise money by a lottery for a church building. The Assembly granted the prayer of their petition by giving them three hundred and fifteen pounds, and the petitioners bound themselves to add two hundred pounds. But they failed to accomplish the object of their earnest endeavors. After the lapse of seven years the rector hoped that they would be in a condition to build a church; but his congregation was too weak and his hopes were not realized. In a letter of March 26, 1772, he alluded to the order and quiet of his congregation "amidst the clamor and noise, contention and evil-speaking of the German colonists, who are the body of the people in this Frontier County;" and he added certain remarks which are decidedly interesting to the Lutherans and Calvinists (Reformed) of to-day, over a century afterward, these, briefly stated, being that the Lutherans and Calvinists used organs, violins, etc., in worship; that the Lutherans of the town were execrating one another on an occasion of electing a minister, which satisfaction they frequently indulged themselves in, "being fonder of new clergy than new clothes, which they are parsimonious enough to wear threadbare, and when they are ripe for a change of pastors they make them do so too and so starve them out of place with cold and hunger."

The spirit of independence and revolution which soon afterward was developed among the town-people, and especially in his own little patriotic flock, antagonized with the loyalty of the Rev. Murray to the English government, and so the relation of pastor and people was seriously disturbed. He was given special permission by the Executive Council of the State to dispose of his real property (which he had come to own here), after which he departed. He left about 1778.

From 1772 for over forty years there is no record of the Episcopal congregation nor mention of a church. In 1815 lot No. 71 (west side of Fifth, second lot north of Court) was granted by James Diemer to James May, Marks John Biddle and George Douglass, "in trust for the erection of an Episcopal Church whenever it should be found convenient, and as a burial-place for the Episcopalians within the Town of Reading and vicinity, and for such other persons, not Episcopalians, as the trustees shall permit to be buried therein, and for no other purpose whatever." But nine years elapsed after the granting of this lot before any active, successful steps were taken toward the erection of a church thereon. In October, 1824, the wardens and vestry advertised for proposals to be presented on November 8th. In the following spring they began the erection of a church. The corner-stone was laid on June 8, 1825, in the presence of a great concourse of people, with all the clergy of Reading in attendance, and also Reverends Bull and Allen. After the customary services in the laying of the stone the clergy and people proceeded to Trinity Lutheran Church, where sermons were delivered appropriate to this great event. The building was completed within a year afterward, the consecration thereof having taken place on May 10, 1826, and sermons delivered by Bishop White. The style of the building was of the early English Gothic. Its dimensions were thirty-five feet front and fifty feet deep, with a seating capacity for three hundred persons. In 1863 the old building was enlarged and improved by the addition of a recess chancel, transepts and spire. The church was enlarged again in 1873 by the addition of sixteen feet to the depth of the chancel and of rooms for the vestry, the rector and the choir. In 1884 a

handsome and commodious parish building was erected with a legacy left to the church by the late Lucretia D. Wood. This building contains rooms for classes and parish societies and a chapel and Sunday-school room.

The rectors of Christ Church, with their terms of service since 1823 have been,—

1823 to 1824—Rev. Robert Davis.
1826—Rev. W. C. Mead.
1827 to 1828—Rev. H. J. Whitehouse.
1829—Rev. M. Leonard.
1830 to 1831—Rev. J. H. Cummings.
1832 to 1833—Rev. S. A. McCoskry.
1834—Rev. G. W. Cole.
1834 to 1850—Rev. R. U. Morgan, D.D.
1850 to 1861—Rev. M. C. Lightner.
1861 to 1867—Rev. A. G. Cummins.
1867 to 1869—Rev. J. P. Lundy, D.D.
1869 to 1872—Rev. J. P. Hammond.
1872, Oct. 7th—Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D.D.
1873, Oct. 1st—Rev. W. P. Orrick, D.D.

Rt. Rev. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, D D., LL.D., first bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, on the 5th of April, 1809. His parents were John and Louisa Smith Howe, the former being descended on the maternal side from the De Wolfe family. John Howe was graduated from Brown University in 1805; he studied law with Judge Bourne and became a successful practitioner in Bristol, Rhode Island. Mrs. Howe was the daughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., and sister to Bishop B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, late presiding bishop of the church in America. John Howe was a member of the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, in which his son was baptized by Bishop Griswold, then rector of the church, as well as bishop of the "Eastern Diocese." Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe entered the celebrated Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., when about eleven years of age and became in 1824 a pupil of the college at Middlebury, Vt., where he completed his freshman and sophomore years, and was transferred to Brown University, matriculating at that institution under Dr. Wayland, and two years later was graduated with high distinction. He became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and was subsequently a successful candidate for a classical tutorship in Brown University.

He entered his father's office as a student of the law; soon thereafter accepted the position of usher in the Adams Grammar School, Boston, and was the following year appointed master of the Hawes Grammar School. With great responsibilities resting upon him, and with but little assistance, he was eminently successful in maintaining discipline, and winning for the school an enviable reputation. He was at this time a regular attendant on St. Matthew's Church, South Boston, and was then confirmed by Bishop Griswold. Turning his attention to the ministry, he began his preparation for its duties, and was admitted as a candidate for holy orders in 1830. Through the influence of Dr. Wayland he was elected classical tutor in Brown University, and accepted the position at pecuniary sacrifice but with increased opportunities for study. In January, 1832, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, in St. Michael's Church, Bristol, continuing his duties as tutor at Brown University. In September following he was invited to officiate in the vacant parish of St. Matthew's Church, Boston, and soon after became rector of St. James' Church, Roxbury. This congregation was then worshipping in a hall, but active measures were in progress for the erection of a new church edifice, which was built under his successful ministry and consecrated in 1834. He was ordained to the priesthood in February, 1833, in St. Paul's Church, Boston, by Bishop Griswold. Resigning his rectorship in 1834, he accepted the position of associate editor of the *Christian Witness*, his colleague being the Rev. Dr. Stone, of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and continued his residence in Roxbury, meanwhile ministering in vacant parishes. In 1835 he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, Cambridge, and, while accepting the position, still retained his connection with the *Christian Witness*. Recalled to St. James' Church, Roxbury, in 1836, under peculiar and interesting circumstances, he felt constrained to accept the charge. The debt of the church was speedily reduced from twenty-four thousand to three thousand dollars; and in 1839 a missionary enterprise was begun at Jamaica Plains, which resulted in the formation of the present St. John's Church.

In 1845 he was called to St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky., but declined the invitation. Early the following year he accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. In 1847 he was elected a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania and served that body for many years as secretary. In 1848 he received from Brown University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Having in 1850 taken his seat in the General Convention as a deputy, he was at once elected its secretary, and filled the office with great ability for a period of twelve years, after which he declined re-election. Under his rectorship in St. Luke's Parish, Philadelphia, various mission enterprises were inaugurated, the first being a "night-school" for young men. He founded St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, then a Sunday-school for colored children, which was followed by the inauguration of a system of missionary work in the southwestern part of the city. A hall was engaged, centrally situated in the neighborhood, from which the congregation was to be gathered in. A Sunday-school, sewing-school, night-school and the usual forces of mission work were put into active operation, resulting in the purchase of the neighboring Church of the Ascension, which for five years was connected with St. Luke's as its mission chapel and afterwards became an independent church. On the election of an assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1858, the name of Dr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe came prominently before the convention. At the death of Bishop Bowman, a few years later, he was again placed in nomination, but withdrew in favor of Rev. Dr. Stevens. In 1865 he was elected missionary bishop of Nevada (an ecclesiastical jurisdiction including Utah, New Mexico and Arizona), but after mature deliberation he declined the office. In May, 1870, the convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania decided upon a division of jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the General Convention. The diocese which it was proposed to erect was to consist of territory outside the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks. This division would leave thirty-seven counties in the proposed new diocese. The General Convention assented to this division in October, 1871, and the new diocese was named the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania at the primary convention held at Harrisburg on the 8th of November of the same year. In the following day's session the Rev. Dr. Howe was elected bishop of this diocese by a very gratifying vote. The consecration took place in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Innocents' Day, December 28, 1871. The bishop's first episcopal duty in his diocese was performed in Trinity Church, Easton, on the 14th of January, 1872, the city of Reading afterwards becoming his residence. The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania contains twenty-four thousand square miles. From 1871 to 1884 Bishop Howe administered this great diocese alone, travelling in the visitation of its parishes six thousand miles yearly. In that period he consecrated thirty-five new churches, and the number of the clergy increased from fifty-seven to ninety-eight. In the autumn of 1884 the Rev. N. S. Rulison, D.D., was consecrated as assistant bishop, since which time Bishop Howe has confined himself to general administration in the diocese. Amid his proper labors Dr. Howe has devoted some leisure to literary work, and has published the following: "Essays and Fugitive Pieces in Verse," "A pamphlet on the right of the Eastern Diocese to elect an Assistant Bishop," "A Review of the Report of the Boston School Committee," "A pamphlet in vindication of the Missionary Association for the West," "Preface to Butler's Edition of Bishop Heber's Poems," "Several Occasional Sermons," "Sermon before the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania," "Memoirs of the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D."

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.—This is a free church and had its origin in mission services, which were conducted by members of Christ Church. On December 5, 1859, Rev. John Long became the first rector of the parish established about that time, and he served until November 1, 1861. During his ministry the present small brick church was built on Sixth near Bingaman Street, having been completed and first occupied in the fall of 1860. Peter Jones, Wharton Morris and David A. Griffith were the building committee. The congregation



L. A. DeWolfe Howe

BISHOP OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

numbers sixty communicant members. The vestry for the year 1886 comprises: Wardens, Peter Jones and William Bouchat; Vestrymen, Samuel C. Moyer, Wm. K. Yocom, Nicholas Jones, Joseph W. Holmes, George Ray, Huysinga Bouchat and Emanuel Richards.

After the resignation of Rector Long the congregation was supplied with preaching by Christ Church until 1864, since which time the rectors have been:

1864, Rev. C. J. Wendley; 1865, Rev. Hiram Adams; 1867, Rev. H. S. Gallodet; 1869, Rev. Jeremiah Karcher; 1874, Rev. C. J. Wendley; 1876, Rev. William Burk; 1881, Rev. Benjamin W. Stone; 1883–86, Rev. Lewis P. Cloves.

The Sabbath-school is superintended by Chester B. Jennings and the membership numbers one hundred and twenty.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church.—The exact date of the organization of the Presbyterian congregation in Reading is not known. John F. Grier came to Reading in the beginning of the year 1811, probably shortly before; when he and John McKnight, William Bell, Samuel Bell, William Moore, Louis Reese and others, about that time, or soon afterward, associated together for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian congregation. For several years, however, there would appear to be no definite information. In 1813, there would seem to have been an organization, for then ruling elders, were ordained,—namely, John McKnight, William Bell, William Moore and Charles Snowden. On November 22, 1814, Mr. Grier was ordained as a minister by the Presbytery of New Castle in the Trinity Lutheran Church. He had carried on teaching in the "Reading Academy" for at least three years previously. From the time of his ordination he doubtless preached regularly, if he did not preach before; and from this time onward he exerted himself toward increasing his congregation and toward obtaining a separate church for religious worship. In both respects he was successful. His membership comprised numerous influential people who were prominent in the business and social affairs of the town.

In 1823 the congregation purchased lot No. 526 and half of 525, Penn Street (north side between Second and Third Streets), and thereon caused a building to be erected. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday morning, June 29, 1823, in the presence of a large number of people. The day was bright and beautiful. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered. A German hymn, composed for the occasion, was sung. Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg (pastor of Trinity Lutheran congregation) delivered a brief introduction, address and prayer in the German language, and Rev. J. N. C. Grier (of Chester County) preached an appropriate sermon. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by the pastor of the congregation, Rev. J. F. Grier. In the afternoon, services were held in Trinity Lutheran Church (which was kindly given for the occasion), the Rev. Mr. Dechant, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church at Pottsgrove (Pottstown), having preached in the German language. And the building was dedicated on May 2, 1824. In the dedication, eight clergymen from four different denominations officiated.

Large circular pillars were constructed in the front of the building and painted in imitation of marble. The building was painted white, for which reason it was commonly known as the "White Church." Its dimensions were forty by seventy-five feet, and its capacity was about six hundred persons.

In 1825 the membership of the congregation was sixty-eight.

In 1847 another site was selected for a new and improved building. The last services in the "White Church" were held on the 9th of May, 1847. On the 24th of June following the corner-stone of the new building was laid. Whilst the building was in course of erection, services were held in the English Lutheran Church (St. Matthew's), a temporary association of the two congregations having been carried on successfully, and the alternate services of the respective pastors having been largely attended. It was dedicated on the 19th of November, 1848, the officiating ministers having been Rev. E. J. Richards, the pastor, Rev. De Witt, of Harrisburg, and Rev. Albert Barnes,

of Philadelphia. This building is still standing. Upon its completion the cost amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. The dimensions are sixty-one by eighty-one feet. A square tower, ninety-five feet high, is constructed in front. The face of the front and tower is cut sandstone. The style of architecture is "early English Gothic." The seating capacity is about one thousand persons. In 1883–84 a fine and commodious addition was made to the rear of the building.

The pastors who have served this congregation were,—

John F. Grier, 1813–29; Eleazer Holt, 1832–35; William Sterling, 1835–44; E. J. Richards, 1846–72; Wallace Radcliffe, 1872–85; James Leeper, 1886.

Elders for 1886: Caleb Wheeler, James F. Smith, James Jameson, J. H. Sternbergh, Frank B. Nagle and Joseph V. Kendall. The Sunday-school connected with this church numbers three hundred and fifty pupils with J. H. Sternbergh as superintendent; and the congregation four hundred and seventy members.

Bethany Mission Chapel.—In North Reading, near the terminus of Ninth Street, the Presbyterians erected a chapel as a thank-offering for the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, which resulted from meetings in the vicinity for Sunday-school purposes, begun on the 28th of June, 1868. The chapel was dedicated on the 11th of September, 1870. The Sunday-school connected with this chapel numbers one hundred and thirty-five members, and is superintended by Charles S. Foos.

Certain Presbyterians exerted themselves in behalf of establishing a Sunday-school at Reading about 1815, and finally succeeded in organizing a Sabbath-school association in 1819. Shortly after its organization the school assembled in the "State-House," and continued to assemble there till the Fifth Street Church was completed, in 1848, when it was transferred thither It has been in active, continuous operation since.

In 1858 a "Union Mission Sunday-School" was organized, which was held in the Franklin Street public school building. At first it was composed of members of different denominations, but it soon became exclusively Presbyterian, when the name was changed to Calvary Presbyterian Sabbath-School. It has been carried on successfully since.

Washington Street Presbyterian Church congregation was organized April 29, 1823, by Rev. John A. Grier. A property was purchased then on the northeast corner of Washington and Mulberry Streets,—a lot sixty by two hundred and twenty-five feet, with two tenements thereon, which were then converted into a "house of worship," at an expense of five hundred dollars. The cost of this improvement was paid by Rev. Grier and his widow. The following early ministers officiated:

Rev. Mr. Ward, two years; Rev. John Gloucester, three years; Rev. John Dorsey, one year; Rev. Thomas Hunt, two years.

Rev. Gloucester also served the congregation from 1844 till 1849.

In 1848 a new church was erected on same site for fifteen hundred dollars. The church building was improved in 1882 at an expense of about five hundred dollars. Rev. William R. Templeton has been the resident pastor since 1874. The present (1885) membership of church is sixty.

It is believed that a Sunday-school was organized in 1835. The school now numbers one hundred and thirty children. Hiram Fry was superintendent for over forty years.

Members of this congregation on 1st of April, 1834,—

Herman Fry (elder), Abraham Fry (elder), Henry Jones (elder), Richard Brown (deacon), James Banton (deacon), Margaret Clymer, Hester Brown, Maria Fry, Catharine Jones, Elizabeth Bowers, Mary Waters, Elizabeth Dobbing, Abigail Leader, Elizabeth Fry, Hannah Brown, Mary Goldy, Mary Ann Wilson, Margaret Banton, Mrs. Dorsey, Jane Baker, Richard Dorsey.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

First Baptist Church.—From the beginning of Reading for a period of eighty years there were persons who were Baptists by profession of faith and doctrine; but their number was too small to admit of an organization. They attended the religious services of other congregations and were somewhat classed with

them till a separate organization was effected; but they doubtless occasionally went to Sinking Spring to participate in the worship of their own denomination—a Baptist Church in the county having been established there about 1740. Another church probably earlier was also nearer Reading, on the Wyomissing Creek.

During the year 1828, Revs. John Booth and Leonard Fletcher, of the Baptist denomination, visited Reading occasionally and held religious services. Toward the close of that year (December 20, 1828), a half-dozen baptized persons met in the dwelling of William James, on the northwest corner of Front and Franklin Streets, and organized the First Baptist congregation of Reading. Revs. J. Booth and J. H. Kennard were present upon that occasion and assisted in its organization and recognition. The names of the six constituent members were William James, Adam Johnson, Sr., John Faulkner, Sarah Faulkner, Mary Ann Lockart and Ann Oliver.

Shortly afterward, in 1829, this little society purchased a lot of ground on the southeast corner of Front and Cherry Streets, and thereon immediately began and soon completed a modest church. In this building they continued to hold their religious services till the summer of 1836, when they removed to another church, which they had just before erected, situated on Chestnut Street, north side, above Fourth. In 1845 this church was found too small and inconvenient for them, so they substituted a larger building. This has been occupied to the present time. It is a plain but substantial and comfortable plastered brick building, two stories in height, and capable of seating in the auditorium about five hundred persons. For some time after the organization of the congregation there was no regular preaching. But during the first six years they obtained their first pastor,—when, it is not known, owing to the loss of the minutes of the congregation. Since its organization about seven hundred members were added by baptism. The Sunday-school was organized, which has been carried on since successfully.

In 1869 the congregation erected a small brick chapel on Ninth Street, beyond Centre, and then organized the Second Baptist Church, which was known as the Berean Mission.

The pastors of the First Baptist Church were:

George Higgins, E. M. Barker, 1835–38; Enos M. Philips, 1840–42; Samuel Davidson, 1842–45; Emerson Andrews, 1845–46; Joseph Hammitt, 1846–49; Isaac Bevan, 1850–58; George Frear, 1858–72; A. H. Sembower, 1872–85; Charles M. Deitz, since June 1, 1885.

The present membership is five hundred and fifteen; number of members added under the present pastor, one hundred and twenty-five. A flourishing Sunday-school meets in this church, of which Daniel Shaaber is superintendent.

The Sunday-school Association has begun a mission school in Ricktown, which is superintended by Jesse Orr.

Berean Baptist Church is located on North Ninth Street, above Centre. The building in which the congregation worships was built in 1869 by the First Baptist Church of Reading. The congregation was organized July 15, 1879, when the building was leased and has since been used by the Berean congregation. The pastors who have officiated since the time of the organization were J. P. McCollough, from November, 1879, to September, 1880; J. J. Reeder, from October, 1880, to April, 1882; B. G. Parker, from June, 1882, to September, 1884. The present pastor is J. N. Earle, who has served since December, 1885. The original membership was eighteen; present (1886) membership, ninety-two. The Sunday-school was organized in 1869; transferred to the Berean Church in 1879. J. H. Romkin has served as superintendent since organization.

Universalist Church. — The Universalist congregation was organized in 1831. Several years before, in June, 1829, the Rev. Theophilus Fiske preached in the city on the doctrine of "the restitution of all things." He came here for that purpose upon the invitation of certain influential citizens, comprising, among others, members of the Keim, Boas and Ritter families. The Keim family are descendants of Dr. George de Benneville, who emigrated from England to this country in 1741, and who, it is believed, was the first public advocate of Universalism on the Western Continent.

After the organization of the society, steps were taken for the erection of a building for public worship; the corner-stone was laid Aug. 12, 1831, and on the 22d day of April, 1832, the church was dedicated. The building is still standing. It is situated on the south side of Franklin Street, above Fourth; two-story brick, forty by sixty feet, with a belfry, and capable of seating about five hundred people. An addition was made in 1870 for Sunday-school purposes by the Sunday-school. It is the third church which was consecrated to this faith in Pennsylvania.

The society was incorporated on May 29, 1832. The charter members were,—

George D. B. Keim, George M. Keim, Chas. Kessler, John Taxis, Daniel Seider, John Ritter, John M. Keim, Abel Levering, John Walter, Jacob W. Seitzinger, John Green, Christian Ritter, John Boas, Jr., Henry Schoener, J. Walter Frill, John W. Tyson, Charles Phillippi, Daniel H. Boas, Samuel Fesig, George Till, John Brown, Joseph Snyder, Samuel Ritter, Samuel Goodman, John Boas, Godfrey Pflieger, John H. Beachell, Samuel Levan, Jr., David Medary, Daniel M. Keim, William P. Orrick, Jacob Marshall, William Cathcart, Franklin Miller, and John Christian.

The following persons joined the congregation soon after the erection of the church:

Joseph Berrett, Sr., William E. Wilson, John K. Wright, John H. Danfield, Lewis Briner, William H. Miller, Elizabeth Hutchings, Sarah Berrett, Eliza Cathcart, Amelia Christian, Elizabeth Tyson, Mary F. Tyson, Catharine Kessler, Mary Elizabeth Ritter, Caty Ritter, Mary Pflieger, Joel Ritter, Peter Viven, Benjamin Stamm, Catharine C. Schoener, George Albright, Sarah B. Albright, James Yager, Eliza Bright, Robert W. Albright, Lavinia Tyson, Sarah Cheeney, Catharine Fincher, Henrietta Finney, Sarah Kessler, Rebecca Pflieger, Richard Warner, Lewis Diehl, George Bright, Samuel R. Christian, Francis Bright, Hannah Phillippi, Juliann Woolison, Elizabeth Miller, Susan Pflieger and Mary Ann Taxis.

The following ministers served the congregation:

Rev. Asher Moore, 1832–34; Rev. John Perry, 1835–38; Rev. Samuel Ashton, 1841–45; Rev. A. B. Grosh, 1845–50; Rev. J. Shrigley, 1850–54; Rev. J. T. Goodrich, 1854–56; Rev. J. Shrigley, 1856–58; Rev. William M. Barber, 1858–66; Rev. T. B. Thayer, D.D., 1867–68; Rev. Bernard Peters, 1868–69; Rev. Giles Bailey, 1869–78;[1] Rev. L. H. Squires, 1878–80; Rev. S. Gilbert, 1881; Rev. Abraham Conkling, 1882–85; Rev. W. S. Peterson, 1885;[1] Rev. J. H. Amies, 1885–86.

The present membership of the congregation is two hundred and seventy-one, and of the Sunday-school two hundred and twenty-five. The library of the school contains one thousand selected books.

Captain F. S. Boas has officiated as the superintendent of the Sunday-school since May 6, 1861, excepting for a period of nearly four years, from 1865 to 1869. He has taken a prominent part in the church affairs during the period of thirty-five years, having served as secretary of the congregation since January, 1854.

The vestry is composed of the following members:

A. G. Green, Esq., moderator; F. S. Boas, secretary; William H. Luden, treasurer; W. L. C. Bailey, Charles Marsh, Joseph F. Rogers, George C. Frame, William S. Ritter and Dr. Harrison T. Witman.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

EBENEZER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Methodism in Berks County is not an indigenous plant, but an exotic one. Therefore, while in other parts of the State it exhibits great strength and wealth, here it has been of rather slow growth. The first Methodist Episcopal class in Reading was formed in 1822 by Rev. Henry Boehm. This formed the nucleus of the first organization, which was composed of Henry Goodhart, William Collier, Christian Miller, Daniel Rhiem, John Rorick, Elijah Bull and John Addams. The society worshipped for five years in private houses. In 1827 the first Methodist Episcopal Church was built on Third Street, below Franklin. This was a plain structure, where the society worshipped for twelve years. Samuel Pettit bought this ground and did much for the church in various ways.

Revs. Christian Miller, Thomas Sovereign, David Best, Joseph Ashbrook, James Talbot, Allen Johns and John Inskip served this charge as pastors.

The building proving too limited for the

[1] Died whilst minister.

increasing membership, in 1839, Rev. John A. Roach, with a buiding committee, bought a large lot on Fourth Street, above Franklin, and on it erected the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Reading. This was a two-story brick building, with seating capacity for about six hundred. It was thoroughly remodeled in 1868, under the ministry of Rev. T. A. Fernley. It was again renovated and is now well furnished both in lecture and audience-rooms, is free of debt and is the strongest Methodist Episcopal Church in Berks County. It has a membership of about four hundred. The Sabbath-school is large and vigorous, under the direction of Walter Davis and William Price. There is a large, well-furnished parsonage on a lot adjoining the church.

Two flourishing churches have been formed by this charge, viz.: St. Peters, on Fifth Street, and Covenant, on Elm Street, near Ninth Street.

The following are the names of the pastors who have served the church since 1839, in the order of their appointments:

Revs. John A. Roach, Samuel Higgins, Joseph Mason, Pennell Coombs, Elijah Miller, William A. Wiggins, T. A. Fernley, Gasaway Oram, J. Thomas, William Elliott, J. Ruth, J. B. McCullough, J. W. McCaskey, J. R. Anderson, William L. Gray, Jerome Lindemuth, George W. McLaughlin, J. F. Meredith, S. N. Chew, J. Richards Boyle, W. C. Best, R. W. Humphries, T. D. Neely, C. W. Bickley.

The present value of the property is about thirty-five thousand dollars. In the year 1884 a large pipe-organ was placed in the church.

St. Peter's Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on South Fifth Street, opposite Pine Street. The congregation was organized in 1848, by Rev. James Y. Ashton, who was appointed by the bishop, at the Philadelphia Annual Conference, for the purpose of establishing a second Methodist Episcopal Church in Reading. James H. McFarland was presiding elder of the Reading District. Sixty members of the Ebenezer Church volunteered to start the new enterprise. They held religious services first in the Odd-Fellows', now Library Hall, and afterward in Aulenbach's Hall, on Penn Street, above Sixth. The same year a two-story brick church was built, fifty by seventy-five feet, and January 28, 1849, the lower room was opened for church and Sabbath-school services. The upper room was finished and dedicated in 1849.

Andrew M. Dehart, Isaiah Wells and Jacob Sauerbier were the building committee. In 1883–84 the front of the church was remodeled, the tower built, twenty-one feet added to the length of the church and a one-story infant school-room annexed. Henry D. High, William M. Stauffer and Wesley H. Wells were the building committee.

The names of the pastors of the church since the time of organization, and term of service, were as follows:

James Y. Ashton, two years; G. Dixon Bowen, two years; Newton Heston, two years; Thomas A. Fernley, two years; Arthur W. Milby, two years; John H. Alday, one year; James H. McCarter, two years; Samuel Irwin, two years; John F. Meredith, three years; Peter J. Cox, two years; Robert H. Pattison, one year; Henry R. Calloway, two years; George Heacock, two years; Samuel Irwin, three years; John E. Kessler, three years; William J. Mills, three years; Joseph B. Dobbins, two years; Amos Johnson, who has served two years, is the pastor for the year 1886.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized, in 1844, in a school-house, and moved to the church in 1849. This school, on February 1, 1886, had three hundred and ninety-nine pupils, with an average attendance of three hundred and forty-two. There is also a mission school connected with this congregation.

Covenant Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Elm Street, above Ninth.—The congregation was organized in 1869, by Rev. S. G. Grove, with thirteen members. Under his ministration many members were added. He officiated as pastor until 1872. The following is a complete list of the pastors who have served this congregation:

S. G. Grove, from 1869 to 1872; T. M. Griffith, from 1872 to 1873; W. K. Macneal, from 1873 to 1876; J. B. Graff, from 1876 to 1879; L. B. Hoffman, from 1879 to 1881; C. Hudson, from 1881 to 1882; H. A. Cleveland, from 1882 to 1884; J. D. Fox, from 1884 to date.

Since its organization the congregation has greatly increased. Membership, 1886, two

hundred and ten. The Sunday-school was organized in the same year as the church, and has been very successfully conducted. The present number of pupils is two hundred and fifty. Mr. J. D. Fox is the superintendent.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The congregation was organized in 1837, and soon after a one-story frame building was obtained, in which religious worship was held until the present handsome two-story brick church was built in 1869, on Tenth Street, near Washington, by Samuel Underhill and Aaron Eyrick. The membership of the congregation is about forty. The Sunday-school connected with it numbers fifty pupils. The superintendent is G. T. Hawkins.

The following pastors have ministered to this congregation since the time of organization:

Richard Robertson, Sampson Peters, George Greenly, John Cornish, John Butler, Adam Driver, William H. Jones, William Moore, Israel Scott, A. W. Wayman, William Winder, Joseph Smith, Andrew Till, Jeremiah Young, Richard Barney, Thomas Oliver, John L. Armstrong, John R. V. Morgan, William R. Norris, Thomas A. Cuff, Joseph Nelson, Henry J. Rhodes, Amos Wilson, H. H. Lewis, Jacob Wilkshelm, James Payton, William H. Davis, Charles H. Green, J. C. Brock, J. W. Norris.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association.—The congregation of this church was organized in 1844 by Rev. Joseph M. Saylor. A house of worship was erected the same year on the corner of Eighth and Court Streets. This building was used until 1877, when the present large and commodious church was erected. The congregation has constantly increased in membership until it now (1886) numbers five hundred members. The Sunday-school was organized the same year as the congregation. It now has seven hundred pupils with Dr. S. L. Dreibelbis as superintendent.

The following is a complete list of the pastors who have ministered to this congregation:

J. M. Saylor, Daniel Berger, William Hein, Christian Meyers, J. M. Saylor, J. C. Farnsworth, Cornelius Loose, Jacob Adams, Francis Hoffman, William Hein, John Koehl, Isaac Hess, Ephraim Ely, Daniel Wieand, Joseph Specht, John Schell, George Knerr, C. H. Baker, Solomon Neitz, B. F. Bohner, Solomon Neitz, S. S. Chubb, W. K. Wieand.

Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association, located on Ninth Street, above Elm, was organized by the Rev. John Koehl, in 1870, with sixty members. The congregation first worshipped in Fisher's Hall. The same year a one-story church, sixty-eight by thirty-eight feet, was built on Ninth Street, near Buttonwood. George Gasser, Abraham Fry, William R. Heilig, Christian Kolb and Andrew Benner were the trustees and building committee. In 1885 a large and commodious two-story brick building, forty by seventy-four feet in size, was built, and a two-story brick parsonage which is the property of the congregation. The pastors in succession were John Koehl, E. Butz, Isaac Hess, F. P. Lehr, J. Neitz, S. B. Brown, S. Neitz and Isaac J. Reitz, who is the present pastor. The congregation has largely increased; has at the present time (1886) a membership of two hundred and thirty. The Sunday-school was organized May 22, 1870, with forty scholars, and has been very successful, having at this date three hundred pupils. James H. Miller is the superintendent.

Immanuel Church of the Evangelical Association is situated on Sixth Street, above Chestnut Street. In 1861 a number of the members in good standing of the Salem Evangelical Church, of this city, made application to the East Pennsylvania Conference for a separate organization, the motive being to establish an exclusively English congregation. This was granted the same year, and the congregation organized at the house of Rev. Seneca Breyfogel. Soon after, a hall was rented on the northwest corner of Fourth and Penn Streets. The first services were held on October 27, 1861, and seventeen persons signed the constitution as members. In January, 1862, the congregation purchased a two-story brick church on Chestnut Street, below Sixth Street, formerly used by the Protestant Methodist congregation. In this they worshipped until December, 1884, when they removed to the lecture-room of their new and large church on Sixth Street near Chestnut. This had been in course of erection for several months and was completed at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The entire amount

was secured on the day of the dedication, in 1885. During the dedication ceremonies the congregation unanimously decided that the pews of this church *should be forever free.*

The officiating pastors were,—

Revs. George B. Fisher, J. A. Apgar, Thomas Bowman, C. S. Haman, S. C. Rhoads, S. P. Reinoehl, J. G. Sands, George B. Fisher, U. H. Hershey, W. A. Leopold, James Bowman, J. N. Metzgar and S. C. Breyfogel, the present pastor.

Eight hundred persons have united with this church since its organization, and during the same period five thousand dollars were contributed toward the missionary fund. The congregation at the present time numbers four hundred members. A Sunday-school was organized at the same time as the church, with sixty-eight pupils in attendance, and has been very successful. In 1885 the number of pupils had increased to five hundred and twenty, with an average attendance of four hundred and ten. F. G. Boas is now, and has been for more than twenty five years general superintendent of the school. Miss Ella B. Dunkel is superintendent of the primary department, with over two hundred pupils.

St. Matthew's Church of the Evangelical Association is situated at Eighteenth and Cotton Streets, and is a mission under the supervision of the pastor, Francis Hoffman, and trustees of Salem Evangelical Church. It was organized in 1883, in a one-story frame building, which is still used as a place of worship. There are forty members connected with this mission; also a Sunday-school with one hundred and sixty pupils in attendance. Lewis Riegner is superintendent. This chapel was erected by the trustees of the Salem Evangelical Church.

United Brethren Churches.

Zion Church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in 1847 by Rev. S. Noll. A frame house of worship was built during the same year, at a cost of six hundred dollars. Rev. S. Vonieda took charge in 1848, and the next year a mission station was constituted, with Rev. S. Noll as leader, for three years, during which time he gathered in seventy-eight members. Rev. D. Hoffman served the congregation from 1852 to 1856, during whose pastorate fifty-seven members were added and the church now standing was built.

The pastors in order of succession who followed were,—

Joseph Young, George W. Hoffman, Jacob Brewer, D. M. Kauffman, —— Ezekiel (under this pastorate a division of the church was made and the Otterbein formed), J. Runk, Job Light, J. H. Unger, J. H. Mark, D. Hoffman. Rev. Samuel Etter became pastor of the congregation in 1881, and in 1886 is occupying the position.

The congregation had one hundred and fifty members when he was chosen pastor. There are now two hundred and ninety-six members. The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1854. It has now three hundred pupils, with Franklin Ebright as superintendent.

Otterbein Church of the United Brethren in Christ is the second of that denomination in Reading. The church building is situated on Eighth Street near Elm. The congregation was organized in 1856, under Rev. I. L. Peters as pastor, and the first church was built the same year. The church was rebuilt in 1879 while the congregation was under the pastoral care of Rev. J. B. Funk.

The pastors have been,—

I. L. Peters, Wm. Evers, Israel Carpenter, J. Muma, J. B. Funk, H. Phillips and the present pastor, M. P. Doyle.

The first board of trustees was composed of Michael Sands, M. Fishburn, N. Zell and Geo. Heffelfinger. The trustees for the year 1886 are J. Wisler, Emerson Kline, Joseph Kline, Abraham Landis and Jacob Stoner. The church membership in 1886 is two hundred and fifty. The number of pupils in the Sunday-school, three hundred.

Mennonite Church.

Faith Chapel, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, is situated on North Tenth Street near Oley. The congregation was organized in 1884, by Rev. Wm. B. Musselman. Thirty-five persons became members at the first meeting. The chapel was dedicated in January, 1885, by the pastor, who has officiated since the organization. The present membership is sixty-

nine. The Sunday-school was organized in April, 1885, with one hundred and ten pupils. The superintendent is Wm. Gamler.

This is an independent congregation, a branch of the Mennonite denomination, whose strongest membership is in Canada.

FREE CHURCH.

FRIENDSHIP HOME MISSION OF THE REFORMED EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH (Cotton Street, above Tenth).—The congregation was organized September 1, 1883, in Sauppe's Hall, on Penn Street above Eighth, by the Rev. Joseph Kutz, the pastor and founder of the church. Eighteen original members joined this church, and a Sunday-school was organized at the same time on Tenth Street below Cotton, with fifteen pupils in attendance. In 1875 Mrs. Mary Kutz, wife of the pastor, collected sufficient funds to enable her husband to build a one-story brick church, twenty-six by forty-five feet, on Cotton Street above Tenth, which is now used by the congregation. Joseph Kutz acted as their pastor until his death, in 1883, and was succeeded by his son, J. Addison Kutz, the present pastor. The membership of the church has been constantly increasing since the time of organization. There are at present eighty-five members. The Sunday-school has two hundred and fifty pupils. The pastor, J. Addison Kutz, is superintendent of the school. This congregation is an independent church organization.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. PETER'S.—The Roman Catholic denomination obtained an early foothold in Berks County. An establishment was effected in 1741 along the eastern border in Hereford (now Washington) township, at a place named "Churchville," after the church there situated. But their number in the county in the early history of the church was not at any time great.

There were adherents of this church in Reading from the beginning. About 1755, during the "French and Indian War," the inhabitants of the town regarded them with suspicion. This superinduced a strong letter, addressed by the justices of the county to the Governor of the province, dated July 23, 1755, in which they expressed the fear that the Protestants were "subject to a massacre whenever the Papists are ready," and prayed direction "in this important business." But, after submitting the matter to the Executive Council, he, in a reply dated Aug. 25th, following, said that there was little foundation for their representations, and this caused the apparently unnecessary excitement to subside.

In the letter it would appear that there was a priest then at Reading, who preached to his congregation once in four weeks. His name was Ferdinand Farmer. He reported in 1757 at Reading the following membership:

German. 41 males, 39 females	80
Irish: 5 males, 3 females	8
	88

The first Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1791, on South Seventh Street, east side, near Chestnut, on lot No. 321. It was built of brick and capable of holding three hundred persons. It was called "St. Peter's." Previously, for some years, worship was carried on in a small log building on same lot.

With the growth of the town their number increased, and after the lapse of fifty years a larger building became necessary. Accordingly, they removed to the west side of South Fifth near Spruce Street, and began the erection of a large, improved church in 1845, which was dedicated May 24, 1846. Patrick Devlan, a prominent member of the congregation, presented a large bell to the church on December 12, 1850, which is still in use. Its total weight was three thousand four hundred pounds, with a diameter at its mouth, four feet eight inches.

The membership and services were English and German till the erection of "St. Paul's," in 1860-61, when the German portion withdrew.

The priests who officiated here were,—

Revs. Peter Helbron, Paul Ernsten, George Shenfelder, Edward McCarthy, Nicholas Steinbacher, —— Gasman, F. A. Marshall, Peter Steinbacher, Basel Shorb, —— Balffe, Peter Lemke, Richard O'Conner, P. Carbon, James Powers, —— Cobbin, J. Ahern, —— Miller, —— Kunzer, Francis O'Conner, —— Schroeder, J. J. McElroy, A. D. Filan, P. J. Garvey

and Gerald Coghlan, the latter serving since August, 1882.

On March 25, 1829, W. S. Allgaier first moved to organize a separate Sunday-school for Roman Catholic children. He went to the different families of the congregation and obtained the names of sixty-two children. Collections were then made for the purchase of books, etc., and soon after the school was formed in the Madeira school building. Several years afterward the school was moved to the basement of the parsonage on Seventh Street, and afterward to St. Peter's Church, on South Fifth Street, where it has since been conducted successfully.

A number of societies are connected with St. Peter's Church. Some are beneficial. The oldest, St. Joseph's, was organized in 1852, Hibernia in 1860, and the Emerald in 1869. St. Peter's Temperance Society, consisting of about one hundred adults, was organized in June, 1883, and is connected with the Diocesan and the National Union. The cadets, having a membership of about sixty-five young folks, was organized about the same time as the adult society. The Sodality of the Blessed Mary was organized in May, 1883, and consists of about two hundred women and men. The Society of the Angels also has a membership of about two hundred, ranging in age from twelve to fifteen years, who have made their first communion. The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, which includes many of the most prominent members of St. Peter's congregation, and looks after the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor, was organized in December, 1884.

St. Paul's.—This congregation was organized in 1860. Its members were, prior to that year, connected with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on South Fifth Street. Under the direction of the late Most Rev. Archbishop J. F. Wood, of Philadelphia, the German-speaking portion of St. Peter's Church was formed into a separate congregation, and the late Rev. Charles F. Schrader was appointed their first pastor. Under his superintendence and by his exertions the St. Paul's Church was erected. Mr. A. Felix donated the lot of ground on which the church was built. Ground was broken on August 8, 1860, and the corner stone for the building was laid with great solemnity on the 16th of September, following, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood. The building was completed in June, 1861, and solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. Its original dimensions were sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, with a steeple one hundred and seventy-two feet high. The height of the ceiling is forty feet. The members of the congregation having increased rapidly in number, the church became too small, and an addition was made; the steeple's height was also increased to one hundred and eighty-seven feeet. The present dimensions of the church are sixty by one hundred and sixty-two feet.

These improvements were completed in 1884. The architecture of this church is Romanesque in style, and the interior ceiling and walls are elaborately decorated with fresco-work and oil paintings. The new stained-glass windows are especially attractive; each one of these has groups of figures representing scenes from the Holy Scripture. They were imported from Innsbruck, Tyrol, and are really beautiful works of art. They are rare and costly specimens of fine workmanship, almost unrivaled in beauty of conception and artistic finish. St. Paul's Church is at present the largest house of worship in Reading. The congregation is very large and constantly increasing. Rev. George Borneman has been the pastor since its organization—after Rev. Schrader. Its present strength and wealth in church property attest to a very high degree his superior management in the performance of his duties.

St. Paul's parochial residence was built in 1873, beside the church, on North Ninth Street. It is large and substantial, and arranged with every convenience desirable.

Attached to St. Paul's Church is a large parochial school. The school-house was built in 1869. It is a spacious structure, sixty by forty feet, three stories high, each story fourteen feet clear. The daily attendance of pupils has been about six hundred ever since its origin. In this school both the German and English languages are taught. It is entirely supported by the

members of St. Paul's congregation by voluntary contributions.

In 1881 a lot of ground, thirty by two hundred and twenty-five feet, with a one-story brick dwelling-house, adjoining the church property on the south side, was bought, for the purpose of building a house for the Sisters of Christian Charity, who, together with one male lay teacher, are now the instructors in St. Paul's School. A suitable three-story building was accordingly erected, in 1862, to the rear of the one-story dwelling mentioned, and is occupied since then by the Sisters as their residence.

The following beneficial societies are composed of members of St. Paul's Church, and hold their meetings in the parochial school building: St. Peter's and St. Paul's Society, organized in 1850; Bonifacius Brotherhood, 1866; St. John's Society, 1868; Holy Cross Society, 1868; St. Mary's Society (consisting of ladies).

St. Catharine's Female Orphan Asylum.—In April, 1872, three Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul came from the Mother's Home, Emmitsburg, Md., and, on the 15th of that month, opened St. Catharine's Female Orphans' Asylum, in an old and small one-story building on the south side of Franklin Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The first two orphans were brought from the Berks County Poor-House by W. S. Allgaier, executor of Mrs. Medary's estate, on April 29th following. The property, one hundred and forty by three hundred and thirty-nine feet, was devised for the purpose by Mrs. Catharine Medary, who died in May, 1871. The present three-story brick building, fifty by forty feet, was erected in 1873–74, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, contributed by members of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Churches, and by citizens not belonging to the Catholic denomination. The corner-stone of this building was laid on September 9, 1873, by the Most Rev. Bishop Wood, and the building was completed and first occupied June 10, 1874. On the first floor proper is a beautiful little chapel containing a white marble altar that cost three hundred dollars. The chapel services are conducted by the pastors of St. Peter's and St. Paul's congregations alternately. At the present time there are in the institution forty-two orphans, who are taught to read, and write, and cipher, and to do all kinds of house-work. They are neatly attired, have cheerful faces and are well cared for. The Order of Sisters of Charity, having charge of the asylum, was founded by Vincent de Paul, in France, in 1617.

HEBREWS.

Ohef Sholem of the City of Reading.—In 1864 (May 1st) the Hebrews of Reading assembled together for the purpose of forming a Hebrew congregation and of raising a sufficient sum by subscription for the encouragement of regular preaching by a rabbi. An organization was effected on the 8th of May following by the election of officers, and then a lot of ground for burying purposes was reported to have been purchased (situated on South Street opposite the Catholic Cemetery) and inclosed. On May 15, 1864, they adopted the name of their congregation.

Their first religious services were held in a rented room on northeast corner of Sixth and Franklin Streets, and continued to be held there for a considerable time. In 1885, and for some years before, they conducted services successfully in the building on the northwest corner of Eighth and Washington Streets.

In 1884 and 1885 the Immanuel Evangelical congregation erected a new church for their religious worship on west side of Sixth Street above Chestnut. They then moved into this, leaving their old building unoccupied. The Hebrews found this building suitable for them as a congregation; so they purchased it in 1885 and made the necessary repairs. They paid four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars. In this commendable undertaking they were generously encouraged by business men of all denominations. They have a resident rabbi, Rev. Simon Levy, who preaches to them regularly. Their services are held on Friday evening and Saturday morning. They also conduct a sunday-school for their children on Sundays. Their congregation comprises twenty-six members.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

By a communication of "A Friend," address-

ed to the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, dated November 25, 1816, it would appear that the "Sunday-school" as an institution at Reading began some time before. The meeting for an organization of a "Sunday-school" was held in the "Reading Academy," and its deliberations were presided over by the Rev. John F. Grier, who was then conducting the academy. He doubtless suggested the idea of such an organization and offered the academy as a place of meeting for that purpose. About seventy-five children assembled. Through the zeal and kindly assistance of several ladies, the first effort was attended with success. Its object was to "instruct children of every class, not only in the rudiments of the English language, but in those moral principles and religious truths, which are acknowledged by all to form the basis of human happiness and hope." The first suggestion and attempt towards this organization "were treated with levity by many." Upon its establishment the meetings were subsequently held in the "State-House" building, having begun there on October 10, 1819. A "Reading Sunday-school Association" was afterward organized. The officers for the year 1828–29 were:

President, Samuel Baird; Vice-Presidents, John McKnight, Wm. Darling; Treasurer, Elijah Dechert; Secretary, Lot Benson; Managers, William Addams, Philip A. Good, Henry A. Muhlenberg, John F. Grier, William Paul, Henry J. Whitehouse, Jacob Hubley, Daniel Rhine, William Bell, Dennis O'Brien, William Davis, George N. Eckert, Philip Miller and Thomas Cruise.

By the names of these persons, it would appear to have had the support of the best and most influential people of the town. In June, 1828, there were three Sunday-schools in the association.

School No. 1 assembled in the "State-House." The scholars numbered four hundred and seven—male, one hundred and sixty-eight; female, two hundred and thirty-nine; and the teachers twenty-nine—male, twelve; female, seventeen. It possessed a library of one hundred and fifty volumes. The officers were a president and two directresses.

School No. 2 assembled in the room on the first floor of the Presbyterian Church. Number of scholars, one hundred and forty—male, sixty, female, eighty; teachers, seventeen—male, seven; female, ten. Library contained one hundred volumes. Its officers were a director and directress. The larger scholars of the two schools formed a "Bible Class," which numbered fifty. They met every Tuesday evening.

School No. 3.—This school was composed of colored adults and children. Several years before, there was scarcely an African in Reading who could read the Word of God. But they made rapid progress and some were then teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation had then a flourishing school, which numbered seventy children and twelve teachers; and flourishing schools were then also at Sinking Spring, Womelsdorf, Rehrersburg, Bernville, Hamburg and Kutztown.

The number of children taught at Sunday-schools in the county during the year was estimated at about twelve hundred.

School No. 1 continued to hold its sessions regularly every Sunday till September 26, 1847, in the "State House," a period covering about thirty-one years; and during all these years there was but one superintendent, Thomas O'Brien. It was then transferred to the new Prebyterian Church-building, then erecting on Fifth Street near Franklin. At times the scholars numbered three hundred and fifty. During its existence, especially for ten years after its organization, the teachers were not only Presbyterians, but also Lutherans, Reformed, Episcopalians and Catholics. The institution during that time had apparently been operated for the general welfare, without respect to religious feelings and prejudices.

After the Sunday-school had become an established institution, and had been in successful operation for over twelve years, the members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of the borough conceived the necessity of organizing separate Sunday-schools for their own children. This was effected on the 12th of April, 1829, under the name of "The Lutheran and Reformed Sunday-school Association of Reading." The school was first opened in the spacious school-room of David Medary, on the

west side of Fifth Street below Penn. The prospectus of the managers declared "that they were not instigated by any desire to propagate particular religious opinions or to impress the children confided to their care with sectarian principles. . . . In the exercises of the school no preference will be given to one mode of faith or form of worship over any other." The association continued there only a short time, and then removed to the "Old Court-House." E. Jonathan Deininger was the superintendent. Several years afterward the two denominations separated, and the scholars of each occupied places specially provided by the congregations. The Lutheran Sunday-school began in a one-story brick building, erected for the purpose, on the southeast corner of Washington and Church Streets.

As other denominations organized congregations, Sunday-schools were also formed for their respective children. All the congregations have Sunday-schools connected with them, as indispensable parts in the great system of inculcating proper conceptions of morality and social and religious duty.

PART VII.

SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION began in Reading in the very beginning of its settlement. The town-plan was laid out in 1748, and the first lots were sold in 1749. Soon after this time churches were erected; and in connection with the churches there were schools. This conjunction of the two was common throughout the county from its earliest settlements. The oldest building used for school purposes for nearly a hundred years, now standing in Reading, is the one-story stone building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Washington Streets (the southern half of the building having been torn away). This was owned and carried on by the "German Lutheran" (afterward Trinity) congregation. It was erected, it is supposed, in 1765. The lot was purchased in 1763. Two of the early teachers were Joseph Fleischer and Paul Fu gner. In 1844 the week-day school was still active, though not so numerously attended as previously. Education was conducted in German.

The "German Reformed" congregation obtained title to a lot on the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington Streets in 1776, and about that time erected a brick building and used it for school purposes for many years. The building is still standing.

The earliest record of a school is the "Charity School," for the establishment of which in Reading application was made in 1756. But an allowance of only three pounds was made three years afterward in 1759.[1]

One of the early teachers in Reading was Philip Jacob Foesig. His name has been traced back to 1762. In the year 1778 he was still a "schoolmaster." His school was situated on Seventh Street, west side, a short distance above Court.

The "Friends" were active at a very early period in the matter of education. The following statement was copied from an old, well-worn folio sheet. There was no date upon it. It related to the Friends' School, which was erected on the south side of Washington Street, at Wood, about 1787, and stood there many years.

"From an apprehension of the advantages arising to children by having their school education under exemplary, well-qualified tutors, and the necessity to encourage such schools, we whose names are hereto subscribed do promise and agree to give the sums we have thereto annexed towards building a school-house at Reading, which house and the masters employed while they continue to teach therein shall be and remain under the direction of Exeter Monthly Meeting, or a number of Friends thereby appointed to superintend the same."

There were twenty-seven subscribers, the largest having been Wm. Green, £15; Samuel Jackson, £7 10*s.*; John Mears, £5 10*s.*, and James Loure, Richard Lewis, James Imbree and Owen Hughes, each £5; Benjamin Pearson, £4; and Samuel Lee, £2.

This school was successfully conducted for nearly eighty years, when it was removed to the present church building of the Friends, on

[1] See Chap. XV. General Education.

Sixth Street, north of Washington. The last teachers were the Misses Griscom, who are two of the oldest surviving teachers in this community after a long period of useful service in the profession of teaching.

READING ACADEMY.—The Reading Academy was the most prominent educational institution at Reading for about thirty years. The association was incorporated as early as March 10, 1788; but for twenty years its history is unknown.

In 1805 the State made a grant of forty-five hundred acres of land to it, and in that year a board of trustees was organized. Two years afterward, March 11, 1807, the board received a donation of two thousand dollars from the State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building.

In 1805 the following commissioners: Frederick Schmidt, Matthias Reichert, Nicolaus Dick, J. K. Messerschmidt, Geo. De B. Keim and Wm. Witman, Jr., were appointed to conduct a lottery for the purpose of raising money to erect "a building for English worship and for a school-house in the borough of Reading." They advertised the scheme in the *Reading Adler* on the 27th of December, 1805. Five thousand tickets were to be sold at three dollars each. Prize tickets were 2293; blanks, 2707. The prizes were: 1 of $1000, 1 of $500, 2 of $200, 13 of $100, 6 of $50, 10 of $40, 20 of $30, 40 of $20, 50 of $10, 150 of $8, 2000 of $4.

On the 15th of July, 1806, the commissioners published the drawing of the prizes. The highest prizes were: No. 2577 for $1000, No. 167 for $500 and Nos. 193 and 3734, each $200.

On the 26th of June, 1806, they published a scheme for second-class, same as the first. They presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying "that the Grand Jury authorize the county commissioners to take a number of tickets." On the 6th of April, 1808, authority was given "to take two hundred tickets of the second class of the 'Reading Church and Academy Lottery,' to hold them for the profit or loss of the county."

The profits to the commissioners on the lottery enterprise were devoted to the "Reading Academy."

The following notice appeared in the *Weekly Advertiser* of Reading in 1811 and 1812:

"READING ACADEMY.

"A very large, commodious and elegant building, lately erected in the town of Reading, will be opened on the 13th of April next for the instruction of youth in languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, geography, with use of the globes and projection of maps, English grammar and common English, etc.

"Terms of tuition in the higher branches, five dollars per quarter; the lower in proportion.

"Perhaps no place in the Union can boast of a more advantageous site for such an institution than Reading. Its dimensions are such as happily to combine the advantages of a city with those of a country place, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Schuylkill, in the midst of a rich and highly cultivated country, being remarkably healthy—the best of boarding to be had on the most reasonable terms; possessing every convenience, to be derived from stages running in all directions, from good society, well-chosen libraries—it promises a very desirable retreat, especially in the summer seasons, for studious young men, desirous of obtaining a liberal education.

"To expedite as much as possible the progress of the pupils, sober and experienced assistants will be employed, proportional in number to the increase of students, and the strictest attention shall be paid, not only to their progress in science, but to the preservation of their morals.

"The seminary is under the immediate inspection of gentlemen of the first attainments in the different professions, and private literary characters, who have resolved upon using every laudable means to render this institution worthy the public attention.

"The subscriber flatters himself, from an opportunity of a liberal education, and several years' experience in conducting an academy, that he can render every reasonable satisfaction to those who may intrust him with the education of their children.

"JOHN F. GRIER.

"Reading, March 2d, 1811."

By this notice, it would appear that the building was erected during the year 1810. Its location was on the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets. It was opened on April 13, 1811, as advertised.

The donated land was not surveyed till 1818, when it was located in Mifflin township, Lycoming County, and a patent obtained for fifty-four hundred and forty-eight acres, eighty-one perches. One third of it, however, was allowed and granted to the surveyor for his services. It

would seem that the academy never realized any benefit from this grant, for the remaining two-thirds were undisposed of as late as 1838. In 1832 another donation was received from the State, amounting to three thousand dollars—"Upon the condition that four students in indigent circumstances should be educated for five years in such a manner as to become teachers in common English schools." And it is believed that as early as 1820 the trusteees had received about thirty-five hundred dollars from the estate of Ernest L. Baishe, under his last will, wherein he provided that the principal should be invested and the interest thereof applied to the support and education of poor, talented young men. The trustees also received considerable money from the "Reading School-House and Church Lottery." All these several sums of money were expended by the trustees; but the institution was left in debt. This caused great dissatisfaction in the community. Public meetings were held in relation to it. A sale of the academy was considered at a public meeting on December 22, 1835, and deemed inexpedient and improper; and on January 2, 1836, another meeting was held, when the same opinion was expressed, as follows:

"That the trustees of the Academy hold it merely in trust for the benefit of the citizens, and that any application of its funds for other purposes than the Academy, is a violation of the rights of the community; and that nothing can be done without the people's consent."

A committee was appointed by the meeting to confer with the trustees as to the sale. Complaint was then made to the State Legislature. An investigation was demanded and given. This was in 1837. Considerable communications appeared in the local newspapers in reference to the matter. The academy building and one acre of ground was finally sold in 1838. Then the trustees of the academy, in 1839–40, erected the two-story brick building now standing at the northeast corner of Fourth and Court Streets.[1] A school was opened in it May 4, 1840, by Rev. J. R. Goodman, assisted by Professor —— Bournes. The course of instruction embraced all the branches of a classical education, and scholars were prepared for college. Young men from distant parts were accommodated with boarding. The cost of boarding and tuition was one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. Day scholars, for tuition only, was six dollars a quarter.

The trustees then held the academy building till 1850. By virtue of an act of Assembly passed April 8, 1848, they sold it to the school directors for the purposes of a "High School," by deed dated September 8, 1850; and this deed, with its conditions, was accepted October 10, 1850.

The first effort made to establish a High School proved a failure, "through the remissness of one of the wards" (Northeast), and it was abandoned for a while.

A meeting of the directors of three wards was held December 6, 1849, and they decided to organize a "City Union High School," which was to be opened with seventy-five scholars,—from Northwest Ward, thirty; Southwest Ward, thirty; and Southeast Ward, fifteen.

Military Institute.—A "Military and Scientific Collegiate Institute" was then organized by Captain Alden Partridge, April 1, 1850, and carried on in the building. He was assisted by Professors E. G. Rehrer and J. B. Bachelder. The cost of tuition was as follows:

Primary, under ten years of age: four dollars a quarter. Junior, from ten to fourteen years: English, six dollars a quarter; classical, seven dollars a quarter. Senior, over fourteen years: English, eight dollars a quarters; classical, ten dollars a quarter.

General William H. Keim was chiefly instrumental in its establishment. The institute was incorporated under the name of "Pennsylvania Military Institute of Reading" in 1852. Then it had sixty-nine scholars.

Batchelder succeeded Partridge as principal. He resigned in the spring of 1853. Professor Alonzo Brown succeeded him. But the institution was not carried on long by him. About the time of its discontinuance, Rev. William A. Good began the "Reading Classical Academy."

Common-School System. — Immediately after the passage of the act of 1834 the people

[1] An addition was made at the rear in 1869.

of Reading exerted themselves in its behalf. The following extracts are taken from the "First Annual Report of Controllers of the Reading School District," which was published by them in January, 1856. The first organization of the school system in Reading began in 1834:

"Surprising as it may seem to those who recollect the fierce political opposition it received in Berks for many years subsequently, two of her then members of the Legislature, Benjamin Tyson and Adam Schoener, voted for the original bill. They were renominated by the dominant party the ensuing year, but a 'split' was the consequence; the school 'candidates' were defeated by regular old fogies, and from that time until within a few years past, opposition to the public schools continued to be the main article in the 'Democratic' creed.

"The first meeting which was held in Reading about the time the law was passed in favor of the school system was called by Wm. Wilson, Joshua Davis, Godfrey Pfleager, Andrew Martin, Edward Smeck and C. Huzzard. After the law was passed the most strenuous efforts were made by the 'wheel horses' of that day to procure its repeal and prevent the opening of schools. Like most laws of a progressive character, it was pronounced 'unconstitutional,' 'tyrannical' and 'unjust.' But although the 'no school' party succeeded in the county, they were unsuccessful in the city. The *people* took the matter in hand, the system was accepted and the schools were opened."

In May, 1836, a meeting of delegates from the various districts of Berks County was held in the court-house, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the school system.

There were twenty-nine districts represented. The following voted for it: Reading (two districts), Amity, Caernarvon, Robeson, Ruscombmanor, Union, Windsor and Womelsdorf. All the others voted against it. At first the schoolhouses in Reading were small and inconvenient. They improved as the population and wealth increased.

The first school directors of Reading were elected without opposition on the 20th March, 1835. They were,—

North Ward, David Rightmyer and Benjamin Davis.

South Ward, William Darling and John Goodheart.

Other pioneers in the cause of education in Reading during this year were,—

North Ward, Henry Rhoads, John Roland and Joseph Kendall.

South Ward, Daniel Ermold, William Wanner, Jacob Geiger and Daniel Graeff.

And the reports for this year show that one thousand eight hundred and nine children attended school,—

In North Ward, 579: 357 males and 222 females. South Ward, 1230: 860 males and 370 females. And teachers in North Ward, 7: 4 males and 3 females. South Ward, 10: 6 males and 4 females.

The first school-house in Reading, as a result of the advocacy and adoption of the common-school system, was the small one-story brick building erected in 1838 at the southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets. Previously the schools were conducted in buildings rented for the purpose.

In 1840 there were in Reading seventeen schools, twenty-four teachers and one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven scholars[1] and four public school buildings, each with four apartments. These buildings were,—

1. One-story brick, forty-two by thirty feet, on Washington, between Eighth and Ninth, erected in 1838.

2. Two-story brick, forty-five by fifty-five feet, on Franklin, between Eighth and Ninth, erected in 1839.

3. One-story brick, forty-five by thirty feet, on corner of Sixth and Walnut, erected in 1840.

4. Two-story brick, forty-five by fifty-five feet, on Chestnut, between Third and Fourth, erected in 1840.

In 1846 there were seventeen schools, thirty-five teachers and one thousand nine hundred and fifteen scholars.

The "Normal School" began in the spring of 1852, in the Washington Street school building. Thirty teachers attended. The sessions were held on every Saturday morning. Subsequently they were held in the High School building.

The act of 1874, providing a municipal government for cities of the third class (which included Reading), was accepted by the electors of Reading upon the recommendation of the City Councils; but it was not recommended by the Board of Controllers, they deeming the management of the school affairs under a distinct organization as necessary and as more disposed

[1] In Stahle's "Description of Reading," p. 53, the number of schools is stated to have been then 22 (13 public and 9 private), and of all scholars 2532, in public schools 913; the total number entitled to privilege of free schools, 2000.

to promote the general progress of education in the city.

In 1885 an act was passed, directing the holding of "City Institutes" in cities of the third class. The first institute of this kind was held at Reading during the last week of November, 1885, in the Grand Opera-House.

Officers of School District.—On the 26th of April, 1864, in the revised charter for the city of Reading, the five school districts of the city—each ward having then constituted a district—were consolidated into one district, under the name of the "Reading School District."[1] Each ward became entitled to four controllers, with a term of four years; and two were to be elected alternately every two years. The voters at the biennial elections were to vote for one person, and the two persons having the largest number of votes were to be declared elected. This provision was made to preserve political equipoise in the Board of Controllers. The first members were elected at the city election in February, 1865. The city charter of 1874 made provision for school affairs, but it was not accepted. The school district is therefore a separate organization. Under the provisions of this law, the school district was authorized to assess and collect taxes for school purposes. The management of the school affairs of the city since 1865, by the Board of School Controllers, has been very successful. Numerous large, commodious and handsome school buildings have been erected in every section of the city, and general education has been so thoroughly introduced as to render the average ability of the many children in the city to read and write equal to that of any other city; indeed, in excess of that of some cities which are composed, like Reading, of a people mostly devoted to manufactures. The glory of the great system of free education provided for by the State under the general act of 1854 is therefore admirably illustrated by the condition of the school affairs in the city.

[1] The organization of the High School influenced the consolidation of the wards of the city for school purposes. This was finally effected in 1859, by an Act of Assembly and all the schools of the city came to be regulated by a Board of Controllers.

The school buildings here and elsewhere throughout the State are the pride of the people, notwithstanding complaint from some of them in respect to cost, style, etc.; and the system of education which is carried on within them, notwithstanding its weaknesses, contributes a well-being to the general community that cannot be estimated. They are, indeed, monuments which celebrate daily the rise and progress of the people—the advancement of children, with little or nothing to recommend them to the favor of the world, into noble, industrious, law-abiding men and women, who come to occupy positions of prominence and responsibility in the commercial, industrial, political, professional and social affairs of life, and, by their education there obtained, to discharge trusts with such ability and fidelity as to win universal admiration.

The following persons were officers of the Board of Controllers of the Reading Schoo District from 1865 to the present time:

PRESIDENTS.

Name.	Term.
J. K. McCurdy	1865–67
John S. Richards	1867–72
Henry S. Eckert	1872–86

SECRETARIES.

Name.	Term.
Lewis Briner	1865–67
John L. Barnes	1867–70
Charles Seull	1870–72
Thomas Severn	1872–73
William M. Rightmyer	1873–77
A. J. Darlington	1877
Harrison Shultz	1877–79
James M. Lyons	1879–86

TREASURERS.

Name.	Term.
James Bell	1865–66
Matthias Mengel	1866–68
Peter Jones	1868–69
Wm. Ermentrout	1869–77
Levi H. Liess	1877–80
Ephraim Armstrong	1880–86

City Superintendents.—In 1867 the school directors of cities containing a population exceeding ten thousand were authorized to elect a city superintendent of the common schools for the term of three years. The directors of Reading elected the first superintendent in 1867. Thence, till now, the superintendents were:

Name.	Term.
John L. Barnes	1867-69
Thomas Severn	1871-78
Robert K. Buehrle	1878-80
David B. Brunner	1880-81
Samuel A. Baer	1881-84
Joseph T. Valentine	1884-85
Thomas M. Balliet	1885-87

HIGH SCHOOL.—The subject of a "Reading High School" was first agitated in 1851. It was organized on November 2, 1852. William H. Batt was the principal. There were thirty-five scholars, all boys, admitted, who were sent from the several wards as follows: Northeast, 5; Southeast, 5; Northwest, 10; Southwest, 10; Spruce 5. In September, 1853, it opened with sixty-three scholars.

The first "High School Commencement" was held on July 3, 1856. The address was delivered by Hon. William Strong.

The "Female High School" was organized in September, 1857. The second floor of the building was occupied for this purpose.

The co-education of boys and girls began August 15, 1859, and continued till 1881. The Board of Controllers then decided upon a separation, the female department remaining in the "High School" building and the male locating in the building at the southeast corner of Eighth and Penn Streets, third floor.

The fine commodious "Boys' High School," at the southeast corner of Eighth and Washington Streets, was erected in 1883 and 1884. The total cost, including equipment in all its departments, was $65,500. Possession was taken, and the school began to be conducted in it, April, 1884.

High School Pupils since 1852.—The following table is presented to show the number of scholars in the High School department of the city annually from 1852 till 1885:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1852	35	...	...
1853	63	...	...
1854	67	...	...
1855	71	...	...
1856	69	...	...
1857	75	38	113
1858	87	63	150
1859	85	74	159
1860	74	84	158
1861	40	46	86
1862	66	80	146
1863	53	61	114
1864	67	79	146
1865	57	105	162
1866	64	142	206
1867	82	110	192
1868	80	193	273
1869	99	120	219
1870	89	108	197
1871	101	114	215
1872	106	140	246
1873	104	136	240
1874	103	142	245
1875	87	148	235
1876	78	124	202
1877	56	127	183
1878	89	127	216
1879	94	154	248
1880	95	181	276
1881	57	216	273
1882	103	204	307
1883	135	236	371
1884	157	241	398
1885	162	206	368

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS SINCE 1835.—The following statistics are interesting to show the gradual development of education in Reading through schools, teachers and scholars for a period covering fifty years:

	Schools.	Teachers	Scholars
1835	17	17	1439
1836	15	16	1225
1837	20	17	1317
1838	19	23	1368
1839	16	21	1400
1840	17	24	1577
1841	17	22	1851
1842	16	24	1848
1843	15	23	1951
1844	16	31	1521
1845	18	31	1917
1846	17	35	1915
1847	17	31	2064
1848	17	33	2093
1849	18	34	2327
1850	26	49	2849
1851	28	52	2917
1852	38	56	2848
1853	39	58	3541
1854	37	57	3247
1855	33	62	4191
1856	41	66	4325
1857	40	66	4103
1858	42	73	5318
1859	43	76	5606
1860	43	76	3661
1861	46	77	5253

1862	46	80	4852
1863	43	81	5442
1864	83	83	5622
1865	82	83	6449
1866	84	84	5749
1867	86	86	5987
1868	86	86	6412
1869	93	93	6463
1870	108	108	5205
1871	112	112	5359
1872	112	112	6351
1873	116	116	5517
1874	121	121	7217
1875	128	128	6328
1876	131	132	6345
1877	130	130	6159
1878	126	133	6380
1879	137	137	7531
1880	142	142	7474
1881	145	145	7262
1882	144	151	8187
1883	147	154	8221
1884	148	157	7706

School Buildings.—The following statement is presented to show the time of erection of the school buildings in Reading, and their location :

1. Southwest corner Sixth and Walnut,[1] 1838.
2. Southeast corner Washington and Cedar, 1839.
3. Southwest corner Chestnut and Carpenter, 1839.
4. Northwest corner Tenth and Washington, 1842.
5. Northeast corner Franklin and Peach, 1842.
6. Northwest corner Washington and Rose,[2] 1849.
7. Southeast corner Second and Chestnut, 1850.
8. East side of Seventh, between Washington and Walnut, 1854.
9. Southwest corner Bingaman and Orange, 1854.
10. North Tenth, beyond Green (addition 1884), 1860.
11. Schuylkill Avenue and Hockley, 1864.
12. Southeast corner Ninth and Spruce, 1865.
13. Elm, between Ninth and Tenth, 1868.
14. Franklin, between Second and Third, 1868.
15. South Sixth, below Chestnut, 1868.
16. Northeast corner Ninth and Marion, 1870.
17. South Twelfth, below Chestnut (Richards), 1872.
18. North Tenth, beyond Washington (Eckert), 1873.
19. Southeast corner Fourth and Elm (Briner), 1873.
20. North Tenth, near Walnut (Phillippi), 1873.
21. Northeast corner Franklin and Peach (Hagenman), 1875. Substituted for No. 5 in table.
22. Southeast corner Thirteenth and Cotton (Frees), 1875.
23. Seventh below Laurel (Severn), 1880.
24. Northeast corner Oley and Church (McKnight), 1880.
25. Centre Avenue beyond Exeter (Jacobs), 1880.
26. Tenth and Centre (Ziegler), 1882 (addition 1885).
27. Boys' High School building, Eighth and Washington, 1883–84.
28. Girls' High School building (conveyed by legislative grant).

Since 1880 the board has expended for new buildings, $154,000.

Infant School Society.—In 1832 a movement was encouraged towards the establishment of a society for the education of the infant children of Reading. A meeting was held on January 19, 1832,—Joseph Kendall having been chairman and Samuel Bell, secretary. A constitution was adopted, and a report was presented, showing the success in this novel experiment. Over two hundred infants had enjoyed the benefits of a school which was being conducted for this purpose, notwithstanding various prejudices were manifested against it.

The highest number of scholars in the school at one time was 103 ; the average number, 50. The tuition for a whole term was $3.12½. Children of parents in good circumstances, $1 a quarter ; poor children, fifty cents a quarter ; destitute children, free.

The salary of the principal teacher was $150; and the assistant, $100.

The whole receipts were reported at $687.79 ; the expense, $682.73.

A resolution was passed encouraging the continuance of the school ; and the following board of managers was elected to serve for the ensuing year :

Mrs. N. O'Brien, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Dechert, Mrs. E. O'Brien, Mrs. Moers, Misses Baum, Shalter, Beard, Badger, Porter, Coleman, Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Eckert and Mrs. M. S. Richards.

Female Seminaries.—The first establishment of a separate institution at Reading for the education of young ladies was in 1835. A seminary was then begun by Mrs. M. E. Shaw, who came highly recommended. Her school wa in five departments ; and besides English and French, her course of education embraced music, drawing and needle-work. Her terms

[1] Discontinued and property sold.
[2] Demolished and rebuilt 1886.

were,—board and washing, twelve weeks, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents; music, French and drawing, each eight dollars; use for piano, one dollar; pew-rent in church, fifty cents. She was succeeded by a Mrs. Clarke, of Lancaster, on October 13, 1835.

Reading Female Seminary.—In pursuance of an act passed April 16, 1838, a female school in Reading was erected into a seminary for the education of female youth in the arts, sciences and useful literature.

The trustees were Rev. Jacob Miller, Rev. William Pauli, Jacob Sallade, Alva Kerper, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Geo. De B. Keim, W. Darling, John Miller and Peter Filbert.

The seminary was endowed from the State, according to the number of teachers and pupils, from three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars. Sallade was elected first president; Kerper, treasurer and Filbert, secretary.

Eighty shares of stock were authorized to be issued at twenty-five dollars, and only two shares were allowed to one person. An advertisement was made on June 16, 1838.

It was opened on September 3, 1838, with three teachers and sixty pupils, and successfully conducted for some years afterward.

In 1850 three female seminaries were carried on,—one by Mrs. Dechert and daughters, on Penn, above Sixth Street; a second by Mrs. Orrick and Mrs. Young, at corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets; and a third by Miss M. Jackson, on Fifth, between Franklin and Chesnut Streets, whose course embraced English education, wax, worsted, and zephyr-work, and Polish and silk embroidery.

A "Winchester Female Academy" was carried on for some years on Penn above Eighth, in the building now used as Union Hotel. It was an incorporated body, created in 1867.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF READING.

The Academy of the Immaculate Heart is a Roman Catholic School, established by St. Peter's congregation in 1859. It is devoted to the education of young ladies. At the same time and place there were established a parochial school and a boarding-school, the former being still continued. The latter was removed to West Chester in 1872 where it is now kept up by the church. The academy was first in charge of Mother Superior Magdalena, but the present Mother Superior is Mary Ambrosia. About a hundred students are in daily attendance. The parochial school has about two hundred and seventy-five pupils of both sexes, who are taught by five Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. Both schools are supervised by the Rev. Father Gerald P. Coghlan. The buildings at 225 South Fifth Street were erected for a residence some years before 1859, but were enlarged and changed to adapt them to the wants of the school.

The Reading Scientific Academy.—In the fall of 1862 Prof. D. B. Brunner located in Reading after a thorough preparation for educational work and became the owner of S. A. K. Francis' Classical Academy, which he continued with great success for ten years. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of public schools, and then he suspended teaching till the expiration of his term, in 1875, when he revived it with the present name, conducting it in connection with Mr. Farr's business school one year. In 1876 the academy became a separate institution and was largely attended for the next four years. Prof. Brunner is a scientist of acknowledged ability. He has constructed a superior set of philosophical apparatus to illustrate frequent lectures on natural philosophy to his scholars. In 1880 he sold out his interest in one branch of the school to E. L. Horning, and under the principalship of the latter the academy was conducted till 1886. In 1885 a commercial department was opened by Prof. Brunner in the Scientific Academy. A night-school has also been conducted for some years. Both sexes are admitted in the course of instruction.

Reading Business College.—The first business college in Reading was opened about 1864, by Clark & Nelson, and was well patronized. In the course of a few years there were several changes of management which affected the attendance so that the school was closed. About 1868 a Mr. Folmer attempted to carry on another business school, but aban-

doned the project at the end of the year. In 1872 C. N. Farr established a new business college, which he carried on with much success until 1876, when he disposed of his interest to E. E. Post, to become private secretary to the Governor of the State. Mr. Post continued the school until 1879, when it was finally closed. In 1881 Prof. D. B. Brunner revived the college, with the present name, and has succeeded in founding it upon a permanent basis. Under his principalship the college has become very popular, having an annual attendance of nearly two hundred students.

Selwyn Hall is the name of the diocesan school of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central Pennsylvania, and is situated near the northern city limits, in the building commonly known as the "Deininger Mansion." It was founded in 1875 as a boarding and day-school for boys. The property comprises about four and a half acres of land at the foot of Penn's Mount. The building is large and commodious, well ventilated, warmed by the most improved hot-air furnaces and in particular equipped with a view to the health and comfort of the cadets.

The gymnasium—a handsome brick building, eighty by thirty-five feet—has been fitted up with a view to encouraging athletic sports, and contains all the necessary apparatus.

The course of instruction is similar to that of kindred institutions, having in addition the influences and advantages of special instruction in the doctrines of the Episcopal Church.

The school is under the immediate direction of the Rev. Bishop M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D.D., and has as its head master Lot Clarke Bishop. In 1885 the cadets on the roll numbered twenty-five.

Carroll Institute situated on Fourth Street, near Walnut, was established in 1880 by Edward Carroll, the present principal, to prepare boys for college. The number of students is limited to thirty-five, and so generous has been the patronage of this community that the average annual attendance has been thirty-four. Of the twenty students who were prepared for college under Prof. Carroll, eight were admitted to the Lehigh University, one to University of Pennsylvania, ten to Lafayette College and one to Princeton.

Schuylkill Seminary was established by, and is under the patronage of, the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, which decided to maintain such an institution at its annual meeting in 1881. The committee to whom was assigned the work of establishing a seminary held its first meeting at Reading May 9, 1881, when an organization was effected; subsequently the appointment of the Rev. S. S. Chubb as general manager and the Rev. W. E. Walz as principal was made. The seminary was formally opened on the evening of August 16, 1881, in the Salem Evangelical Church in Reading; and the following day the exercises of the school began in the building on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, where it has since been continued. The Rev. W. E. Walz, becoming a missionary to Japan, Prof. John F. Crowell was elected principal and Miss Lizzie F. Baker preceptress. Prof. Crowell is now in Europe completing his studies in the old universities, and Thomas S. Stein, A.M., is serving as principal *de facto*. The seminary having become permanently established and outgrowing its present quarters, it will be removed to Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, in August, 1886, where one of the most complete college buildings in the State has been erected for its use through a generous donation by Col. John H. Lick.

Stewart Academy is an English classical and mathematical school for both sexes. It is conducted in the fine three-story sandstone mansion, late the residence of Henry A. Seyfert, situated on the corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets. Its ample and elegant rooms have been well furnished for school purposes by the present proprietor. The academy was established September 12, 1881, by Prof. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, both long identified with the educational work of the city. The former was an assistant in the High School twelve years, and served fourteen years more as principal, having been then assisted by Mrs. Stewart (*née* Greth). Their large experience as educators and recognized popularity have been fully ap-

preciated by the public in the patronage they have received in their new enterprise. The academy was opened with eighty-six pupils, and it has since had a yearly attendance of one hundred and seventy-five students. The number attending this year shows an increase over the preceding year.

It has primary, intermediate and academic departments, thus enabling children of the same family to be educated under the same system, from the first elements to the training for business or the admission into college. Besides the principals, the corps of teachers includes six assistants. All the necessary apparatus has been supplied to illustrate the course of instruction. The first class, of six scholars, graduated June 26, 1884, the exercises upon that occasion having been conducted in the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large number of persons. The graduating class of 1886 numbers ten scholars. Under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. Stewart the academy has been a great success; it is now one of the principal educational institutions of the city, and has aided materially in awakening a stronger interest in the higher branches of learning afforded by local enterprise.

READING SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES was opened in convenient rooms, on the corner of Fourth and Penn Streets, September, 1884. The first principal was Mrs. S. I. B. Wisener, who had charge of the school one year, when she removed to the South. In September, 1885, Miss C. J. Brown became the principal of the seminary, and it has since prospered under her direction. It has now four teachers and thirty scholars. Special attention is paid to the study of the fine arts and painting.

INTER-STATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE was established September 1, 1885, by the present principal, Prof. H. Y. Stoner. It occupies commodious and well-arranged rooms on the corner of Sixth and Washington Streets, and, though not quite a year old, has been remarkably prosperous. More than fifty students, of both sexes, have been admitted and twelve have completed the course of study. Prof. Stoner is a native of Exeter township. For eight years he was connected with the foremost business colleges of the country. In addition to the studies usually pursued in business colleges, English branches and short-hand are taught, so that a thoroughly practical education may be obtained in his college.

Among the select schools of the city continued for a term of years, that of the Misses Cooper is worthy of notice. It was established in 1874, and had a regular attendance of twenty-five girls till recently. The common English branches, French and German were taught. Other select schools have been successfully conducted for a time, the most prominent, by reason of its continuance till now, being that of Miss Esther Benade.

HERMAN STRECKER, of Reading, is one of the most eminent specialists in the department of science in America. He was born in Philadelphia March 24, 1836. At a very early age he evinced a fondness for the study of natural history, and at the age of nineteen centered his attention and diligent study during leisure hours on the Lepidoptera, a division of the fascinating science of entomology devoted to butterflies and moths. He is one of the best authorities on this subject in the world, and is a faithful illustration of what wonders may be accomplished by one who devotes his leisure hours to patient and diligent study on one particular department of science. His valuable and truly magnificent collection of butterflies is not excelled by any other collection of the same kind in the world. It contains over *seventy thousand* specimens, gathered from every corner of the globe. Among the great rarities is a specimen of *Colias Boothii*, taken by the second Ross expedition in search of a northwest passage, in 1827–29. This is the only example of that species in any American collection. There are also three of the great *Papilio Antimachus*, from equatorial Africa, of which only about a dozen are known. Then there is the argus moth (*Eustera Argus*), with enormously long, slender, tail-like attachments to the hind wings; whole suites of the splendid golden Crœsus and Lydius butterflies, from Halmeheira; the curious dead-leaf butterfly, from China and India; the wonderful Parnassius butterflies, from fifteen to eighteen thou-

sand feet elevation in the Himalayas and other great mountain ranges; enormous *Cossus*, from Australia, which are eaten by the natives; the owl moth of Brazil, *measuring a foot across the wings;* the resplendent Rhipheus flies, from Madagascar, which have no rival in nature to their beauty—the brilliancy of the hummingbird, the glitter of gems fading in comparison with them. There are also monsters, half male and half female, or those with one wing partly of one sex and the rest of the other; there are albinos, melanos, hybrids, monsters with an extra wing—every imaginable variety or freak. There are butterflies that look like wasps, like bees, like *lichens;* moths with peculiar markings resembling skulls, anchors and the figures 88. There are examples collected by trained collectors in every quarter of the world, by Indians, by Esquimaux, by explorers and travelers, by Jesuit missionaries, by any one whose services could be enlisted. This truly wonderful collection is the result of more than thirty years of study and systematic collecting. For some specimens he has paid as much as fifty dollars each. Being endowed with great artistic talent, he has published many valuable works describing new species, etc., illustrated by finely-executed lithographs engraved by himself, and in many cases colored in a life-like manner by his own hands. He also published a work containing a catalogue of North American butterflies.

Mr. Strecker is an architect, designer and sculptor by profession. He located at Reading nearly forty years ago, having then accompanied his father, who was the prominent dealer in marble and marble-worker of Reading at that time. He has since followed the pursuit of his father. As a sculptor he gained an enviable reputation, and he has produced many praiseworthy works of art, among which are the large crucifix in the burial lot of the DeLong family in Charles Evans Cemetery, cut from solid marble and weighing fourteen tons; the monument erected for the family of Judge Donaldson, of Pottstown; a monument erected to the memory of James Nolan, Esq.,—a beautiful design; the "angel boy," erected on the grave of Sammy Kutz. The above are a few of the designs from his master hand. Joseph Drexel, of New York, has in his palatial residence a superb alto relievo from the chisel of Mr. Strecker. It is a grand conception of the allegory of Poe's "Raven."

ARTISTS.

Art and artists can be appropriately mentioned in this connection. Art was taught here for a time in the ladies' seminaries, especially between 1830 and 1850.

The first artist of distinction at Reading (of whom any definite information was obtainable) was Genorino Persico. He came here about 1820, married a daughter of John McKnight, banker, and after remaining several years, removed to Richmond, Va. He was particularly expert in crayon drawing. His brother was a famous artist, having painted one of the prominent scenes in the Capitol building at Washington, and was befriended there by Hon. George M. Keim, a great patron of art and artists.

Jacob B. Schoener, son of William Schoener, Esq., for many years a justice of the peace at Reading, was a superior painter of miniature portraits before 1845. He was born at Reading in 1805, and when still a boy took some lessons in drawing under Persico; subsequently he entered the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia and there devoted himself especially to miniature painting, in which he became proficient. He was successful at Reading till 1845; when he removed to Boston, where he died several years afterward.

James A. Benade was doubtless the first artist at Reading who acquired more than a local reputation by his brilliant productions. He was the son of Dr. Andrew Benade, a distinguished Moravian bishop of Bethlehem, where he was born in 1823, and educated in the superior schools which that place afforded. Having a natural inclination to art, he studied painting for a time under a noted Moravian artist named Grünewald, and afterward prosecuted his studies at Philadelphia. When seventeen years old he settled at Reading. His mind was active and his brush was busy, and he soon won a high place in the esteem of this community

by his wonderful talent. He was rapidly on the way to a national reputation as a landscape painter, but in the very midst of his bright and encouraging prospects he was stricken with paralysis, from which he died shortly afterward (February 2, 1853) in the thirty-first year of his age. Upon that occasion the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* contained the following highly complimentary obituary notice:

"As a landscape painter Benade had no superior who were natives of this country, and his constant improvement afforded high ground for believing that in the course of a few years he would stand at the very head of painters in his peculiar branch of art."

A number of his larger paintings are highly valued by certain persons of this community, on account of their artistic excellence, prominent pieces among them being with his family and the families of Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg, William H. Clymer and William H. Strickland. His productions indicate a master as well as a genius, for he was able to execute what he conceived. His sketches include superior views of Reading and of picturesque localities round about the place.

He was married to Sarah Nagle Moers, of Reading, by whom he had four children,—James, Henry, Esther and Sarah.

F. D. Devlan, a distinguished artist, who succeeded Benade in the order of prominence, was born in Paterson, N. J., on the 15th of December, 1835, but shortly after his birth his family moved to Lambertville, in the same State, where they engaged in the iron business.

In a few years one of those panics which periodically seem to paralyze the business world, affected them, and they came and settled in Reading, Pa. At that time the subject of this sketch could not have been more than four years old. Subsequently he attended the public schools until he was about fifteen years old. This story is told of the school-boy, "Dan," as he was familiarly called then and through his after-life. He occupied the same desk with George S——, now a prominent Democratic politician of Berks County. One day the principal of the school, or rather his assistant, caught "Dan" drawing in George's atlas, while *he* did "Dan's" arithmetical examples. This the teacher threatened to tell the principal, when George raised his slate (without a frame) and said: "If you do, I'll cut your head off." After school hours the warehouse in the rear of the store kept by his father and his brother, at the south-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, was crowded every day by boys watching the embryo artist covering sheets of pasteboard and shingles with pictures done in house-paints, furnished by a friend and admirer in the house-painting business. "Dan's" father thought he was wasting time and neglecting his studies "for the painting craze," as *pater familias* characterized his son's love for painting; so he sent him to a classical school in order to divert his mind from a continuance in the work for which he had such a marked propensity. His mother and elder brother, however, encouraged him in his painting, and when he was about seventeen years of age he was sent as a pupil to Mr. James A. Benade, an artist at Reading at that time. Boy as he was, his preceptor always got him to paint the animals in his pictures. It was in this branch of art that Mr. Devlan excelled. He had a poetic feeling, and could impart to a landscape most charming effects. His first picture created quite an excitement in the art circles of Philadelphia. It was placed on exhibition in a window of one of the prominent art galleries on Chestnut Street, and people went in throngs to see the "picture painted by a boy up in the mountains." His best pictures are in possession of the following individuals: Mr. Clark, architect of the National Capitol, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dr. Chas. H. Hunter, Mrs. Harry Hunter, Nathaniel Ferguson, Theodore I. Heizmann, Mrs. John McManus, Wm. McIlvain, Jr., Horatio Trexler, all of Reading, and Mr. Geo. Brooke, of Birdsboro'. The picture owned by Mrs. John McManus was finished only a few days before he died. It is said of him that he was so much in love with his art that he had a strong inclination to join a monastic order, so as to afford an opportunity for pursuing his studies to "his heart's content." From this he was, however, dissuaded by dear friends. Mr. Devlan was one of the most genial companions, of unruffled sweetness of temper, and although full of humor, there was a deep religious feeling

pervading his nature. At one time, during the beginning of the Civil War, he drew cartoons for Frank Leslie's *Illustrated News*, all of which were published—some of them full-page pictures. This field of work he soon abandoned, however, because of the poor compensation which it yielded. Mr. Devlan died June 6, 1870, after a somewhat protracted illness, at the age of thirty-five. His remains were buried in the Catholic Cemetery, on the northern slope of the Neversink. He was married to a daughter of Jacob Sauerbier.

Amos Gable, portrait-painter, a son of Joseph Gable, was born at Reading, February 2, 1840. He was educated in the common schools, and then pursued the trade of barber for twenty-five years, till 1875. About 1860 he began to practice painting as a pastime, having taken to it from his natural taste; and in 1865 he painted his first portrait. He has been very successful, his patronage coming not only from this community, but from other places in this State and other States. He visited Dusseldorf and Munich in 1867, where he took lessons under distinguished artists in this special branch of painting.

J. Heyl Raser, for many years a successful druggist at Reading, opened an art studio in 1872. He had studied painting when a boy at Plainfield, Conn., showing at that time a high order of talent for drawing; and he had continued his studies as a diversion, year after year, till he disposed of his business to his son in the year mentioned, and then turned his entire attention to painting. He soon attracted much attention and his sketches were received with great favor. In 1875 he visited Europe, and upon his return continued at Reading till 1884, when he removed to Philadelphia and there opened a studio. He painted many fine sketches of the picturesque scenery round-about Reading.

Frederick Spang, a descendant of Frederick Spang, a prominent iron-master of this county, was born in Oley township, and educated at Norristown, to which place his parents had removed when he was a boy. He served for three years in the Civil War, having been a member of Company C, in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He studied art in Philadelphia, and after spending several years in California, along the coast, pursuing his profession, he came to Reading in 1870. He has since been here, producing superior portraits and sketches.

Christopher Shearer, a native of Reading, and son of Christopher Shearer, an enterprising builder at Reading, and farmer at Tuckerton, inclined to the study of art at an early age. He frequently visited the studio of F. D. Devlan whilst that distinguished artist was engaged upon some of his noted productions, and also the studio of J. Heyl Raser, to whom, upon a certain occasion, it is said, he innocently remarked, "I believe I can paint," when Raser replied, "Yes, a man can do anything if he tries." He tried and he was encouraged to continue. After showing great aptitude for the profession, he visited Europe, and pursued his studies for several years under German masters. Since returning he has established himself at Philadelphia, where he has attained, by his industry and skill, a national reputation as a brilliant landscape-painter. His conceptions are grand and his productions are highly appreciated by art critics and people of culture.

Singing.—In 1811 Stephen St. John advertised a notice that he purposed establishing an "English Singing-School" at Reading. Previous efforts had been made in this direction, but they proved fruitless. And nothing having been mentioned of this effort of 1811 afterward, it can be presumed that this also failed. The time for such an undertaking had not yet arrived, though English education had been carried on by the Friends for fifty years before. Within the past thirty years a number of professors have taught music, some in private classes, others in public schools and in churches. John Teed and Thomas W. Frescoln have been active and successful teachers.

Dancing.—The accomplishment of "dancing" is a branch of education which received the early attention of the people of Reading. A Mr. Hervey, dancing-master, advertised a notice in the *Weekly Advertiser*, of Reading, that he would open a "dancing-school" at Wood's tavern on the 21st of May, 1796.

Professor A. Bonnaffon opened a dancing-school in "Fricker's Hall" (Sixth and Penn Streets, southwest corner) on March 25, 1818, and carried it on for some years. B. August, a professor from Paris, gave instructions for some time, about 1822. Charles Seville, a distinguished dancing-master, taught for two seasons, about 1840. Among his many scholars was Professor Frank Stouch.

Professor Stouch succeeded Seville in 1840, and taught dancing at Reading and vicinity for over forty years, without interruption. He distinguished himself by his successful teaching. Every year the average number of pupils at Reading and elsewhere was four hundred. He taught occasionally at Lancaster, Allentown, Pottstown, Lebanon and Philadelphia. He is remembered with great respect and affection. By his accomplishment and teaching he contributed much pleasure to many persons, old and young. In many families he taught the parents, their children and grandchildren. He is still active and successful in the profession.

Latterly, dancing-schools have been carried on here quite extensively and successfully. Prominent among the masters are Professors John Fahrbach and William K. Drexel.

PART VIII.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The associations of Reading which have been created for the protection of the inhabitants from losses by fire comprise those which are called "Fire Companies." The first company at Reading for this purpose was the "Rainbow." It was organized March 17, 1773. It is said that an organization of this nature existed here for some years previously; but no definite information respecting it was obtainable. The "Rainbow" was the only company for nearly thirty years. In March, 1800, a second company was organized under the name of the "Sun." Some time afterward a third was organized under the name of "Union." These two were disbanded about 1812; possibly they merged into a new company, which was organized December 2, 1813, and called the "Junior." Since 1813 nine companies have been formed, namely: Reading, July 4, 1819; Neversink, April 14, 1829; Friendship, March 4, 1848; Liberty, January 21, 1854; Washington, September 17, 1855; Keystone, January 19, 1856; Ringgold,[1] June 5, 1856; Hampden, September 8, 1867; and Marion, 1884. The "Reading" and "Washington" were organized as "Hose Companies;" but the former became an "Engine Company" in 1860, by the introduction of the first steam fire-engine at Reading. The "Washington" added a hook-and-ladder truck in 1873. The "Keystone" was organized as a "Hook-and-Ladder Company" and in 1880 it added a "Salvage Corps." These several companies are incorporated bodies.

A meeting of the firemen of Reading was held on February 12, 1833, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling upon the Borough Council "to pay the expenses of keeping up the Fire Department." Previously the companies were compelled to beg assistance from the citizens to enable them to carry on successfully the object of their association. But this continual begging came to be regarded by the people as a nuisance in one respect and as unjust and unequal in another, for some citizens gave contributions of money and others would not give any, yet all were benefited alike by the common protection which the fire companies afforded. This proceeding was begun in order "that the burden should be removed from the few." The companies represented at this meeting were the Rainbow, Junior, Reading Hose, Neversink and Protection.[2] A committee, composed of three members from each of the companies named, was appointed to present a petition to the Borough Council, praying for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Fire Department. This brought a partial relief. The local government made annual appropriations and subsequently came to own the fire apparatus and buildings.

Ninety years had elapsed before this step was taken here. The great progress, by comparison,

[1] Disbanded in 1871, the principal members having then united with the Junior Company.

[2] This company must have had a short duration; nothing remains to show when it began or ended.

is apparent. Before the next decade had elapsed four additional steam fire-engines were added to the Fire Department by the following companies in the order named: Rainbow, Junior, Liberty and Friendship. From the time of the institution of these respective companies the hand-engine had been used. In 1872 two more steam fire-engines were added by the Neversink and the Hampden. There are now altogether seven in the service of the department.

Firemen's Union.—Representatives from the several companies named assembled in the city on the 18th day of March, 1861, and formed a Firemen's Union, "in order to promote harmony and friendly intercourse among the firemen, to establish those just relations which ought to exist among institutions whose views are similar, and to enable them more effectually to perform those philanthropic duties which devolve upon them." This Union was an ordinary association for four years, composed of five delegates from each company represented. Finding its powers inadequate for the purposes for which it was formed, an application was made to the Legislature of the State for a charter of incorporation; and it was accordingly incorporated on the 15th of March, 1865, under the name of the "Firemen's Union of the City of Reading."

It has since acted under this charter, and performed its functions in an admirable manner. And it has been to the people of the city through these years a certain and strong assurance of protection to their property and their lives from fire. The management is vested in a board of trustees, elected by the Union annually in October, and serving from the third Monday of January following. It is composed of one member from each company represented in the Union, and it is authorized to elect such officers at such salaries as the trustees shall deem expedient.

The volunteer Fire Department has now been an institution here over one hundred and ten years. The respective companies have through this long time not only defended, but also promoted the public welfare. They have always occupied a prominent place in the municipal affairs of Reading, more especially since the establishment of the Firemen's Union. Howard F. Boyer, the chief engineer, has been the most prominent person in the department for the past decade. He has filled his responsible position with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public. The firemen have conceded this place to him year after year with remarkable unanimity, by reason of his devotion, courage, promptness and efficiency in the service of the department. Many firemen are equally zealous; and they are worthy of great praise for their self-sacrifices in behalf of the public safety and welfare.

Fire-Alarm.—Immediately upon the breaking out of a fire an alarm was given to summon assistance. This alarm was struck on the bells of Trinity Lutheran Church for many years, till 1840; then upon the bell of the court-house for the next thirty-three years. The locality of the fire was indicated by a number of strokes on the bell to correspond with the number of the ward in which the fire was. In 1873 the "electric fire-alarm" was introduced. It has proved invaluable; and the response of the respective fire companies thereto has been as prompt as their services were efficient.

Previous to 1873 the fact that a fire had broken out was carried to the janitor of Trinity Church or of the court-house, who would ascend into the steeple and strike the alarm This was a proceeding slow and tedious, and frequently delayed by the absence of the janitor. Joseph Ritter, janitor of the court-house and court-crier of the County Courts from 1840 till his death, in 1880, was conspicuous in this important service. At all hours of the night, as well as during the day, and in all seasons of the year, for thirty-three years, he responded promptly and willingly to the call for the alarm; and upon sounding it on the superior, clear-toned bell of the court-house, he awakened the whole community. Firemen of the several companies ran, first to their respective engine-houses and then with their engines to the fire; men and boys from all parts ran, many taking hold of the ropes attached to the engines and hose-carriages and assisting in drawing them to the fire. On the way the fireman's horn sounded,

"Roll her, boys; roll her!" and excited voices cried out repeatedly, "Fire! fire!!" Such a demonstration naturally collected a large crowd at the fire. When the hand-engines were in use many of the bystanders assisted, and the pumping process afforded them much amusement. But progress has brought change. Men and boys are no longer seen tugging away, nearly breathless and exhausted, or running out of rank on account of "stitches" in their sides, to rest on the curb-stone half-way to the fire, or rolling out of the way after a stumble from weak knees to prevent a "run over." Horses, with ambitious, fearless drivers, have been substituted in their stead, and these now gallop onward as if sporting with the heavy engines drawn after them; and excited people are no longer heard crying "Fire!" whilst running to the scene of the conflagration.

During the decade from 1860 to 1870 the improvement from the hand-engine to the steam-engine was great; but the introduction of the electric fire-alarm, in 1873, was a greater improvement. By it, many places were substituted for one place, at all of which the signal could be given with equal facility. These were located in different parts of the city, so as to be convenient in case of fire, and to enable the alarm to be given promptly. Its operation came to be understood and its utility recognized immediately. In the old way, much valuable time was frequently lost in causing the alarm to be given, whereby the fire reached a stage beyond control; but in the new way, the alarm was transmitted to all parts of the city without loss of time, and its promptness enabled the chief engineer and responding department to arrive at the place before the fire obtained much progress beyond ignition. The alarm was struck at first, for some years, on the Presbyterian church-bell, and then fire-gongs were introduced in the buildings of the several fire companies. And this electric communication has been carried on so far as to open the stable-doors and permit the horses to run into position at the engines and carriages without assistance. In 1877 a handsome, substantial brick fire-alarm tower was erected on the premises of the Rainow Fire Company. It is one hundred and fourteen feet high, constructed of two hundred and sixty-seven thousand brick. The alarm-bell weighs over three thousand pounds and is elevated ninety feet. The money for this improvement was raised by contributions and subscriptions through the energy and liberality of its members.

The system of the fire-alarm is regulated by a powerful battery which is situated in the city hall. It is supervised by a superintendent. Wires extend from this battery in three circuits throughout the city, and alarm-boxes for public convenience are located along these wires at or near the intersection of streets, several squares from one another.

Parades, Etc.—The fire companies have had numerous parades, in which they exhibited their respective organizations in full dress. Their appearance was fine and won general admiration. The success of these voluntary associations for the general welfare was thereby satisfactorily demonstrated. Their number was an imposing feature.

An annual ball has been given by each company for many years, especially by the older companies. It is an event which has awakened much interest and afforded much pleasure, and the members have displayed energy and ability in its successful management. General sociability has always stood out prominently upon this occasion.

Previous to 1860 the general deportment of the companies as bodies was not at all friendly towards one another. It was rough and frequently resulted in demonstrations which elicited public concern. In November, 1849, an affair arose which implicated two rival companies. "Stones were thrown, heads were bruised and pistols were discharged. The row was a premeditated affair. Seventeen of the rioters were bound over to court." Shortly before there were "disgraceful pugilistic exhibitions and frequent false alarms."[1] Water-fights were occasionally indulged in after a fire was extinguished. Such battles required much courage and perseverance. The water was driven with great force into the faces of the respective fac-

[1] *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, November 10, 1849.

tions, especially the leaders, who held the branch-pipes. The performance naturally offered much amusement to the by-standers; indeed, these were impelled to give their attendance through curious anticipations. Since 1860 the general conduct of the firemen, especially their friendliness towards one another, has improved very much. There have been no fights for many years. The "Union" has exercised a large beneficial influence over them.

The Rainbow Fire Company.—In the latter part of 1772 the project of organizing a fire company was spoken of, but it was not until the year following, 1773, that the representative men of that day came together and regularly organized the Rainbow Company.

A hand-engine was the first ever brought to Reading, and was ordered from Philadelphia. One of the most important events of the history of the early days of Reading was the reception of this engine. It was brought by way of the Perkiomen turnpike, and a large number of people turned out to witness its coming. The engine was housed at the company's headquarters, then situated on the estate of the Keims. It consisted of a small frame building and was situated on the north side of Penn Street, near Ninth.

Among the members who organized the company (it has been asserted that it was a stock company, organized for the protection of members' property first, and others' afterwards) are found such names as Printz, Lott, Homan, Nagle, Dick, Wunder, Phillippi, Eisenbeise, Shearer, Boas, Rightmyer, Graeff, Rupert, Fichthorn, Miller, Geiger, Graul, Eisenhower, Maltzberger, Rush, Rhein, Brobst, Koch, Schwartz, Boyer, Arnold, Cunius, Bickley, Spatz, Goodman, Rapp, Roland, Scholl, Sauerbier, Cleaver, Henritze, Hahn, Madeira, Dissler, Keim, Orth, Moyer, Schultz, Lotz, Reinhart, Borkert, Rhoads, Boyer, Aulenbach and others. Who the first officers were it is impossible to tell, as all the minutes and records, if any existed, have been lost, and such members as might have remembered have long since passed away.

The company at that time had no regular uniform. Each member was provided with two buckets, a bag or a basket, to use at fires in subduing the flames and carrying out valuable articles from burning buildings. These things were kept at the private houses, and an inspector, who was regularly appointed, visited the homes of the members every three months to inspect the condition of the buckets, baskets and bags. At the outbreak of the Revolution a great many of the members joined the company of Captain Joseph Hiester, who was afterward made a general in the army, and who organized the company in Reading at his own expense. During the Revolution and for quite a number of years afterward the Rainbow Fire Company was inactive, but always maintained its organization.

Up to the year 1834 very little is known of the company. In that year the old building was removed from its position and taken to the lower part of the city to do duty as an office for the Anderson distillery. Those were the days of the great temperance orator and advocate, Elijah Dechert, and it is said that he made the remark after the removal that it was "Hell Fire-Engine" and should so be called.

A new frame engine-house was built by Carpenter Printz, on the old location; the old members gave way to their grown sons, and Jacob Fricker was elected the first president after the re-organization in the same year, 1834. Shortly after this the company did excellent service at a great fire which took place, burning large stores on the south side of Penn Street, between Fifth and Sixth, the sites of the Bushong Bank, the residences of Colonel Joseph L. Stichter, Henry Bushong and the Lauman property. About this time the first uniforms came into use, and consisted of black oil-cloth capes, with a spread eagle and the word "Rainbow" painted on them. The members never held meetings at the engine-houses, but assembled at the old hotel at Eighth and Penn Streets, and also at a hotel on a site now occupied by the Farmers' Market-House.

In 1840 the company moved their headquarters to North Eighth Street, between Court and Penn, and erected a building on property deeded to the company by Henry Nagle, chief marshal of the day. After the removal

the old hand-engine was laid aside and a new one procured. It remained in service until the arrival of the company's first steam fire-engine. The second hand-engine passed into the hands of the city and was sold to Douglass & Conard for old iron.

Here they continued to hold forth up to March 10, 1870, when they removed to the present large and commodious engine-house, whose building commenced in July, 1869, and was finished in the winter of 1870. Their first steam fire-engine arrived in June, 1863. They used it until the fall of 1866, when it was sold to the Rainbow Fire Company, of Rome, Ga. Their present steamer, which is a second-class Amoskeag, was bought for four thousand nine hundred dollars, and arrived in this city on the 10th of November, 1868.

All those who yet remain to tell the early history of the Rainbow were the youngest of the members that belonged to the company at its reorganization, in 1834. In 1867 John Printz, then the oldest member of the company, died at the age of ninety-six years.

In 1873 the company celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of their origin by a magnificent street parade, at which many companies from neighboring towns and cities participated. Among the old members of the Rainbow then living were Abraham Reinhart, Nicholas Lott, William Arnold, Philip Zieber, John Goodhart, Henry Henritze, Francis B. Shalter, John Fox, Daniel Graeff, John Fox, William Shearer, Jacob Sauerbier, Abraham Clemens, Augustus Whitman, John Zieber, John Moyer, Jacob Neihart, John Ziegler, John Goodman, Daniel Burkhart, Frank Mellen, Samuel Levan, Frederick Printz, Augustus Nagle, Peter and Jacob Maltzberger, Christian Eiler, Francis Roland, William M. Graul, Charles Horn, Solomon McCabe, John Drenkle, William Lockwood, Henry Eisenbeise, Jacob Lott, George Rothenberger, Henry Hahn, Jacob Drenkle, Peter Lindekugle, Michael Shultz, Jacob Roland, Augustus F. Boas and others.

The first charter of the company is dated April 7, 1843, when David Eisenhower was president and Henry Nagle secretary. The charter was revised and granted by the County Court in 1869. The company's house is one of the finest in the United States, and the individual efforts of the members have placed it in a prosperous condition.

The number of active members for the year 1886 is three hundred and sixty, of honorary members one hundred and forty-eight, and of contributing members ninety-five.

Junior Fire Company.—This company was organized December 2, 1813. The first building used was situated on Fifth Street, between Court and Washington. The charter members, as far as could be gathered, were Dr. Philip Marshall (who was the first president of the company), Wm. Rhoads, John Reiffsnyder, Michael Reiffsnyder, Geo. Weller, Jacob Davies, Henry B. Sage, Wm. Frill, Geo. Wile, Francis Boyer, William Schoener, Joseph Allgaier, George Nagel, Jacob Weizel, Daniel Fichthorn, Joshua Davies, Peter Yeager, John Diffenbach, John Kidd, Daniel Ermold, John K. Boyer, George Phillippi, Daniel H. Otto, Charles Witman, Henry Reinhart, John E. Ruhl, John C. Baum, John Witman, Thomas Jones, Jacob Stichter, George Reese, John Frill, George Strohecker, Benjamin Gicker, Abraham Seybert, Isaac Meyers, Jacob Gossler.

The following charter members held positions in the company in 1813:

Key Company. — John Allgaier, John Schwartz, John McKnight, Samuel Moore, Henry Schoener, William Rehr, Philip Smith, Jacob Lehman, Joseph Allgaier, William Row, Isaac Young, George Zieber.

Engineers.—John C. Neidley, Abraham Yeager.

Hook-Men.—Andrew Fichthorn, Jr., Christian Haveracker, Joseph Bright, Jacob Fritz.

Rank-Formers. — Henry Boyer, William Marx, William Jones, Jacob Young.

Guard Movables.—John Hanold, Benjamin Stout, John Schembers, Isaac Pierson, Josiah Smith.

The first building occupied was frame, in which the hand-engine was kept. A two-story frame building, on the corner of Washington and Church Streets, was next used. In 1865 the first steam-engine used by this company was purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing

Company by the city authorities, and new quarters were secured on Washington Street, between Reed and Sixth. In 1876 the city erected a fine two-story brick building on the corner of Walnut and Vine Streets, which is at present the headquarters of the Junior Company. It contains various apartments, suited for the wants of the members of the company, all of which are well furnished.

The city authorities, in 1881, sold the Amoskeag engine, purchased in 1865, to Douglass & Conard, the Junior Company having, the year previous, bought a first-class steam fire-engine of Clapp & Jones, of Hudson, New York. Two hose-carriages—one of them made by Spawn & Dennison, of Reading, the other by Fraser, of Philadelphia—and three horses are the property of this company.

For the year 1886 there are three hundred and fifty-six active members and three hundred and forty-two honorary members.

Reading Fire Company was organized on July 4, 1819. The first place of meeting was on Court Street, between Fifth and Sixth; at that time it was a hose company. The original frame building used as the first headquarters was removed in its entirety to Fifth Street, near Franklin, and a hand-engine was added to the needed apparatus of the company. In 1839 the building entire and its equipments were moved to Franklin Street, above Fourth. The old frame building was sold in 1843 and a two-story brick building was obtained on Franklin Street, above Fifth, which continued to be the headquarters until 1857, when another removal was made to Franklin Street, below Sixth. The present headquarters is located on Franklin Street above Sixth, where a very commodious and convenient two-story brick building was erected for the company by the city in 1884. This building is well designed, admirably arranged and all of its apartments well furnished, affording the best modern comforts and conveniences.

The Reading Fire Company has the honorable distinction of having purchased the first steam fire-engine ever owned in this city. It was manufactured by Lee, Larned & Co., who had the engine on exhibition at the Berks County Agricultural Fair. It was bought in 1860 for the sum of three thousand dollars. This steamer was put into effective use for fifteen years in succession, when it was sold, in 1875, to William Wunder for old iron. The beautiful Silsby engine purchased in 1875, for the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, was manufactured at Seneca Falls, N. Y. The company also owns one Silsby hose-carriage and three fine horses. The charter members of the company, as far as could be ascertained, were John H. Keim, James M. Lewis, Ephraim Booth, Valentine Graff, Ephraim Armstrong, Isaac Peterman, Richard Bickel, John Warren, Marks John Biddle, William Zieber, George Heller, —— Hyde, —— Hill. The first president of the company was Samuel Bell, and the first secretary Mr. Tilton. For the year 1886 there are seventy-five active members of this company and eighty honorary members.

Neversink Fire Company was organized April 14, 1829, with the following named charter members: George W. Oakley, Jeremiah Snyder, William H Keim, Henry W. Smith, Alex. P. Miller, William Betz, Francis Aurand, William Miller, Joel Ritter, William Goode, J. Hansey Eichho, Daniel Shenfelder, Walter Frill, Henry High, Solomon A. Stout, George E. Ludwig, John F. Alden, Abner W. Davies, William Frantz, Augustus H. Raiguel, John Pelliter, Jacob Winsted, Richard M. Kendall, J. Mannerback, H. Hallowen, George W. Hallowen, Charles K. Snell, James E. Frill, Jacob M. Bickel, John Shaner, Fred. B. Heller, James Walker, John H. Keim, S. B. Shoener, Washington Richards.

The company organized the same year by electing George W. Oakley, president; Jeremiah Snyder, secretary; and William H. Keim, treasurer. The headquarters of the company at the time of the organization was on Washington Street above Fourth, in a small frame building. This continued to be the headquarters from 1829 to 1861. During that period one of the old-time hand-engines was used by the company. In 1861 a building was secured on Fourth Street, between Washington and Walnut, which was used as the headquarters. Soon after their removal, a small steam-engine was purchased by

the city authorities, and was put into effective use on many occasions.

It was superseded, in 1876, by the present beautiful and attractive steam-engine which was purchased from the exhibitors of it in the Centennial buildings, at Philadelphia, immediately after the close of the exhibition. This valuable engine was purchased by the company and is now owned by them. In 1877 the city authorities sold the old steam-engine to Douglass & Conard, of Reading.

In 1883 the city erected for this company a large two-story brick building on the corner of Third and Court Streets, which has been elegantly furnished by the company, and contains various apartments, including a finely-furnished parlor. The equipment is a steam fire-engine manufactured by Klapp & Jones, of Hudson, N. Y., and purchased, in 1876, and a hose-wagon made by the American Fire-Hose Manufacturing Company, of Chelsea, Mass. Three horses are owned by the company. The company was incorporated in 1835.

Friendship Fire Company was organized March 4, 1848, at the public-house of William Rapp, on the corner of Eighth and Penn Streets. The charter members of this company were A. D. Miller, Zachariah Maurer, Reuben Goodman, Franklin D. Nagle, Thomas Barnet, William Rapp, Henry Nagle, Levi Homan, George Greaff, Charles Brencisor, John Drenkle, Jacob Young, John Miller, Ferdinand Ritter, George S. Bickley, Calvin Shingle, James Orth, Amos Geily, William Kriesher, Daniel D. Maurer, Benjamin Shearer, James Edward, Franklin S. Bickley, William Denhard, John Shaaber, Matthias Babb, James and M. Rolland. For many years the building of the company was on Franklin, above Peach.

This company received a charter of incorporation on March 20, 1869. The neat and commodious building used as the headquarters of the Friendship is located on the corner of Franklin and Peach Streets. The supply of fire apparatus consists of one second-class Amoskeag steam-engine, made at Manchester, New Hampshire, one horse hose-carriage, one hand hose carriage. Four horses are also owned by the company. The number of active members for 1886 is four hundred and forty-three, two hundred and ninety honorary members and one hundred and fifty contributing members.

Liberty Fire Company was instituted January 21, 1854, by the following-named charter members: Lewis W. Hagenman, Martin B. Hoffman, James W. Holmes, William Hill, Daniel Leeds, Michael McCullough, C. Ganser Miller, De Witt Clinton Morris, Reuben S. Miller, George Newkirk, James S. Baumburg, Henry Miller, David L. Murphy, William Baumburg, Daniel Rhoads, Marks Redmond, Henry D. York, John Keller, James Schroeder, Daniel M. Snyder, William Spicker, Joseph Sheffer, Henry Schroeder, William Stott, Robert Toll, Martin Stohecker, William B. Williams, William Van Buskirk, Andrew S. Warner, Abraham S. Witman, John Wertzel, Jesse B. Yeager, Frederick Buckmyer, Philip Albright, George Ashenfelter, William B. Albright, Frederick Buckmyer, David Bechtel, George Boyer, Jr., Frederick S. Boas, Henry Goodhart, Rothermel L. Day, Martin Deysher, James H. Deysher, Jacob H. Deysher, George W. Durell, William Geiger, Henry Fegley, Henry Hoffman, Ferd. Hoffmaster, Daniel Kramer, Jediah Miller and George Miller.

The headquarters of this company is on the southeast corner of Fifth and Laurel Streets. A two-story building is occupied, which is the property of the company. It contains various apartments, including a finely-furnished parlor. The apparatus, which is owned by the city, consists of one fine second-class Silsby engine, purchased at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; one Silsby hose-carriage. Four horses are also used by this company. The number of active members is five hundred and ninety-five. There are seventy-three honorary members.

Keystone Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized January 19, 1856, by the following-named charter members:

Henry Chrisman, Irvin Benson, John Kissinger, John Resinger, J. B. Sheaffer, Adam Waid, William H. Norton, Halbury A. Bartlet, Benjamin Weis, Peter D. Getz, Jacob Bushong, Henry Bushong, Benjamin Stehman, Jonathan Reber, Joseph Fix, James Robenson, Jacob Kauffman, John Shoemaker, John Heifer, C. D. Geiger, C. D. Bertolette, Daniel

Klopp, Lewis Hoffman, Amos W. Potteiger, J. M. Heller, Jerome Ringler, John Drexel, Thomas Rambo, Sr., Albert Boyer, Vincent Bloomdale, Henry Heckenroth, William Yohn, Harvey Birch, Rudolph Haverstick, Henry Bowman, Joseph B. Smail, Joseph Markley, Nicholas Boone, James Honberger, Herman Homan, John Horn, Henry Sink, Asphar Truchman, William Ehley, Amos Heckler, Samuel Fix, Daniel Fehr, Arnold Mellert, Magnus Mellert, Arion Briner, Francis Warren, Jacob K. Hoyer, William Wenrich, John B. Weidner, James Gregie, Edwin L. Mace, Henry Hoffmaster, Henry Graul, John Paff, C. F. D. Dweight, Charles Fricker, Edwin Brady, Edward Kutz, Charles F. Davis, Francis Bowman, Levi Hinnersheet, Henry McGill, Israel Spayd, Levi Richard, Adam Plank, Daniel Dillion, Charles F. Fink, Noah Levan, Jeremiah Fisher, D. M. Fox, Jacob Yoe, Elijah Briner, Benevile Leader, Jacob Breisinger, George W. Runyeon, William Stump, Henry Brown, Samuel Kauterman, Harrison Brady, Hezekiah Andy, Samuel Weidner, John Strohecker, Anthony Hupp, Jeremiah Boone, John Dearing, Daniel Bricker, Andrew Yohl, William Ricker, Samuel Kissinger, John Kochle, J. B. Wentzle, William Savage, Isaac Doyle, William R. Yeich, James Robenson, George Morgendale, Daniel Hauerbach, William Homer, William Murphy, Albert Dautrich, Daniel Heifer, Frederick Dehart, Emanuel Frederick, Charles Hartline, H. M. Hart, Joseph Heifer, William Reoder, Reuben Frees, David P. Lash, John A. Sefrick, Adam Bickle, William Brown, Adam Waid, John Trexler.

The Keystone owns one hook-and-ladder truck, made by Buckley & Merritt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; one patrol-wagon, made by W. W. Wunder, of Reading; and three horses. A two-story brick building, on Penn Street, north of Front Street, erected by the city, is the headquarters of this company.

Washington Hose Hook-and-Ladder Company.—Washington Hose Company was organized February 22, 1856, by the members of the Washington Club, of Reading. The charter members were William H. Andrews, James C. Brown, Thomas M. Richards, W. P. Dodson, James H. Gentzler, Alexander Seigel, F. P. Heller, Philip J. Cutler, William G. Vonneida, Charles A. Ringel, George L. Knopp, William Noble, John F. Boyer, William R. Priestly, William Kessler and J. R. Fritz. The company was incorporated May 23, 1859.

March 31, 1871, the Spring Garden Hose Company was consolidated with the Washington. In 1873 a hook-and-ladder truck was added to the fire apparatus. The Company was then reorganized and the present name was adopted.

The two-story brick building on Spruce Street above Tenth, is the headquarters of the Washington. Its various apartments are well furnished and attractively arranged, so as to afford all necessary comforts and conveniences to the members of the company. The supply of apparatus consists of one hook-and-ladder truck, made by E. B. Leverick, of New York; one hose-carriage, made by W. W. Wunder, of Reading.

The number of active members of this company is one hundred and thirty, and the number of honorary members one hundred and thirty-five.

The Hampden Fire Company was organized September 7, 1867. The original members of this company were S. E. Ancona, H. A. Hartman, George Rothenberger, Daniel Bechtel, William Border, Adam Bower, Jacob Bower, Jr., John H. Clay, Adam Harbold, Amos Hinnershitz, C. C. Smith, Henry Hinnershitz, Henry Katzemoyer, Daniel Leese, Fred. Leese, Amos Madary, William Shirey, Joseph Spies, Herman Selig, John Rothenberger, Henry Rothenberger, Samuel Madary, Jeremiah Leese, Solomon Leese, James Kutz, James Y. Hartman, Samuel Jacobs, Samuel Kutz, Lewis Neiman, Christ Gansler, Christian Gansler, John Staub, George Kramer, Frank Botzum, Jacob Hollenbach, George Reisinger, Peter Steigerwald, William Sands, F. W. Gunkle, John Gallagher, A. Auchter.

The Hampden Company have their headquarters in a two-story brick building with various apartments. The apparatus consists of a third-class steam fire-engine made by Klapp & Jones, one hose-cart made by Spawn & Dennison of Reading. Three horses are used. There are one hundred and sixty-two active members.

The Marion Hose Company was organized in the year 1881, October 1st, by sixty-nine charter members, at Ninth Street, near Spring. The first officers elected were John F. Wagner, president; Ellsworth B. A. Zwoyer,

secretary; Samuel Milmore, treasurer. As yet a small frame building is used as the headquarters. One hose-wagon and other necessary apparatus for extinguishing fire is the property of the company. The number of active members in 1886 is seventy-three.

THE SALVAGE CORPS was instituted June, 1879, in connection with the Keystone Hook-and-Ladder Company. The first patrol-wagon of the Corps was purchased the same year of the organization, from Spawn & Dennison, of Reading, and was used until 1884, when a larger wagon was purchased with more complete arrangements, including a hose-reel for carrying three hundred feet of hose. The entire fire apparatus consists of water-proof tarpaulins, fire extinguishers, rubber blankets, respirators, buckets, axes, brooms, door-jammers, etc.

LIBRARIES.

Two libraries were instituted at Reading about the year 1809; the one was German and the other English. It is probable that the former was established first. It was organized by twenty-six prominent citizens of Reading, under the name of "Reading German Library Company." By-laws were adopted and a successful management was carried on for many years. It began with six hundred and eighty-five volumes; a first addition of books was made, numbering one hundred and forty volumes; a second, two hundred and forty-five volumes; a third, one hundred and sixty-two volumes; and a fourth, two hundred and seventy-five volumes—altogether including one thousand five hundred and seven volumes. By these additions it would appear that the library was well patronized and in a flourishing condition. The company disbanded about 1847 and distributed its books among its members. A large number of them came to be owned by John Ritter, an active member, and they are now in the possession of his son, Louis Ritter.

The "Reading Library" was organized at a public meeting held by Joseph Green, Samuel Moore, James Morris, Samuel Morris, Thomas L. Morris, John Miller, Thomas Peacock, Benjamin Davis, Jesse Smith and John Allgaier, on March 16, 1808, at the public-house of Conrad Foesig. The name then adopted was "The Society of the English Library of Reading." Seventy persons subscribed its constitution.[1] Upon its organization eighty-four volumes of books were obtained from a "Library Company" which had been previously established—the former having evidently taken the place of the latter. On the 16th May following, its name was changed to "The Library Company of Reading," and on December 14, 1819, it was incorporated. In June, 1832, the library contained about one thousand volumes, and it was then kept at the dwelling of Hon. Matthias S. Richards. At that time it was in successful operation; but about 1847 it was otherwise. Members had failed to pay their dues, also to keep up interest in it. Instead of taking out one book at a time, they were found to have taken out more. One member was discovered who had taken out twenty volumes, and kept them some years. This course had

[1] The names were, —

Samuel Moore.	Jacob Vanneda.
Thomas L. Morris.	William Moore.
Benjamin Davis.	Dr. J. Diemer.
Thomas Peacock.	Benjamin Morris.
John Miller,	Jesse Spayd.
Josiah Smith.	John K. Messersmith.
James Morris.	Peter Frailey.
Samuel Morris.	Conrad Feger.
Joseph Green.	John S. Hiester.
John Algaier.	Frederick Smith.
William Bell.	H. A. Muhlenberg.
Geo. De B. Keim.	Robert Adrain.
E. G. Bradford.	Philip Pauli.
Marks J. Biddle.	James May.
Samuel D. Franks.	James Bell.
James B. Hubley.	John Addams.
Daniel De B. Keim.	Jacob K. Boyer.
F. C. Smith.	Gabriel Heister Jr.
William Dundas.	John Witman.
Collinson Read.	Nenien Lindsay.
Joseph Heister Jr.	John Pfleager.
Thomas Mills.	Charles Kessler,
Francis & John Parvin.	Thomas Moore.
Isaac Thomas.	Henry M. Richards.
Curtis Lewis.	Lewis Reese.
William Witman Jr.	John McKnight.
Charles Evans.	Frederick Fritz.
John Berkinbine.	John Wiley.
Joseph Morris.	William Tilton.
John Deifenbach.	Thomas Lightfoot.
Joseph Hiester.	Mordecai Wright.
Christopher Shearer.	Gottlob Jungman.

caused great dissatisfaction to arise; and the members had, therefore, dwindled away till scarcely a dozen remained. A report was presented at a special meeting held on July 31, 1845, by which it appeared that the membership was thirty-three; that the books on the catalogue numbered eleven hundred and eighty-six, though the *actual* number was greater; and that the library had been under the control of a librarian for thirty years, during which period it was not closed a single time.

For some time before Reading was incorporated into a city the "Reading Library" had not been in a flourishing condition; in fact, it had become rather abandoned. The citizens, in respect to trade, buildings, etc., were making great strides onward since the establishment of the city; but, notwithstanding their earnest efforts in these directions, they could not forget this struggling institution whose object was the general welfare of the people through reading and good literature. During the fall of 1849 efforts were made to revive it into activity. A meeting was held on the 23d of November, at which the annual dues were fixed at two dollars, the price of stock at two dollars a share, and twenty-four members were elected. The general indifference of the public to the welfare of the library was deprecated. At this meeting it was reported that the "Reading Cabinet"[1] (a literary society in vogue for some time) had dissolved and presented its cases of minerals, etc., to the library, and recommended the library to take the Cabinet's place in the Reading Academy building. The books of the library were accordingly removed, in December, 1849, from the dwelling of Mr. Richards (where they had been for years) to the second story of the academy. A year afterward (December, 1850) the library contained fifteen hundred volumes. About 1860 the books were transferred to the second story of the *Journal* building, on Sixth Street near Penn, where they remained for eight years. In 1868 a reorganization of the library company was effected, and the company then, through A. F. Boas, Esq., purchased the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" for ten thousand dollars. It was actively conducted till 1879, then it was closed for four years. In 1883 (September) it was reopened and since that time it has been open to members on alternate days (excepting Sunday), every afternoon and evening. The present number of volumes is about sixty-two hundred. It is also supplied with the weekly papers and monthly periodicals. The board of directors comprises Jacob Knabb, president; William H. Strickland, secretary, treasurer and librarian. The latter has officiated as treasurer since 1862.

The "Franklin Library" and "Mechanics' Institute" were organized at Reading about 1840. In 1848 they were successfully conducted, and then the library contained nearly one thousand volumes.

The "Harmonie Mænnerchor" possesses a fine library in their hall, which numbers twenty-five hundred volumes.

Washington Library Company had its origin in the fall of 1854 as a social society, but after a number of years it was permanently organized with the above name. On the 22d of October, 1870, it was incorporated. The following persons were members at the time of its incorporation: F. P. Heller, William P. Bard, H. A. Yundt, P. K. Heller, W. G. Von Neida, C. C. Maltzberger, John D. Mishler, Lemon Buck, Lyman Shirey, James H. Gentzler, A. A. Heizmann, Charles Peacock and Charles A. Ringel. In 1876 a hall was erected by the company and the second and third stories fitted up for its use, the lower story forming business rooms. There are parlors for study and recreation, the former containing the nucleus of a library, which is enlarged as the funds of the company permit. In all there are one hundred members, of whom forty are active. The property of the company is valued at ten thousand dollars.

MUSICAL.

Musical associations have had an early

[1] The members present were Dr. J. P. Heister, W. H. Keim, Chas. Kessler, Lewis Briner, Jos L. Stichter, G. W. Oakely, Wm. M. Hiester and John S. Richards. The design of the members of the Cabinet was to merge the society in the Reading Library, an institution of kindred character, and embracing nearly all its members. This society was first organized in 1837.

beginning in Reading. Music was taught here in 1814 and for some years afterward by J. Jungmann, who conducted a musical academy in the borough. This class of associations comprises two kinds, instrumental and vocal. The instrumental associations were instituted first. A band was in existence in 1814. In 1832 the "Reading Military Band" was instituted. Different bands were organized afterwards, among them the "Mechanics' Brass Band," which was conspicuous in and after 1845. How long these several bands continued is not known. The "Ringgold Band" was instituted in 1852. It was afterward engaged in the Civil War for a time. It has continued till now, winning year after year higher popular favor, both here and throughout the country, by its proficiency in discoursing superior classic music. Latterly, it has conducted annual concerts with great success. It has accompanied the "Knights Templar" upon long pilgrimages. Wherever it is, wherever it goes, it makes a marked impression. In parades it is always conspicuous. The concordance of its marching music thrills the multitudes through which it passes. Joseph Winter has been the leader for some years, through whose superior direction the band has attained its eminent position as a musical organization.

Another band worthy of mention is the "Liberty Band." It was instituted in 1881. It is employed frequently to accompany excursions; also to discourse music for balls, festivals, etc. It has come to possess considerable proficiency under the leadership of Prof. O. H. Unger.

The vocal associations began in 1832; possibly a short time before. The first society was entitled "Beethoven Society of Reading." The first public concert was given by this society on April 7, 1832, in the State-House. J. Roland was the leader. An interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music was successfully rendered to a large audience. Its subsequent history is not known.

In 1855 a society entitled the "Reading Musical Society" was organized. Its meetings were held in High-School Hall. Its life was short.

The "Mozart Musical Union" was organized by James M. Lyons in the fall of 1862. It was composed of about seventy members, ladies and gentlemen, from Reading. It practiced vocal music for nearly ten years under the leadership of Mr. Lyons, and gave occasional public concerts here and elsewhere.

Harmonie Mænnerchor.—In 1847 the Reading Mænnerchor was organized at Reading, having been composed mostly of the prominent Germans then in the city. It continued its organization till 1874, when it became united with the Harmonie Mænnerchor (an institution organized at Reading, in 1870), since which time the two organizations have been one, under the name last mentioned. The society is under the directorship of Professor J. William Jost. It numbers now thirty-eight active members, four hundred and thirty passive, and fourteen honorary. It has been located in its present quarters in the hall, on North Sixth Street, near Walnut, named after it, since 1878, where pleasant rooms have been furnished for meetings, etc. It has a library of classical and other works, both English and German, numbering twenty-five hundred volumes, and moneyed assets amounting to four thousand dollars, indicating its substantial and flourishing condition.

Numerous other societies were organized, but they had a short existence.

The Reading Choral Society is worthy of mention. It was organized in April, 1875, with Professor E. A. Berg as director. It has had a successful existence since, with the same director. The present membership numbers about one hundred and forty. Mr. Jesse Orr is president of the society.

HISTORICAL.

Historical Society of Berks County was organized at Reading on August 5, 1869, for the purpose of collecting and perpetuating the historical reminiscences of Berks County. The first officers were: President, William M. Hiester; Vice-Presidents, Jesse G. Hawley, Samuel L. Young, Hiester Clymer and Oliver C. James; Corresponding Secretary, Henry M. Keim; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Charles W. Keim; and Librarian, Daniel S. Zacharias. It was incorporated December 13,

1869, the petition for that purpose having been subscribed by twenty-four members of the society. Some meetings were held, which were preparing the way for historical investigations; but within a year the commendable spirit in this behalf passed away, leaving the society with solely a legal existence, but without accomplishing its purpose. One paper read before it is worthy of special mention,—the article by Hon. William M. Hiester, on the "Ringgold Light Artillery," showing that this company was the first to offer its services to the national government in answer to the call of President Lincoln for troops and to move to the Capitol in defense of the country in the Civil War.[1]

A society of this nature existed at Reading about thirty years before the society mentioned. It was an organized body, whose purpose was the collection of data pertaining to the history of the county and the county-seat. Through the decease of certain prominent members it fell into neglect. It left no archives of any kind. No effort, not even a suggestion, was made till 1869 to revive a society of this important and useful nature here. This total indifference on the part of certain prominent, well-informed citizens to such an interesting field of knowledge is altogether inexcusable. Many valuable facts, manuscript papers, statistics, etc., which could—and doubtless would—have been preserved by a society of this nature, have been lost by this neglect. Historical research has therefore come to be a most laborious and discouraging undertaking.

LITERARY.

Philomathean Literary, Musical and Social Union was organized January 13, 1879, with twenty members. It originated as a branch of the old Keystone Literary Society. Its title indicates its purposes. The Union is one of the few societies of this nature which has continued beyond a few years. It is now in a flourishing condition. There are thirty active and twenty associate members. The semi-monthly meetings are attended with great interest. The yearly entertainments are occasions of public concern. The Union has the nucleus of a fine library and other valuable property.

The "Reading Lyceum" flourished for some years. It was organized in 1869, and incorporated in 1873, composed mostly of young attorneys. For several successive years it gave a course of lectures.

SCIENTIFIC.

A Society of Natural Sciences was organized in 1869, and then incorporated; and in 1870 it opened rooms to the public for the exhibition of numerous natural curiosities of various kinds. For a time it was located on the first floor of the "Library Hall," and there gave several successful exhibitions. But it was not sufficiently patronized, and in 1884 it was disbanded, when the collection was distributed amongst its members.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Charity has been active and prominent in the various public affairs of Reading for over sixty years. The citizens, as a whole, have not displayed any noteworthy enterprise whose object was the promotion of the common welfare; but throughout their entire history they have exhibited active benevolence. It assumed definite proportions about the time when the common-school system of education was firmly introduced; and as time advanced it ran into different useful channels. The several associations of this nature which have been established are the following: Benevolent, Relief, Widows' Home and Hospitals.

The first organization was a "Soup Society." It was formed September 23, 1823. A meeting of ladies of Reading was then held in the "State-House" "for the purpose of devising means for the relief of sick and indigent persons within the borough;" and it was decided "that a supply of wholesome and nutritious soup should be prepared for distribution twice a week during the continuance of the sickly season." The families in distress called on the following managers for assistance: Mrs. Frederick Smith, Mrs. Charles Evans, Mrs.

[1] Extracts have been taken from this paper by the author of this history. See Chapter XII., Civil War.

William Darling, Mrs. E. Eckert and Mrs. Lydia M. Baird, treasurer.

Much valuable relief was afforded by this organization. One hundred and twenty gallons of soup and great quantities of bread were distributed every week.

This "sickly season" was superinduced by the construction of the Schuylkill Canal. In Union township whole families were found bed-fast, helpless and poor, and assistance, and even nurses, were sent from Reading to the stricken people. This society terminated its useful career after the prevailing epidemic had passed away.

A meeting was held in the State-House on January 27, 1835, for the purpose of establishing a "Benevolent Society." A constitution was adopted, and officers and a board of managers were elected. Two days afterward the board organized, divided the borough into seven wards and instituted the work of practical benevolence. The first annual meeting of the society was held on January 1, 1836.

Annual meetings have been held since. It has now been actively engaged for fifty years in carrying out the commendable object for which it was instituted. In this time it accomplished much good and relieved many suffering families from cold and hunger. The managers met mostly, if not altogether, at various private dwellings till 1874. The "Relief Society" then granted them the privilege of meeting in their fine building free of rent, where they have continued to meet till now. Their active work of benevolence is carried on almost entirely during the winter months. The many good women who have been engaged in this noble work cannot be too highly commended. The annual meetings of the society have been held principally in the prominent churches.

The society was incorporated November 21, 1849, under the name of "Benevolent Society of the City of Reading."

Officers of the Society.—Presidents: M. S. Richards, 1835–48; Samuel Bell, 1848–60; G. A. Nicolls, 1860–71; W. J. Woodward, 1871–79; J. Hagenman, 1879–83; D. McM. Gregg, 1883–86.

Secretaries: Diller Luther, 1835–37; R. U. Morgan, 1837–44; James L. Schock, 1844–49; E. J. Richards, 1849–70; Jacob Fry, 1870–83; Wallace Radcliffe, 1883-85; William H. Myers, 1886.

Treasurers: John M. Keim, 1835–44; Joseph L. Stichter, 1844–70; James Millholland, 1870–73; William G. McGowan, 1873–83; Thomas D. Stichter, 1883–86.

READING DISPENSARY.—An association composed of certain physicians and citizens was organized December 14, 1867, upon the suggestion of the "Reading Medical Association," and a constitution was adopted January 8, 1868. The object of the association was to provide for the indigent sick and wounded people of Reading. A dispensary was opened on January 27, 1868, and during the first year of its existence over four hundred cases of sickness and accidents were attended to by the association. It was incorporated March 10, 1869. The hospital was located at 618 Court Street and was conducted successfully for eight years, when it was abandoned for want of pecuniary support. In the mean time a society of ladies was formed, whose object was to obtain a building or hospital for the use of the dispensary. They met at the dispensary November 28, 1873, to take the necessary steps in this behalf. They were Mrs. William A. Good, Mrs. Ebur, Mrs. Edward Scull, Mrs. J. T. Craig, Misses Rachel D. Griscom, Kate Leaman and Louisa Filbert. Mrs. Craig was elected president and Miss Griscom secretary and treasurer. They held a "Bazaar," in which proceeding they were assisted by the several churches in Reading, and on February 4, 1874, they reported on hand $2125; and in November following they held a "Fair," from which they realized $941.48. Shortly afterward a small tract of land was purchased for the purpose of erecting thereon a hospital, and from that time onward earnest steps were taken to finish the undertaking. And in this the parties particularly interested were entirely successful. The name of the first association was changed to "The Reading Hospital" on March 12, 1883.

The "Reading Hospital" and "St. Joseph's Hospital" are mentioned elsewhere.[1]

READING RELIEF SOCIETY is a charitable organization which became an incorporated body

[1] See Part V. Internal Improvements, p. 744.

September 22, 1866. The charter members were G. A. Nicolls, John S. Richards, A. F. Boas, James L. Douglas, James Jameson, Jacob Knabb, H. F. Felix, Alex. P. Tutton, Diller Luther, George W. Blakely, A. B. Wanner, A. G. Green and J. S. Livingood.

The object was "to provide means for the gratuitous distribution of soup and such means of life as may be deemed proper for the poor and needy of the city of Reading." In its workings the society has sustained an auxiliary relation to the Reading Benevolent Society, and has, like that body, been a valuable means in alleviating the sufferings of many poor and hungry people of Reading. In 1874 its usefulness was emphasized by the erection of a fine two-story brick building on the corner of Franklin and Plum Streets, costing five thousand dollars, where its charity has since been dispensed with great success.[1] The following persons have been the officers for many years, and they are still officiating: George D. Stitzel, president; Reuben Hoffa, secretary; James Jameson, treasurer; A. B. Yeager, superintendent.

Widows' Home.—The association known as the "Home for Widows and Single Women of Reading" was organized in 1874, and incorporated in 1875, for the purpose of affording humane and charitable relief, assistance and support to widows and single women of Reading. The incorporating members were Eliza W. Howe, Sarah Briner, Ann E. Craig, Rachel D. Griscom, Mary Eckert, Sarah B. Good, Harriet B. Connard, Maria W. Brooke, Maria B. Ritter, Asenath J. Shaaber, Susan E. Benson, Margaretta C. Ermentrout, Catharine E. H. Jones, Mary H. Pearson, Emily H. Smith, Emily K. Baer, Sarah C. McIlvain and Lucretia M. Hickman.

In the first annual report the following remarks were introduced, showing the efforts expended in behalf of forming this society:

"For many years the ladies of Reading have desired to establish a home similar to the one in Philadelphia, for the benefit of the unfortunate aged who have lived useful and meritorious lives. Some ladies made considerable exertions towards it, and, in September, 1873, another effort was inaugurated by others. Public meetings were held, at which Mr. Lewis Briner, His Honor, Mayor Evans, Rev. Mr. Radcliffe and other friends of humanity made efforts towards establishing combined homes for men, women and children. A committee was appointed at the last meeting to make arrangements, which failed again and again to find a quorum, and then disbanded. A few ladies then ascertained that a charter could be given by the Court of Berks County for a home for women only, while the combined homes required an act of the Legislature. They therefore resolved to undertake what could be done in Reading. Applying to Mr. Morton L. Montgomery (lawyer) from time to time for advice, he guided the actions of the ladies in obtaining petitioners, a charter, a constitution and by-laws, and the society was formed and in action, and a pamphlet published, by the 14th of January, 1875."

The membership of this association numbers one hundred and eighty-eight, all citizens of Reading, to which place membership is restricted.

Since the regular organization Mrs. M. A. De Wolfe Howe has officiated as first directress, Miss Susan E. Benson as treasurer and Miss Rachel D. Griscom as secretary.

The management of this society has been conducted very successfully. A "Home" was rented for a time; then a fine property was purchased, in which a "home" was established. This is situated on Eighth Street, near Chestnut. In 1885 a large lot of ground was obtained in East Reading, and there the members caused a superior and commodious stone structure to be erected, which is now being finished. In this behalf they received liberal encouragement from a number of prominent citizens.

[1] Building opened December 8, 1874.

RELIGIOUS.

Young Men's Christian Association[1] was organized in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church, November 22, 1869. The first officers were J. H. Sternbergh, president; F. A. Shearer, vice-president; W. O. Brewster, secretary; and H. J. Rhoads, treasurer.

The first board of managers was not elected until December 19, 1870. It was composed of J. E. Price, G. W. Armstrong, Rev. S. Domer, D. H. Beideman, J. Dorwort and George W. Phelps.

[1] An organization of same name existed for a time at Reading about ten years previously.

On the 1st of January, 1870, the association occupied its first rooms in Earl's building, northwest corner Fifth and Penn, and shortly afterward removed to the Crouse building, near the southeast corner of Fifth and Penn, where it remained about six years. Since 1879 it has been at its present quarters, corner of Eighth and Penn Streets.

In February, 1879, the first general secretary was employed to look after the work and interests of the association. The following secretaries have officiated :

February, 1879, till September, 1880, C. H. Coon.
November, 1880, till September, 1882, S. B. Herr.
September, 1882, till May, 1885, John H. Reid.
November, 1885, till now, E. Bruce Lyttle.

The association was incorporated in March, 1882, and afterwards authorized to own real-estate. A movement to erect a building was made in the fall of 1885, during the Moody revival services at Reading, the funds collected and pledged being placed in charge of building trustees, comprising the following prominent citizens : Isaac McHose, Jesse Orr, William McElwain, Matt. Harbster, W. H. Shick, J. F. Smith, J. Hendel, S. E. Ancona. Nearly ten thousand dollars have already been secured for that purpose.

The association has spacious and well-furnished rooms for worship, recreation and literary culture. The reading-room is supplied with sixty-five daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and periodicals, which are perused daily by nearly a hundred visitors. The entire membership is four hundred and eighty-three, and the yearly expenses of the association are about two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Board of Trade of Reading was organized April 21, 1881, to enhance the material interests of the city. Its specific purposes are to promote the trade, commerce, manufactures and mechanic arts ; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages and to inculcate principles of justice and equity in business relations ; to disseminate valuable commercial and statistical information ; to facilitate the adjustment of controversies in trade ; and to foster, protect and advance the best interests of the business community. These aims have enlisted the sympathy and secured the co-operation of most of the energetic business men of the city, who have enrolled themselves as members of the association.

Committees have been appointed in accordance with the above purposes, and their efforts have produced gratifying results. In 1882 an exhaustive report of the board was prepard by Mr. De B. Randolph Keim, which served a valuable purpose in disseminating information regarding the city as a great business centre.

The following was the first official organization of the association :

President : J. H. Sternbergh. Vice-Presidents : First—Jesse Orr ; Second—Henry S. Eckert. Directors : J. H. Sternbergh, Jesse Orr, Henry S. Eckert, John R. Kaucher (*ex-officio*), Matthan Harbster, Thomas A. Willson, Frederick Lauer, Henry Eppihimer, Frederick P. Heller, William H. Reinoehl, Charles Breneiser, J. Fred. Moers. Treasurer : John R. Kaucher. Secretary : E. F. Keever.

Standing Committees.

Finance.—Henry S. Eckert, Christian Stolz, Jeremiah G. Mohn, John R. Miller, Louis Kraemer.

Manufactures.—Jesse Orr, T. A. Willson, W. H. Reinoehl, Matthan Harbster, William M. Kauffman, Isaac McHose, Charles Rick.

Arbitration.—Charles Breneiser, Abner K. Stauffer, Thomas P. Merritt, Nicholas Jones, J. B. Brooke, M.D.

Transportation.—Frederick Lauer, A. Wilhelm, William R. McIlvain, De B. Randolph Keim, Jacob Knabb.

Statistics.—Henry Eppihimer, J. F. Moers, F. C. Smink, Joseph V. Kendall, James L. Douglas.

City Affairs.—F. P. Heller, George P. Zieber, Louis Kremp, Henry D. High, F. S. Jacobs.

E. F. Keever has continued to serve efficiently as secretary of the board since its organization.

The present officers are Isaac McHose, president ; H. C. England and Peter D. Wanner, vice-presidents ; John R. Kaucher, treasurer ; Elijah F. Keever, secretary.

Building, Loan and Savings Associations.—These associations of Reading have been important factors in promoting the growth of the city, and have assisted many worthy citizens to the ownership of homes or given them financial aid in transacting their business. The moneys handled by them count into the millions of dollars. Being thus matters of public in-

terest, a list of the principal institutions is here presented.[1]

	When Organized
Reading German	September, 1848
Berks County	January, 1849
Reading Savings	February, 1849
Franklin Savings	1850
Columbia	——
Reading Building	April, 1859
Union	January, 1866
National Workingmen's	February, 1867
Franklin Building	November, 1867
Columbia, No. 2	May, 1868
Homestead	May, 1868
Liberty	January, 1869
Friendship	June, 1869
Schiller	August, 1869
Berks County	August, 1869
Jefferson	April, 1870
Equitable	May, 1870
Germania	July, 1870
Keystone	January, 1872
Neversink	April, 1872
Lafayette	February, 1873
Reading German	February, 1873
Schuylkill	April, 1873
Berks County, No. 2	September, 1873
Central	October, 1873
Excelsior	December, 1873
Good Will	May, 1874
Industry	May, 1874
Read. Land and Imp. Co	May, 1874
Schiller, No. 2	July, 1874
Marion	August, 1874
Franklin, No. 2	September, 1875
Homestead, No. 2	May, 1876
National	July, 1877
Columbia, No. 3	January, 1878
American	June, 1878
Friendship, No. 2	May, 1879
Harmonie, No. 2	May, 1879
Washington, No. 2	February, 1880
Jefferson, No. 2	February, 1880
Homestead, No. 3	May, 1880
Union, No. 2	May, 1880
Neversink, No. 2	May, 1880
Keystone, No. 2	March, 1881
West Reading	May, 1881
Germania, No. 2	June, 1881
Wm. Penn	September, 1881
Keystone, No. 3	April, 1882
Homestead, No. 4	May, 1882
Northwest	September, 1882
Ringgold	October, 1882
Neversink, No. 3	August, 1883
East Reading	1883
Schuylkill Valley	January, 1884
Northeast	March, 1884
Schiller, No. 3	July, 1885
Franklin, No. 3	October, 1885

[1] The author endeavored for several years to obtain data to show the name and organization of each association, membership, moneys received and buildings erected, but the information was not supplied. The list presented is not complete.

The building association as an organization did not begin to erect buildings till about 1876. Previously it simply received moneys and made the same profitable by disposing of them to parties on mortgage securities. When the amounts on hand became so large as to be unproductive, measures were instituted to make them productive, and the directors then turned their attention to building operations. During the last ten years it is estimated that the several building associations of Reading erected altogether about eight hundred buildings, almost entirely dwellings for the working people. Many men have been active in this matter for a number of years, and they have contributed greatly to the permanent improvement of Reading. Louis Kremp, Esq., has been connected with this branch of business in our community for over twenty years, and he has served most faithfully as secretary and treasurer during this long period of time.

Louis Kremp was born October 26, 1820, in Saar-Union, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France. His grandfather, John Kremp, had held the office of mayor and was a man of more than ordinary influence in the community in which he lived. His father, Xavier Kremp, was for many years city clerk.

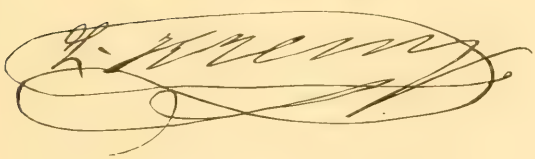
Louis Kremp obtained his early education in the parish school, and finished his studies in the seminary of Metz. After his return to Saar-Union he joined his father as a partner in business. In September, 1847, he was married to Miss Caroline Prestat, a daughter of Nicolas Joseph Prestat, a gentleman of culture and refinement, holding a responsible office under the government. In the spring of 1849 he, with his wife, came to America, arriving in New York on the 4th of July. Mr. C. Wagner, a friend and school companion of Mr. Kremp, Sr., was then teaching Latin in Philadelphia. He advised Louis Kremp to remove to Reading,

where he opened a notion-store. In April, 1862, he was elected secretary of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Beneficial Society, a very large organization. In 1863 he was elected secretary of the Reading German Building and Savings Association, and since then has helped to organize one or more associations every year, of which he was invariably chosen secretary. Sixteen of these associations have successfully run their course, paying the stockholders ten, twelve and even thirteen per cent. He is now secretary of twenty-one associations, one or two of which will expire every year. He is also a real estate and fire insurance agent.

In 1873 Louis Kremp was the Democratic candidate for alderman of the Eighth Ward of Reading, and was elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his term he declined a second nomination, and at that date received a commission as notary public.

Mr. Kremp has two sons and three daughters, named, respectively, Joseph P., Felix P., Amelia T., Lizzie P. and Caroline E. Kremp.





Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks County.—During the year 1844 the citizens of the southeast section of Berks Co. felt the necessity of a society whose object was their protection against loss by fire, and for this purpose held a meeting at the "Yellow House," in Amity township, on November 2, 1844, at which time and place the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks County was organized, and, on December 7th following, the members elected a board of managers as follows: Henry Schaeffer, Isaac Bertolet, David Kline, Thomas Snyder, John Deturck, Daniel Snyder, Gideon Hoch,

Joshua Hoch, Jacob Weiser, John Herbein, William Knabb, Jacob H. Reiff, Thomas P. Lee.

The company was incorporated January 31, 1845, for a term of twenty years. The charter was renewed in 1863 and made perpetual. The first policies of this company were issued on August 9, 1845; they numbered fifty-nine, with an aggregate insurance of two hundred thousand dollars.

In 1865 new policies were issued to all the members under the new charter, which then numbered eleven hundred and forty-one, with an aggregate insurance amounting to two million five hundred thousand dollars. In December, 1885, the aggregate insurance was seven million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The officers from the time of organization of the company, with their terms of service, are as follows: *Presidents*—Daniel Snyder (from 1845 to 1849), William Knabb (from 1849 to 1869), John Francis (from 1869 to 1872), William Yocom (from 1872 to 1885); *Treasurers*—Jacob H. Reiff (from 1845 to 1862), Wellington B. Griesemer (from 1862 to 1871), Jacob Herbein (from 1871 to 1885); *Secretaries*—James Bertolet (from 1845 to 1849), James Lee (from 1849 to 1864), George K. Lorah (from 1864 to 1885).

Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company of Berks County, is the outgrowth of the Neversink Life and Fire Insurance Company of Berks County, which was organized on July 8, 1867, by the election of J. Pringle Jones, president; James McKnight, vice-president; and S. E. Ancona, secretary and treasurer. The first directors were J. T. Valentine, George Rieser, Jacob Shaffner, J. T. Jackson, Henry L. Van Reed, Jonas Shalter and Daniel E. Stout. In 1868 an application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County to change the name of the corporation to "The Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company of Berks County." This application was granted April 13, 1868. The building owned and occupied by the company is situated on the southeast corner of Fifth and Court Streets, Reading, and was erected in 1870, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, including the lot. The business offices are neat, attractive and well adapted to the purposes for which they are used. Up to January, 1870, a large home business was done, but since that time it has been extended into other counties in Pennsylvania and various States of the Union. At the close of the year 1885 the paid-up capital of the company was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with four hundred thousand dollars assets. The present officers are William A. Arnold, president; Adam Bard, vice-president; S. E. Ancona, secretary and treasurer.

Sinking Spring Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company was organized under an act of the Legislature, approved February 10, 1843, and had its principal office at Sinking Spring until 1864, when it was removed to Reading, where it has since been maintained. The original corporators were Solomon Kirby, William Peacock, Aaron Mull, John Van Reed, James C. Livingood, Andrew Kurr, Isaac H. Mohr, George Whitner, John Kemp, Peter Kershner, John W. Gloninger, C. O. Meiley, Edward Kern. The company is purely mutual, issues perpetual policies on ordinary risks and its management is safe and conservative. Since its organization three hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars insurance has been paid. The insurance carried at present aggregates nearly fourteen million dollars. The principal officers are James Y. Shearer, president; Wellington Van Reed, secretary; Philip R. Ball, treasurer.

American Protective and Detective Society of Reading, was organized 1885. It was chartered on the 9th of March, of the same year, with a paid-up capital of twenty thousand dollars, with the privilege to extend the same to one hundred thousand dollars. It issued its first policy March 25, 1885, since which time the business has rapidly increased. The number of members is two hundred and thirty, the amount of insurance taken is two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

Free and Accepted Masons.—The first lodge of Masons in the county was instituted at Reading March 31, 1794, with five members. Its meetings have since been regularly held as

Reading Lodge, No. 66. It has at present more than three hundred and twenty-five members. Hundreds more have been initiated by it into the doctrines of Masonry. Chandler Lodge is the strongest, numerically, in the city, having about four hundred members.

The appended list shows the Masonic organizations of Reading:

Lodges.

Reading, No. 66, instituted March 31, 1794.
Chandler, " 227, " May 4, 1848.
Teutonia, " 367, " " 30, 1867.
St. John's, " 435, " March 1, 1869.
Reading, " 549, " Dec. 28, 1876.

Chapters.

Reading, H. R., No. 152, instituted Nov. 20, 1827.
Excelsior, No. 237, " 1870.

Commanderies.

De Molay, No. 9, instituted March 25, 1854.
Reading, " 42, " Sept. 24, 1871.
Fraternal Temple, No. 2, Masonic tie, instituted ——.
Creighton Council, No. 16, instituted June 25, 1863.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was established in the United States April 26, 1819, and the first prominent lodge in Reading was instituted in 1839. From that time the growth of the order has been steady, both in the city and the county. In 1849 there were 1613 members; increased to 1707 in 1855.

The condition of the order in the county on the 1st of October, 1884, is shown in the following lists:

No.	Name.	Date of Charter.	Membership.	Location.
59	Montgomery	March 26, 1838	258	Reading
103	Symmetry	Feb'y 17, 1845	126	Hamburg
105	Solome	March 25, 1845	262	Reading
122	Bernville	July 21, 1845	26	Bernville
141	Leesport	Dec. 15, 1845	84	Leesport
147	Metamora	Jan. 14, 1845	228	Reading
158	Germania	Feb. 16, 1846	165	Reading
159	Golden Rule	Feb'y 18, 1846	81	Womelsdorf
169	Emblematic	March 23, 1846	157	Reading
218	Oley *	Dec. 21, 1846	82	Reading
348	Reading	Feb'y 19, 1849	296	Reading
441	Monocacy	June 19, 1851	35	Douglassville
498	Continental †	Nov. 21, 1855	144	Reading
514	Neversink	Nov. 20, 1854	82	Birdsboro'
518	Mount Penn	May 16, 1855	229	Reading
534	Longswamp	Feb'y 21, 1857	92	Longswamp
557	Caernarvon	Nov. 15, 1859	43	Morgantown
604	Lyons	May 20, 1869	32	Lyons Station
820	Bethel	Dec. 16, 1872	55	Bethel
835	Wernersville	April 14, 1873	39	Wernersville
194	Vigilance	Sept. 17, 1884		Reading

* Removed from Pleasantville to Boyertown, thence to Reading.

† Formerly Rehrersburg Lodge; removed to Reading and reorganized January 30, 1867.

The nine lodges in the city had seventeen hundred and twenty-five members, and the outside lodges six hundred and forty-eight members.

The above lodges have assets amounting to seventy thousand seven hundred dollars and pay out about fifteen thousand dollars annually for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead. The assets of the lodges in the city alone are nearly forty-one thousand dollars, and its lodges are carried on at an expense of a little more than fifteen thousand dollars per year.

The following are the encampments in the city and the county:

No.	Name.	Date of Charter.	Membership.	Location.
8	Hebron	April 8, 1841	257	Reading
43	Reading	July 13, 1846	215	Reading
106	Hamburg	Jan'y 21, 1851	41	Hamburg
125	Longswamp	Nov. 19, 1856	22	Longswamp
152	Mt. Penn	Feb'y 16, 1867	71	Reading
190	Birdsboro'	Oct. 28, 1869	47	Birdsboro'

The Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Association, of Berks County, was organized December 1, 1869, and has been fairly prosperous. Its office is in Reading.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The Reading Temperance Society was organized on July 2, 1829, and two years later it had one hundred members. Prior to 1831 there were ten distilleries in and near the city which were about that time discontinued, so that but one remained in 1832. The following year there was organized the "Berks County Temperance Society," auxiliary to the State Society, for discouraging the use of ardent spirits. Its purposes were shown in its constitution:

"Article 10. The members of this society, believing that the use of distilled liquor is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary, but injurious, and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits, and while it is continued the evil of intemperance can never be prevented, do, therefore, agree, that they will not, except as medicine, in case of bodily infirmity, use distilled spirits ourselves, or procure them for the use of our families, or provide them for the entertainment of our friends or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance the use of them in the community."

The officers for 1833 were,—President, Garrick Mallery; Vice-Presidents, Isaac Heister and John P. Rutter; Secretary, Henry Rhoads; Treasurer, Lloyd Wharton.; Executive Committee, Isaac Heister, Wm. Darling, John P. Rutter, James L. Dunn, Evan Evans, Elijah Dechert, Joseph Kendall.

In 1845 the Sons of Temperance established a flourishing division[1] in Reading, and the following year there were six hundred members in the county, most of them in the city. On the 18th of January, 1847, John B. Gough lectured on temperance in the Reformed Church, the tickets of admission being sold at twelve and a half cents. "His lecture excited the most astonishing sensation," according to the report of a local paper. In October, 1853, Neal Dow lectured on the Maine Liquor Law in St. Peter's Methodist Church, his address creating a favorable impression.

The first lodge of Good Templars in Reading was organized January 1, 1855, and was called Keystone, No. 254. About a year later Esmeralda Lodge was instituted, but both ceased to exist in a few years. Next came Reading and Norma Lodges of Good Templars, which were very flourishing for a number of years; and in later years other lodges were established which had a short existence.

American Protestant Association.—This order has the following organizations: Reading Lodge, No. 74, instituted July 31, 1857; Germania Lodge, No. 1, instituted June 16, 1870; Esther Lodge, No. 2, instituted March 1, 1871; Aaron Lodge, No. 95, instituted Aug. 23, 1871; Mount Sinai Encampment, No. 4, instituted Jan. 1, 1866; Friendship Lodge (Junior Order), No. 7, instituted September 21, 1868.

Brotherhood of the Union.—This order has the following organizations: Freedom Circle, No. 7, instituted April 31, 1864; Friendship Circle, No. 17, instituted May 1, 1866; Lady Jefferson Home Commission, No. 5, instituted Oct. 8, 1867; Deborah Franklin Home Commission, No. 6, instituted May 19, 1868.

[1] Phœnix Division, No. 41, instituted May 1, 1845.

Order of American Mechanics.—The Senior Branch has four councils, namely: Osceola, No. 34; Reading, No. 46; Seminole, No. 88; and Pocahontas, No. 235. The Junior Branch of the order has two councils: Perseverance, No. 19; and Resolute, No. 27.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.—The camps of this order in Reading are Washington, No. 61, instituted Feb. 3, 1860; Washington, No. 89, instituted March 13, 1868; Washington, No. 163; Lexington Commandery, No. 2, instituted in May, 1868, and reorganized February 22, 1880. The order has more than seven hundred members in Reading.

Knights of Pythias.—This organization has the following societies at Reading: Friendship Lodge, No. 5, instituted August 24, 1867; Mt. Penn Lodge, No. 65, instituted March 17, 1868; Allemania Lodge, No. 204, instituted October 14, 1869; Neversink Lodge, No. 313; Endowment Rank, Section No. 9, instituted December 1, 1877.

German Order of Harugari.—This order has the following lodges: Herman Lodge, No. 16, instituted June, 1849; Muhlenberg Lodge, No. 27; Goethe Lodge, No. 60, instituted March 3, 1857; Vereinigungs Lodge, No. 132, instituted July 31, 1866; Cherusker Degree Lodge, No. 11; German Mannie, No. 7, instituted in 1857.

Order of Red Men maintains the following tribes in Reading: Juniata, No. 74, instituted August 22, 1867; Opekassett, No. 122, instituted April, 1870; Mahala, No. 34, O. R. M.

ORDERS NOT CLASSIFIED.

Reading Lodge, No. 14, Knights of Birmingham.

Alpha Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Mystic Chain.

Koerner Conclave, No. 7, Order of Seven Wise Men.

Reading Castle, No. 49, K. of G. E., instituted March 27, 1885.

Reading Council, No. 1021, A. L. H., instituted August 1, 1882.

Mt. Penn Council, No. 495, Royal Arcanum.

Fidelia Chamber, No. 5, K. of F., instituted February 4, 1880.

Cavendish Lodge, No. 127, Sons of St. George, instituted September, 1883.

Semlukie Tent, No. 26, D. of F., instituted June 5, 1866.

Reading Grove, No. 15, A. O. of D., instituted August 18, 1858.

Mistletoe Grove, No. 20, A. O. of D., instituted October 27, 1847.

Chapter No. 2, United Order of Pythagoreans, instituted February 6, 1867.

Reading Conclave, No. 67, I. O. of Heptasophs.

Division No. 1, Railroaders' Brotherhood, instituted October 12, 1873.

Reading Division, No. 75, B. of L. E., instituted March, 1866.

Jochebed Lodge, No. 1306, G. U. O. of O. F.

Hermania Association, No. 32, Philozathians, instituted 1849.

Star of Hope Association, No. 16, Philozathians, instituted November 30, 1848.

United Encampment, No. 6, Philozathians, instituted July 6, 1854.

True Friends Lodge, No. 6, L. of P., instituted August 10, 1868.

United Sons of America, instituted 1855.

Beneficial Society, No. 3, American Workingmen's, incorporated January 20, 1872.

Beneficial Society, No. 2, American Workingmen's.

Equitable Beneficial Society, chartered January 17, 1882.

Washington Beneficial Society, instituted January 22, 1835.

Unterstuetzungs Verein, No. 1.

Mutual Relief Association, organized November 8, 1866.

Abigail Lodge, No. 8, instituted November 9, 1865.

Samaritan, No. 32, Ancient Order Good-fellows, instituted January 1, 1867.

Bricklayers' Union, instituted October, 1883.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The first public financial institution of this country was the "Bank of North America." It was incorporated by the United States Congress on December 31, 1781. The idea of such an institution was suggested by Robert Morris, and he also submitted a plan for its management. It arose from a conviction that the public finances would be supported thereby, and that the exigencies of the government rendered its establishment indispensable. Its operations began on January 7, 1782. Robert Morris then wrote to the president of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania "that it would have a tendency to increase both the internal and external commerce of North America, and would undoubtedly be infinitely useful to all the traders of every State in the Union, if properly conducted."

This project necessarily stimulated the idea of a State bank. After the lapse of a decade, legislation was induced in this direction, and on the 30th of March, 1793, the "Bank of Pennsylvania" was incorporated. It was empowered to establish "Branch Banks."

Reading Branch Bank.—The directors were authorized to establish a branch at Reading. Subscriptions of the stock were directed to be made on the 3d of June, 1793, at Philadelphia, Lancaster and Reading. The amount to be subscribed at Reading was two hundred shares, and the subscription was to be conducted by James Diemer, Joseph Hiester, James May, Jacob Bower and Thomas Dundas. The efforts of these men were not successful at that time. But the opportunity of establishing such an invaluable agent for public progress was not laid out of sight, though fifteen years elapsed before it came to be permanently instituted. On the 26th of July, 1808, it was opened to the public, and it was commonly known as the "Reading Bank of Discount and Deposit." The directors were Daniel Udree, George Ege, John Addams, Peter Frailey, George De B. Keim, John Smith, Marks J. Biddle, Gabriel Hiester, Jr., Charles Evans, Joseph Hiester, William Bell and William Moore.

It will be observed that only one of the actively interested persons at the beginning survived, and this was Joseph Hiester. The business of this bank was carried on in the building now occupied by the "Union Bank" from the beginning of its career till its suspension in 1857. This building has been used for the purposes of a bank for nearly eighty years.

Farmers' Bank. — This was the second bank instituted at Reading. It was authorized by an act of Assembly passed on the 21st of March, 1813, creating a general system of banking for the entire State, divided the State into twenty-seven districts and provided a bank for each district. The counties of Berks and Schuylkill were made one district and given a bank, to be called the "Farmers' Bank of Reading;" and the directors were authorized to establish an office at Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill

County, for the purposes of discount and deposit only. The number of shares—at fifty dollars each—which were to be subscribed for was ten thousand five hundred in Berks County and fifteen hundred in Schuylkill County. Governor Simon Snyder was opposed to legislation on this subject, and especially to the system proposed. He therefore returned the bill with his objections, which, it can be added, were expressed with great force and sense, if not with effect.[1] But a year afterward (21st of March, 1814) it was passed over his veto by two-thirds of both Houses.

The introductory steps towards establishing this institution were taken on the 11th of November, 1813, at a public meeting which was held in the public building;[2] the officers were John Spayd, chairman, and Frederick Smith, secretary.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

"That a well regulated Bank, with a competent capital, under the direction of Persons in whom the Citizens of the County of Berks and of the State at large would place confidence, established in the Borough of Reading and authorized by Law, would greatly promote internal improvements and the Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Interest of the County.

"That it is highly imprudent, unsafe and would speedily subvert every principle of good government for Banking Associations in Pennsylvania to commence operations contrary to the Laws of this Commonwealth, and to oppose the constituted authorities of our Country in violating the Act of the 19th of March, 1810, on the subject of Banks, by establishing or organizing Banking Companies without previously obtaining Charters.

"That S. D. Franks, John Spayd, John M. Hyneman, Frederick Smith, Esqs., and Matthias Ludwig be a Committee for the purpose of drafting the Memorial, and that they be authorized to confer with a similar Committee should such Committee be appointed in Schuylkill County, and to embrace Schuylkill and Berks in the Petition for a Charter should the Citizens of Schuylkill County deem it proper. Capital, $500,000, with privilege of extending it to $1,000,000."

The first directors were John Spayd, William Witman, Jr., John M. Hyneman, Jacob K. Boyer, Lewis Reese, Daniel Kerper, Samuel Bell, Benneville Keim, Conrad Stauch, John Good, Ludwig Worman, John Wiley, Daniel Graeff. These individuals met at the court-house on the 14th of June, 1814, for the purpose of effecting an organization, and on the 22d of June, following, they elected William Witman president and John S. Hiester cashier. Having shortly before purchased the building now occupied by the bank, at 445 Penn Street, they began business on the day named.

A "Branch Bank" was not established at Orwigsburg.

As a matter of general interest, and being the earliest banking statistics which could be obtained, the following statement is presented:

Profits of Bank.

From June, 1814, to April, 1815.....	$18,776
From May, 1815, to Nov., 1815.....	19,026
From Nov., 1815, to May, 1816.....	18,961
From May, 1816, to Nov., 1816.....	17,221
From Nov., 1816, to May, 1817.....	20,075
From May, 1817, to Nov., 1817.....	18,544
From Nov., 1817, to May, 1818.....	15,601
From May, 1818, to Nov., 1818.....	16,225

Condition of Bank.

	Nov., 1815.	Oct., 1818.
Notes of bank.....	$40,475.00	$158,142.00
Western notes.....	21,568.00	3235.00
Philadelphia notes..	23,113.00	.....
Foreign gold.....	7,899.49	1,678.83
American notes.....	3420.00	2,847.50
Silver.....	30,820.90	16,988.74
Total.....	$127,296.39	$182,892.17

This will afford an idea of the extent of the business of the borough then. The Reading Bank had transactions as great, if not greater, in amount. Till September, 1819, the business had increased to five hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars, having been almost trebled. In November, 1840, it was six hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars.

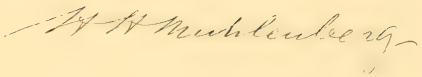
This institution has continued to prosper from the time of its organization to the present. The names of the presidents and cashiers, together with their terms of service, are as follows:

Presidents: William Witman, 1814–15; Lewis

[1] Smith's Laws.

[2] The State-House was commonly used in this work.





Reese, 1815–19; Frederick Smith, 1819–25; Benneville Keim, 1825–36; Isaac Eckert, 1836–7–; Henry S. Eckert, 1873. *Cashiers:* John S. Hiester, 1814–16; James Wilson, 1816–18; Benjamin Davis, 1818–19; John S. Hiester, 1819–27; George M. Keim, 1827–36; Benneville Keim, 1836–42; H. H. Muhlenberg, 1842–86; Cyrus Rick, 1886.

The cash capital at present is four hundred thousand dollars; surplus, two hundred thousand dollars.

Hiester H. Muhlenberg was born at Reading January 15, 1812. His father, Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg, was pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading; afterwards member of Congress and ambassador to Austria, and at the time of his death the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania. His mother was Rebecca Hiester, daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. He acquired a preliminary education under the instruction of Rev. John F. Grier, in the Reading Academy. In 1826 he entered the sophomore class of Dickinson College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1829. He selected medicine as a profession and began the study of it in the office of Dr. Thomas Harris, a physician of excellent reputation in Philadelphia. He attended the medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the winters of 1831 and 1832, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1832.

Dr. Muhlenberg began the practice of his profession in his native city and continued eight years. During this period and for some years following he took an active interest in politics, and until the breaking out of the Civil War he remained a firm and consistent Democrat. During the panic of 1837 the affairs of the Farmers' Bank of Reading became very much involved, and the complete ruin of the bank seemed close at hand. The integrity, capacity and financial ability of Dr. Muhlenberg were well known and he was placed temporarily in charge of the bank in order to restore its affairs to a sound and healthy condition. His management of the affairs of the bank was in the highest degree successful, so that he was induced to give up his intention of resuming the practice of medicine and urged to accept the position of cashier of the Farmers' Bank in March, 1842. He has been annually re-elected and has served continuously in that position until this date (1886), a period of forty-three years. The integrity, capacity and financial ability of the cashier preserved the bank from embarrassment during the panic of 1857, the financial troubles incident to the the Civil War and of the financial crisis of the year 1873. During all these periods of financial depression the Farmers' Bank of Reading has always maintained the highest reputation for great financial strength and for the soundest business management. The success and reputation of the bank are mainly due to the ability and high character of its cashier.

Dr. Muhlenberg was for ten years a member of Councils of the borough of Reading, and a member of the first Councils after the city corporation in 1850.

Prior to the Civil War he took great interest and an active part in the volunteer military organizations of his own county. He entered a noted company, called the Washington Grays, as a private, and afterwards became lieutenant. During the Catholic riots of 1844, in Philadelphia, as lieutenant of the Washington Grays he formed part of the force sent to that city to assist in quelling the riot. During the Civil War he twice enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Volunteers—once before the battle at Antietam, and again after the battle of Gettysburg.

Dr. Muhlenberg was one of the original trustees of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and for many years was the president of that corporation. He was a director and president of the Reading Water Company.

Dr. Muhlenberg has been twice married,—first, to Amelia Hanold, and second, to Catherine S. Hunter, both of Reading, Pa. By the last marriage he has had seven children. He became a member of the Lutheran Church in 1830 and was a member of the vestry of Trinity Church for many years.

Dr. Muhlenberg has always been a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and his generosity is well-known. He has favored and assisted the growth and development of his native city by every proper means within his power. He died May 5, 1886.

Isaac Eckert, ironmaster and bank president, was born in the town of Womelsdorf, Berks County, in January, 1800. He was a son of Peter Eckert, a farmer and merchant of that neighborhood, and a grandson of Valentine Eckert, who represented Berks County as one of the delegates to the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, in 1776, and who served in the Revolutionary War as captain of a troop of cavalry. The maiden-name of his mother was Brown, a member of a well-known family near Erie, Pa. He was educated in the schools of his native place and in the grammar-school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Before attaining his majority, he and his elder brother, William, succeeded their father in the mercantile business at Womelsdorf, and, about 1828, they removed their business to Reading, where they continued the same business at the northwest corner of Fourth and Penn Streets until 1836, when he retired and became associated with his younger brother, Dr. George N. Eckert, in the manufacture of iron. In 1842–44 they erected at Reading the "Henry Clay Furnace," which was one of the largest anthracite furnaces in the State at that time; and, in 1855, a similar furnace was erected upon an adjoining site. Upon the death of Dr. Eckert, he became the sole owner of these iron-works, and continued to operate the same until 1873, when he retired, passing them over to his sons, Henry S. and George B. Eckert, by whom the furnaces have been since successfully carried on under the firm-name of Eckert & Brother.

In 1838 he was elected president of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, and he held this office without intermission until his death, in 1873, covering a period of thirty-five years. His eldest son, Henry S. Eckert, succeeded him in this position. He also served as president of the Country Bank Association for eight years,—this association having been composed of the national banks east of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1852 he was chosen president of the Leesport Iron Company, and he continued to act as the executive officer till the time of his decease, a period of twenty-one years. He was one of the largest stockholders of this extensive industry. Through his enterprises he became a large land-owner in Berks and Schuylkill Counties.

Mr. Eckert was one of the founders of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society and served for many years as president, having been well fitted for this position. He took great interest in the introduction of the best breeds of horned cattle and other live stock and also of standard fruits; and during his administration superior specimens of such stock, fruits, etc., constituted the chief attraction of the annual fairs of the society.

In 1867 and also in 1873 he made extensive tours through the principal countries of Europe and acquired much practical information upon many subjects. In the latter year he served as one of the commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, having been appointed by President Grant, and he also served as one of the two commissioners from the Berks District for the organization of the Board of Finance, under which the Centennial Exposition was successfully conducted.

Mr. Eckert took a strong interest in the success of the political principles in which he had been educated and to which he adhered through life, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican. His influence and wealth were freely used for the benefit of his party. During the Rebellion he contributed liberally of his means to encourage the national administration in successfully prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union, and in this behalf he took an active part with the prominent men of Reading at public and private meetings to develop proper sentiments in the community favorable to the great cause. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President on the Republican ticket, and in 1864 he served as one of the Presidential Electors for the State of Pennsylvania. Politically he was universally respected and personally he was highly esteemed for his many admirable traits of character.

Mr. Eckert was a member of Christ Episcopal Church at Reading, and a liberal contributor to the endowment fund of the diocese of



Isaac Eckert



W. Henry McHenry

Central Pennsylvania. He was distinguished for cheerfulness of disposition, and he possessed pleasing manners in his social and business intercourse. He died on December 13, 1873, aged nearly seventy three years. He was married to Judith, a daughter of Dr. Hahn, of Montgomery County. He left a surviving widow and three children,—Henry S. Eckert, George B. Eckert and Rebecca (intermarried with P. R. Stetson, of New York). A full chime of ten superior bells, weighing over five tons, were presented to Christ Church in his name as a memorial by them and placed in the Gothic spire of that elegant and costly structure. The appropriateness of this tribute to him is increased by the fact that he had, upon various occasions during the latter years of his life, expressed a desire to see the original design of the architect carried out in the construction of a bell-tower over its façade.

Henry S. Eckert, banker and iron manufacturer, was born at Reading, Pa. He is a son of Isaac Eckert, who was also a prominent banker and iron manufacturer. After a careful preparatory education, he attended Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., and was graduated from that institution. Upon his return home from college he became interested with his father in the iron business, and, shortly after, took the active management of the iron-works upon himself. For this position he manifested a high order of ability, and his management of the business interests of his father was very successful. He continued to serve as manager until July 1, 1873, a few months before his father's death, when he and his brother, George B. Eckert, formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Eckert & Bro., for the purpose of carrying on the same business, and then they became the proprietors of the iron-works. Shortly before that time, however, he became interested in a separate enterprise, as a member of the firm of Eckert, McHose & Co., which had been formed for the purpose of carrying on the rolling-mill business. The panic of 1873 was at that time disturbing the financial and manufacturing relations of the country, but the firm of Eckert & Bro. conducted their operations successfully, and they have continued to do so from that time till now—a period covering thirteen years—without reducing the number of their workmen or diminishing the amount of their production. The firm own extensive iron-mines and carry on mining operations for the supply of iron-ore, and they employ altogether at the mines and iron-works about two hundred and fifty men.

Mr. Eckert has taken an earnest interest in political matters for many years. His valuable business interests naturally inclined him to advocate the principle of protection to home industries, and he has therefore been an ardent Republican. During the Civil War he was active in sustaining the national government by his personal means and efforts, and enlisted as one of the "Emergency Men" during Lee's first invasion into Pennsylvania, and in 1866 the Republican party of the county gave him the nomination for Congress against J. Lawrence Getz, the Democratic nominee. His popularity was shown by obtaining a majority in the city over Mr. Getz.

The cause of education has received the active attention of Mr. Eckert for many years, and not only have the tax-payers of his ward (the Eighth) appreciated his devotion to the common-school system as one of their controllers for many years, but also the school controllers have recognized his able services by selecting him repeatedly to be their president, having served in that office with distinction from 1872 continuously till now. As a mark of their esteem for his services as a controller, the "Eckert Public School," erected in 1873, was named after him. This is a superior and commodious two story brick structure, situated on Tenth Street above Washington, and one of the finest school buildings in the city of Reading. He was the author of the plan for funding the debt, and succeeded in having it carried out, notwithstanding much opposition had been shown against it.

Art has been patronized by Mr. Eckert, especially the productions of home talent. Attached to his elegant home he has an art gallery, which contains a choice collection of paintings, including a superior cattle piece by Devlan (considered the best of that artist),

Shearer's great pieces, known as "Schwartzbach" and "Head-waters of the Maiden Creek," and studies by Benade and Spang.

Internal improvements in this vicinity have also been encouraged by Mr. Eckert. He took a prominent part in projecting the Berks County Railroad from Reading to Slatington, and upon its completion served as a director in the board of managers, and also in Wilmington and Northern Railroad. Afterward, when the road became the property of the "Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad Company," he was chosen one of the directors, and he has been serving as such since that time. He was the principal projector of the Penn Street Passenger Railway, and by his enterprise and perseverance this railway came to be constructed and operated in 1874, and it has been operated since to the great advantage of the citizens and property-holders along the Perkiomen Avenue and the vicinity of that prominent thoroughfare. It has contributed much towards improving East Reading.

His father, Isaac Eckert, served as president of the Farmers' Bank of Reading from 1840 till his decease, in 1873, and then he, the son, was chosen as the successor to this important position. He has acted as president of this bank till now, a period of thirteen years.

In the cause of religion and of advancing the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Eckert has been active, zealous and liberal. He is now and has been for some time a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. Mr. Eckert is now holding and serving various prominent and responsible positions: director of Charles Evans' Cemetery, and also of Reading Hospital; trustee of the Union Trust Company, and of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Philadelphia; president of the Eastern Pig-Iron Association (since its organization in 1883); president of the Topton Furnace Company at Topton, and of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut-Works at Lebanon. The numerous positions which he fills indicate the high character of the man, and the confidence of the people in his judgment and integrity.

In 1857 Mr. Eckert was married to Carrie Hunter, a daughter of Nicholas Hunter, a prominent and successful iron-master of Reading, with whom he had four children,—Isaac, married to Eliza, daughter of William M. Kaufman; Helen, intermarried with Herman Meigs; Hunter; and Kate M. His wife was a lady of superior culture, and highly appreciated in this community for her friendship, her charity and her devotion to Christ Church. She died March 28, 1880.

National Union Bank of Reading was chartered by the State May 5, 1857, as the "Union Bank of Reading," with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first election for directors was held October 8, 1857, when the following-named persons were chosen: John S. Pearson, Henry P. Robeson, M. A. Bertolet, Joseph Mishler, Joseph Shomo, Charles H. Hunter, Joseph Henry, Levi J. Bertolet, David E. Stout, Jacob Bushong, Reese Davies, Jeremiah Hagenman and Peter G. Bertolet. The bank was organized October 14, 1857. John S. Pearson was elected president, and Charles B. McKnight cashier.

The presidents in succession have been John S. Pearson, October 14, 1857, to November 23, 1857; David McKnight, November 23, 1857, to August 29, 1873; Horatio Trexler, September 9, 1873 (still serving). The cashiers have been Charles B. McKnight, October 14, 1857, to July 17, 1878; Edwin Boone, July 23, 1878 (still serving).

The national charter granted by the United States government was obtained December 27, 1864, good for twenty years, and the institution was then named the "National Union Bank of Reading." This charter was renewed December 27, 1884, to extend to December 27, 1904.

The location of the bank building has always been at 448 Penn Street. The cost of the property was fifteen thousand dollars in 1857. The capital stock was increased, in 1865, to two hundred thousand dollars by a stock dividend of one hundred per cent., which was made in addition to the regular dividends each six months. This bank made its first dividend November, 1858, and every six months since, and never missed one to this date; its undivided profits are now two hundred thousand dollars, being equal to the capital, making its



Daniel McKnight

stock sell over one hundred per cent. above par.

David McKnight was born in Reading May 2, 1814, and died August 29, 1873, in the sixtieth year of his age. His father, John McKnight, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a son of Paul McKnight, who lived and died in Chester County. When the Bank of Pennsylvania opened a branch at Reading, in 1808, John McKnight,[1] who was at that time a clerk in the employ of the bank in Philadelphia, removed to Reading for the purpose of taking charge of the institution. The bank was opened in the building now occupied by the National Union Bank of Reading, into which John McKnight moved with his wife, whose maiden-name was Catharine Stahl, and his family, consisting at that time of Elizabeth, born in 1802; Sarah, born in 1803; Mary Ann, born in 1805; and Eleanor, born in 1807. Here he lived until his death, in 1855. During his residence in Reading the following children were born: John, in 1809; Catharine, in 1811; David, in 1814; Charles, in 1818; and James, in 1820. All these children lived to mature years. Elizabeth married John Kennedy, and after his death, Generino Persico; Sarah married Davenport Orrick; Mary Ann married Jacob Graeff; Eleanor married Milton Brayton; and Catharine married Oliver Hause. All of the daughters are now deceased except Mrs. Jacob Graeff, who is a widow, still living (1886) in Cincinnati, Ohio.

John, the oldest son, began a business career in Philadelphia, and died early in life; Charles lived in Reading, where he died on the 17th of July, 1878. James, the youngest son, is still living at his residence in the suburbs of Reading.

David McKnight, after spending some time at Colonel Roumfort's Military Institute, near Germantown, Pa., completed his education directly under the supervision of his father. At the age of fifteen years he was employed as clerk in the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, where he acquired the excellent habits and superior business qualifications which afterwards distinguished him in life. He remained in that institution, rising step by step, until, upon the death of his father, in 1855, he was elected cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania. This position he held until 1857, when, in the financial panic that swept the country in that disastrous year, the Bank of Pennsylvania, with its numerous branches, was compelled to succumb. In the later years of his life John McKnight, who had never been of a robust constitution, was unable to perform all his official duties, though with that tenacity of purpose and inflexible devotion to duty which characterize the Scotch-Irish race, he still gave personal attention to the business when actually unfit physically so to do. In these later years the responsible and arduous duties incident to the management of the institution fell largely upon David McKnight, and so well did he perform them, that when the Union Bank of Reading was incorporated, in 1858, he was at once elected president of the institution. This office he held until his death. Inheriting the strict principles of integrity that so prominently distinguished his father's character, and enjoying at the same time the blessings of a kindly heart and genial disposition, he soon became prominent in business and social circles. In addition to his duties as a banker, he was frequently called upon to accept trusts of importance and difficulty, and the public records of the county disclose the frequency with which he was called upon so to act, and the fidelity and integrity with which all his trusts were executed. He was a public-spirited citizen, and participated actively in every enterprise, whether of business or social enjoyment or charity, which was calculated to enhance the welfare of our city and her people. In 1862, during the absence of the mayor, Maj. Joel B. Wanner, in the army, he was elected by the City Councils as acting mayor of the city, which office he filled until the expiration of the term. In 1863, during the absence of postmaster Knabb in the Pennsylvania militia, he also acted as postmaster *pro tem.*

He was called upon from time to time to fill many other positions of honor and confidence, his selection to which was evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens.

[1] See p. 681.

Scarcely an organization existed in this city for public or private benevolence with which he was not associated, either as an officer or member.

While never obtrusive in his political opinions, he was in earlier days an Old-Line Whig. When that party was merged into the Republican party his views and sympathies naturally led him into that political faith, and he remained a stanch Republican until the day of his death. His patriotism was fervid and throughout the whole war he gave his time, his labor and his pecuniary aid generously to his country's cause. The records he left behind bear ample evidence of the great amount of time, labor and money he expended in the early days of the conflict in the maintenance and care of the wives and children left at home by our devoted soldiers, to become in many cases widows and orphans.

The same rigid integrity which distinguished his business career also characterized his private life.

For many years he was one of the leading members of Christ Episcopal Church, but in the later years of his life he connected himself with Trinity Lutheran Church, which he regularly attended with his family till his death.

In person Mr. McKnight was a genial, companionable man. There was ever a smile upon his frank and open countenance and a kindly word for all. He was a person of warm friendships, social disposition, fine conversational abilities and of perfect manners. He lived a useful life and left the impression of his character upon his day and generation. He was married, April 13, 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hiester, of Reading, Pa. Their children are John McKnight, who died in 1882; Mary A., wife of John A. McClenegan; Joseph H.; Amelia M., wife of Charles H. Shaeffer, Esq.; William S.; and Milton B., a member of the bar, all residing in the city of Reading.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion but two of the sons were of sufficient age to do military duty, both of whom served in the army, John having been captain of a company; Joseph H. served with the Ringgold Battery and afterwards with the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, participating in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and many of the other most notable engagements of the war.

CHARLES B. MCKNIGHT was born January 18, 1818, in the building occupied as a branch of the State Bank of Pennsylvania, more familiarly known at the time as the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Pennsylvania. His early education was obtained in the schools conducted by Joshua Davies, David Medary and Mr. Haslem.

In 1833 he entered as a clerk the mercantile establishment of E. T. Lane, at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa. The following year a position was offered and accepted in the stock exchange and broker office of B. W. Hewson, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until September, 1837. Upon his return to Reading he served as a clerk to the late John McManus, contractor on the Reading Railroad. Upon the opening of the railroad between Reading and Pottstown for business, he entered the office of the railroad company in Reading as freight and ticket clerk.

Upon the reopening of the Branch Bank of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, for business, after the financial crisis of 1837, he was appointed receiving and paying teller by his father, who was cashier of the institution. When the bank suspended in 1857, he immediately inaugurated a movement for the organization of a new bank, and during that year the Union Bank was organized, and he chosen as cashier. Subsequently, when the bank accepted the provision of the National Banking Act, and became the National Union Bank of Reading, he was elected cashier of the reorganized bank, retaining the position up to the time of his death, July 17, 1878, closing the management of a bank conducted by the McKnight family on the site of the present National Union Bank for nearly three-quarters of a century.

EDWIN BOONE, one of the descendants of George Boone, Esq., prominent in the early history of Berks County as a justice of the peace and surveyor, and as the grandfather of Col. Daniel Boone, the famous "Kentucky Pioneer," was born in Exeter township, on the old Boone homestead, January 14, 1846. He is the son of Ellis Hughes Boone (who was also born on the

homestead in 1818) and Ann Cleaver, his wife (a daughter of Derrick Cleaver, of Oley township, a descendant of one of the early settlers of that section). He was educated in the public schools of Reading, and when a boy fifteen years old came to be employed in the Union Bank of Reading, on March 4, 1861, four years after the bank was organized to take the place of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania. From that time till now, a period covering twenty-five years, he has continued in the service of the bank, rising from one position to another till he, in 1878, eventually was chosen its cashier, which position he has since filled with great success and to the entire satisfaction of its board of directors.

Mr. Boone was married in 1868, to Mary Jane Buchanan, of Reading, and has two children, Mary and Annie. He is a member of the First Baptist Church.

Horatio Trexler was born in Longswamp township, Berks County, Pa., in the year 1812. Engaged in the mercantile business in 1830; continued in same until 1834, after which he superintended his father's iron-works, consisting of a charcoal blast furnace, located in Longswamp township, Berks County, known as Mary Ann Furnace; also two forges situated in District township, same county; the production of the forges was exclusively bar-iron. In the year 1837 he succeeded his father in the furnace business, became the owner of the Mary Ann Furnace, which continued in operation every successive year up to 1869, since which time it has been out of blast; the property remains in his ownership.

Mr. Trexler moved to Reading in 1848. In 1853 he bought one-fourth interest in the Reading Iron-Works, and has been interested and actively engaged in said works up to this time; was elected a director in National Union Bank of Reading in 1864, and president of said bank in 1873, which position he now holds; was elected president of Reading Gas-Works in 1860 and fills that position now. He has been interested and actively engaged in the iron business since 1837 up to present time. Mr. Trexler is a leading Lutheran and a representative citizen and is a descendant of one of the oldest families.

First National Bank of Reading was organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress "to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States stocks and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." This act was approved by President Lincoln, February 25, 1863. An association of individuals of Reading, having complied with the requirements of the act, obtained a charter for and organized "The First National Bank of Reading" on November 12, 1863. The original cash capital was one hundred thousand dollars, which in 1879 was increased to two hundred thousand dollars.

The first directors were Levi B. Smith, A. F. Boas, Edward Brooke, Wm. McIlvaine and Wm. Clymer, who, upon organization, elected Levi B. Smith president, and A. F. Boas cashier. At the next election the number of directors was increased to nine. Levi B. Smith continued as president of the institution until his death, in 1876, when Wm. H. Clymer was elected to fill the same position. Upon his death, in 1880, George Brooke, of Birdsboro', was chosen president, and continues as such to date. A. F. Boas, who was chosen the first cashier in 1863, occupied that position until 1878, when the present cashier, John R. Kaucher, was elected.

Second National Bank of Reading was chartered August 10, 1881, with capital paid in, one hundred thousand dollars. The following-named directors were chosen at the first election, which was held July 23, 1881: Isaac Hiester, Thomas D. Stichter, John H. Sell, Israel M. Bertolet, Wm. McIlvaine, J. H. Sternbergh, John R. Miller, L. M. Kaufman and R. T. Leaf. The first meeting of directors was held July 23, 1881, and Wm. McIlvaine was elected president, and Christopher Leoser, cashier.

October 1, 1881, Frederick A. Roland was elected teller, and on April 8, 1882, Isaac Hiester was elected vice-president, since which time there have been no changes in the officers. The bank was opened for business September 3, 1883, at 511 Penn Street, where its business has since been conducted.

Penn National Bank of Reading was organized March 3, 1833, chartered March

12th, and began business March 14th. The authorized capital of the bank was $100,000. The first election was held on the day of organization, when the following-named directors were chosen: I. N. Levan, Adam Bard, F. S. Bernhart, A. J. Brumbach, Geo. F. Baer, Jacob S. Hillegass, Aug. W. Hoff, David Keiser, Jeremiah G. Mohn, Jacob Herbine, Samuel H. Lenhart, George K. Lorah and Samuel B. Knabb. At the organization of the board, on the same day, Mr. Levan was elected president; Calvin D. Moser, cashier; and Samuel H. Fulmer, teller. The bank was opened in the room previously occupied by the Commercial National Bank, No. 748 Penn Street. Liberal patronage from the merchants of Reading and the farmers of the county afforded the bank fine prospect for success. The building in which it was started and still is kept was purchased, including a large Corliss burglar-proof safe, which cost $17,000. In January, 1884, the new quarters were first occupied. No change has been made in any of the officers or clerks since the organization.

KEYSTONE NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was organized March, 1883, in a building at 624 Penn Street, with a cash capital of $100,000. Surplus and undivided profits of the year 1886 are $19.500. The officers of this institution are A. Wilhelm, president; Jacob Holl, cashier; Joseph W. Wanner, teller.

SUSPENDED INSTITUTIONS.— Among the monetary institutions of Reading that have had an existence for a number of years are the following:

Berks County Savings Association was incorporated April 23, 1835. The incorporators were David Hottenstein, M. S. Richards, H. A. Muhlenberg, G. M. Keim, Lloyd Wharton, Frederick A. Shulze, Jos. H. Spayd, Thomas Morris, Elijah Dechert, Geo. Bieber, John Fister, John Beitenman, Daniel Keim, Geo. Fox, John Bailey, Lewis W. Richards, Wm. Arnold, Geo. Malsberger, Peter Filbert, John F. Smith, John Bickle, John Ritter, John Miller, Jacob Long, Wm. Schoener, David Bright, Geo. Zieber, Jacob Goodman, Anthony Bickle, Daniel H. Boas, H. W. Smith, John M. Keim, Jas. L. Dunn, Wm. Darling, W. Hamilton, David Finger, Geo. Leaf, Henry McKinley and Henry Flannery.

Capital not to exceed $50,000; par value of stock, $25. Interest on deposits allowed.

In operation June, 1835. The charter of this saving-bank was revoked by an act passed in 1836, incorporating the Berks County Bank, which was to succeed to all rights, etc., and authorized to increase stock to $200,000.

Bank went into operation April 25, 1836, with the following officers: President, Lloyd Wharton; Secretary, J. M. Keim; Treasurer Samuel S. Jackson; Notary, Jeremiah Snyder.

Elijah Dechert succeeded as president. It continued in operation several years. Its organization having been effected in doubtful times, little financial strength could be imbibed from the community, which was then supporting two well-established banks. In 1844 the bank figured somewhat conspicuously by an over-issue of relief notes. These notes were redeemed.

Reading Savings-Bank was incorporated by act of Assembly in 1855 for twenty years, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. A share of stock was fifty dollars. The charter was accepted at a meeting of interested citizens on June 16, 1855, and all the stock was taken by subscription. The first directors were Augustus F. Boas, William Umbenhower, Hiram C. Ritter, William C. Ermentrout, E. Penn Smith, Jacob Dick, Joseph A. Schneider. Officers elected: A. F. Boas, president; Adam Leize, cashier. Began business on October 22, 1855, in building now occupied by Second National Bank, on Penn, above Fifth Street. This bank suspended November 16, 1877, after having been in successful operation for over twenty years.

Commercial National Bank was organized in 1880, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by William Young and B. F. Young, of Mifflinburg, Pa., and a number of business men of Reading. Business was begun in the building of I. W. Levan, at No. 748 Penn Street, April 22, 1880. William Young was the first president and B. F. Young the cashier. During the summer of 1882 a handsome brown-stone building was erected at No. 758 Penn Street. Before the

completion of the new bank building an outside business matter alienated nearly all the friends of the institution, who withdrew their support, and soon after organized the Penn National Bank. The Commercial National Bank remained in the new building until October, 1883, when the Reading stockholders sold their stock to the Messrs. Young, and took in part payment the bank building from the latter, and the bank went into voluntary liquidation.

PART IX.

OFFICIALS.

BURGESSES AND MAYORS.—The principal executive officer of Reading, during its history as a borough, from 1783 to 1847, was a "Chief Burgess." He was elected annually at the regular spring election. His duties were prescribed by law and these he was sworn to execute. They pertained to the peace of the borough, and the regulation of its several affairs pursuant to the rules and ordinances adopted by the "Town Council." He was also *ex officio* a justice of the peace. The following list comprises the names of those who served from 1815, those who served previously not having been obtainable. The election was held annually in May till 1838, when it was changed to March.

In 1847, upon the incorporation of the borough into a city, the chief officer was named mayor. His term of office was one year. In 1861 it was increased to two years, since which time it has remained the same.

The office of treasurer was filled annually till 1861, when the term was increased to two years.

CHIEF BURGESSES.

Name.	Term.
John Spayd	1815–23
William Witman	1823–25
Peter Nagle, Jr.	1825–31; 1832–33; 1837–39
Henry A. Muhlenberg	1831–32
George M. Keim	1833–34
Anthony Bickel	1834–35
Thomas Kepple	1835–36
William Schoener	1836–37; 1839–43
William High	1843–44
William Betz	1844–47

MAYORS.

Name.	Term.
Peter Filbert	1847–48
William H. Keim	1848–49
George Getz[1]	1849–53
Daniel R. Clymer	1853–54
John S. Richards	1854–55
William M. Baird	1855–56
Joel B. Wanner	1856–57
A. Jordan Swartz	1857–58
Benneville Keim	1858–61
Joel B. Wanner[2]	1861–63
Joseph S. Hoyer	1863–65
Nathan M. Eisenhower	1865–67
William H. Gernand	1867–71
Samuel C. Mayer	1871–73
Charles F. Evans	1873–79
Henry A. Tyson	1879–81
William G. Rowe	1881–85
James K. Getz	1885–87

CITY ELECTION RETURNS FOR MAYOR, AND MAJORITIES.

1847.

Peter Filbert, Dem.	632
Wm. H. Keim, Whig	605
Majority for Filbert	27

(W. A. Wells had a vote of 210.)

1848.

Wm. H. Keim, Whig	936
Daniel R. Clymer, Dem.	926
Majority for Keim	10

1849.

George Getz, Whig	956
Andrew M. Sallade, Dem.	746
Majority for Getz	210

(Peter Filbert had a vote of 262.)

1850.

George Getz, Whig	1130
Andrew F. Sallade, Dem.	749
Majority for Getz	381

1851.

George Getz, Whig	746
Peter Filbert, Dem.	670
Majority for Getz	76

(Scattering, 203.)

1852.

George Getz, Whig	738
Daniel R. Clymer, Dem.	683
Majority for Getz	55

[1] Mr. Getz died February 10, 1853, and General Geo. M. Keim was elected to fill the short vacancy.

[2] Mr. Wanner enlisted in the Civil War before the expiration of his term, and David McKnight was elected to fill the vacancy.

1853.

Daniel R. Clymer, Dem.....975
John S. Richards, Whig.....923

Majority for Clymer 52

1854.

John S. Richards, Ind.....654
Daniel R. Clymer, Dem.....614

Majority for Richards..... 40
(John C. Myers, Ind., had a vote of 562; William Mason, 71.)

1855.

William M. Baird, Amer.....1544
Samuel L. Young, Fusion..... 840

Majority for Baird 704

1856.

Joel B. Wanner, Dem.....1197
Peter Filbert, Amer.....1173

Majority for Wanner..... 24

1857.

A. Jordan Swartz, Dem.....1373
Charles K. Robeson, Fusion.....1005

Majority for Swartz..... 368

1858.

Benneville Keim, Amer.....1519
Jacob M. Sallade, Dem.....1075

Majority for Keim..... 444

1859.

Benneville Keim, Amer.....1703
John K. McKurdy, Dem..... 759

Majority for Keim..... 944

1860.

Benneville Keim, People's.....1420
Michael Kraemer, Sr., Dem.....1285

Majority for Keim..... 135

1861.

Joel B. Wanner, Dem.....1773
Benneville Keim, Rep.....1129

Majority for Wanner..... 644

1863.

Joseph S. Hoyer, Dem.....1512
David McKnight, Rep.....1269

Majority for Hoyer..... 243

1865.

Nathan N. Eisenhower, Rep.....1590
Matthias Mengel, Dem.....1448

Majority for Eisenhower..... 142

1867.

William H. Gernand, Dem.....2101
Henry Van Reed, Rep.....1775

Majority for Gernand..... 226

1869.

William H. Gernand, Dem.....2305
J. Pringle Jones, Ind.....2146

Majority for Gernand..... 159

1871.

Samuel C. Mayer, Dem.....2972
William Geiger, Rep.....2521

Majority for Mayer..... 451

1873.

Charles F. Evans, Rep.....3304
William H. Gernand.....3013

Majority for Evans..... 281

1875.

Charles F. Evans, Rep.....3677
Henry M. Keim, Dem.....3303

Majority for Evans..... 374

1877.

Charles F. Evans, Rep.....3735
J. George Seltzer, Dem.....3351

Majority for Evans..... 384

1879.

Henry A. Tyson, Dem.....4114
Charles F. Evans.....2933

Majority for Tyson..... 1181

1881.

William G. Rowe, Rep.....3868
Henry A. Tyson, Dem.....3831

Majority for Rowe..... 37

1883.

William G. Rowe, Rep.....4405
George S. McFarlan, Dem.....4154

Majority for Rowe..... 251

1885.

James K. Getz, Dem.....4629
William G. Rowe, Rep.....4106

Majority for Getz.....523

City Vote Compared.—The total vote of the city in 1847 for mayor was 1237. This was in the spring of that year. The total vote for Governor in the fall of that year was 2273, a difference of 1036; and in 1848, for President, it was 2945.

In 1883 the total vote for mayor was 8659; in 1882, for Governor, 9110; and in 1880, for President, 9047.

The taxables of the city and the total vote for President for two periods are compared to show the proportion of taxables who voted,—

	Taxables.	Vote.	Per Cent.
1856.....	4,775	3287	69
1880.....	10,679	9047	85

The proportion of taxables in the whole county who voted in 1880 was eighty-six per cent.

ALDERMEN.[1]—In 1847 the city was divided into two districts for aldermen, that portion north of Penn Street comprising the Northern District, and that portion south, the Southern; and each district was given two aldermen with a term of five years. An additional alderman was given to the Northern District by a special act of Assembly, passed January 31, 1873, by reason of its extent and large population. In 1874 the new charter created nine wards in the city and gave each ward an alderman. Two wards were erected in 1876 and two more in 1885; and thence the electors of each ward also elected an alderman.

FROM 1847–75.

Northern District.

Name.	Term.
William Betz	1847–51
William Schoener[2]	1847–51
Frank B. Miller	1851–65
William B. Schoener	1851–75
Washington Richards	1865–73
Lewis Kremp	1873–75
Israel C. Becker	1874–75

Southern District.

David Medary	1847–55
Matthias Mengle	1847–60; 1868–73
George Printz	1855–75
John Quimby	1860–63
Peter Cleaver	1863–68
Ezekiel Jones	1873–75

UNDER CHARTER OF 1874.

First ward.

Name.	Term.
Enos Morris	1875–78
John B. Maxton	1878–84
John W. Ringler	1884—

Second ward.

Joseph R. Pawling	1875–80
Christopher M. Deem	1880–85
George Ritner	1885–90

Third ward.

Ezekiel Jones	1875–83
John Hipple	1883–88

Fourth ward.

Matthias Mengel	1875–85
Edmund Sheetz	1885–90

Fifth ward.

Daniel Potteiger	1875–85
Robert L. Keith	1885–90

[1] JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following list of justices of the peace of the borough was copied from the record at Harrisburg.

Valentine Eckert	1784
Henry Christ	1784
John Otto	1785
James Diemer	1788
Peter Nagle	August 3, 1791
James May (does not act)	August 31, 1791
John Christ	October 3, 1799
Peter Frailey	———
Matthias Richards	———
Henry Hahn	April 1, 1806
Frederick Heller	January 1, 1807
Jacob Miller	November 13, 1811
John M. Hyneman	September 3, 1813
Christopher Scherrer	September 17, 1813
John Addams	May 13, 1816
Wm. Schoener	March 24, 1818
John Frantz	March 24, 1818
(Vacated by accepting office under U. S. Government; recommissioned October 17, 1820.)	
Frederick Fritz	June 28, 1821
John Spayd	June 28, 1821
Matthias Richards	November 8, 1823
Edward B. Hubley	December 3, 1823
Joseph Tyson	December 8, 1823
Curtis Lewis	December 8, 1823
Peter Aurand	December 12, 1823
John Miller	December 12, 1823
Henry Betz	December 12, 1823
Matthias Richards	April 4, 1827
Jonathan D. Hiester	June 5, 1827
(Removed out of town.)	
Peter Nagle, Jr.	August 1, 1828
Jacob Sallade	March 5, 1830
David Rightmyer	July 25, 1831
Lloyd Wharton	October 19, 1831
Lewis Rees	April 2, 1832
Thomas Morris	January 4, 1836
Jacob Fritz	February 12, 1838
Henry Tothers	September 22, 1838
Henry Bowman	March 26, 1839

In 1840 Reading was divided into two wards for justices, Penn Street having been the dividing line.

North Ward.

Wm. Schoener	April 14, 1840
Henry Betz	April 14, 1840
Wm. Betz	April 13, 1841
Wm. Schoener	April 15, 1845
Wm. Betz	April 14, 1846

South Ward.

Charles Troxell	April 14, 1840
(Resigned.)	
Wm. A. Wells	April 14, 1840
(Resigned March 15, 1844.)	
Marks B. Eckert	April 12, 1842
David Medary	April 9, 1844
Matthias Mengel	April 15, 1845

On December 5, 1803, pursuant to the act of April 4, 1803, the county commissioners divided the county of Berks into fifteen districts for justices of the peace. Reading was made one district, called First, and given four justices. Their names were Peter Nagle, James May, John Christ and Peter Frailey.

[2] William Schoener died whilst serving the office. He officiated as an alderman for thirty-three continuous years,—from 1818 to 1851—and enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. He was seventy years old at the time of his death.

Sixth ward.

Jonathan L. Reber.....1875–77
George M. Ermentrout.....1877–87

Seventh ward.

William B. Schoener.....1875–81
Israel C. Becker.....1875–78
John G. L. Brownwell.....1881–86
(Re-elected, 1886.)

Eighth ward.

Lewis Kremp.....1875–78
William L. Graul.....1878–83
John Denhard.....1883–88

Ninth ward.

Isaac R. Fisher.....1875–85
(Re-elected, 1885.)

Tenth ward.

Henry H. Holl.....1876–86
(Re-elected, 1886.)

Eleventh ward.

Israel M. Bertolet.....1876–80
David Rink.....1880–81
George H. Long.....1881–86
(Re-elected, 1886.)

Twelfth ward.

John K. Howden[1].....1886—

Thirteenth ward.

Peter T. Phillippi[1].....1886—

PRESIDENTS OF SELECT COUNCIL.

Name.	Term.
Henry Nagle	1847–50; 1854–55
Joel Ritter	1850–52
Peter F. Nagle	1852–54
Samuel Frees	1855–58
Hiram C. Ritter	1858–59
John D. Morris	1859–60; 1861–62
Frederick S. Boas	1860–61
Jacob C. Hoff	1862–64
Jacob Bushong	1864–65
Levi J. Smith	1865–66
George W. Garst	1866–67; 1868–70
Frederick Lauer	1867–68
Geo. W. Morgan	1870–71; 1872–73
Frederick W. Lauer	1871–72
Henry S. Eckert	1873–75
James L. Douglas	1875–76
Frederick P. Heller	1876–77
Jesse Orr	1877–79
Joseph Ganser	1879–80
William H. Kelly	1880–82
F. S. Jacobs	1882
Levi J. R. Krick	1882–83
John L. Lawrence	1883–84
Michael McCullough	1884–86
Henry H. Heckman	1886–87

[1] Elected for five years.

CLERKS OF SELECT COUNCIL.

Name.	Term.
John L. Rightmyer	1847–51
James L. Rightmyer	1851–52
Nathan M. Eisenhower	1852–61
A. Lucius Hennershotz	1861–62
Adam Waid	1862–64
B. Frank Haas	1864–73
Edward A. Howell	1873–79
John H. Keppelman	1879–84
George H. Felix	1884–87

PRESIDENTS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Name.	Term.
Lewis Briner	1847–49
Samuel Frees	1849–50
William A. Wells	1850–51
Augustus C. Hoff	1851–53
Adam Waid	1853–54; 1859–60
Hiram C. Ritter	1854–55
Joseph A. McLean	1855–56
John Fink	1856–57
Henry A. M. Filbert	1857–59
J. Timothy Jackson	1860–61
Samuel M. Fillman	1861–62
William B. Hertzel	1862–63
James Donagan	1863–64
William S. Ritter	1864–65
George B. Connard	1865–66
Levi Wunder	1866–67
Michael McCullough	1867–69
Addy Gebry	1869–71; 1874–75
Lew. Wanner	1871–73
Abner K. Stauffer	1873–74
Charles B. Wells	1875–76
Wesley C. Hall	1876–77
William G. Rowe	1877–78
Hiester M. Nagle	1878–79
Christian W. Geissler	1879–80
Edward O. Immel	1880–81
James K. Getz	1881–82
Amos B. Wanner	1882–83
Ellis L. Castor	1883–84
Lewis Heilman	1884–85
James A. O'Reilly	1885–87

CLERKS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Name.	Term.
John W. Tyson	1847–52
A. L. Hennershotz	1852–58; 1859–61
Michael P. Boyer	1858–59
B. Frank Haas	1861–62
Nathan M. Eisenhower	1862–63
John Ralston	1863–72
Solomon A. Stout	1872–73
Charles S. Butler	1873–74; 1875–76
John C. K. Heine	1874–75
Jonathan Holt	1876–78
Henry H. Holl	1878–79
Luther Seiders	1879–80
George H. Felix	1880–83

Charles J. Tyson.....1883–86
John H. Focht.....1886–87

TREASURERS.

Name.	Term.
Peter Nagle	1815–28
John Hahn	1828–36
William Ermentrout	1836–43
George Feather	1843–47; 1847–55
George R. Frill	1855–56
Daniel S. Holl	1856–57
George W. Bruckman	1857–58
Michael Kraemer	1858–59
Peter Cleaver	1859–61
Peter Shaneman	1861–63
William Heidenreich	1863–71
John E. Arthur	1871–85
Horatio Jones	1885–87

AUDITORS.

Name.	Term.
Lewis J. Hanold	1847–48
Nathan M. Eisenhower	1847–49; 1859–61
John L. Reifsnyder	1847–49
Frank B. Miller	1848–49
Jacob B. Smith	1849–50
Z. H. Maurer	1849–51; 1854–55
Jeremiah Bitting	1849–50
John Darrah	1850–52
George Heckman	1850–51
James L. Rightmyer	1851–52
John F. Evans	1851–54
John F. Moers	1852–53
A. W. Nagle	1852–53; 1854–55
John Pfleager	1853–54
William Briner	1853–54
John J. Tyson	1854–55
Peter Cleaver	1855–56
William Geiger	1855–56
John A. Banks	1855–56
Matthias Babb	1856–57
William Henry	1856–57
Albert G. Green	1856–57
William Umbenhower	1857–58
Wharton Morris	1857–58; 1861–62
James Van Horn	1858–59
Amos B. Wanner	1858–59
John O. Schoener	1858–59
Peres Hain	1859–60
Charles Scull	1859–60
Henry Eppihimer	1860–61
James A. Fasig	1860–61
B. Frank Haas	1861–63
Charles F. Smith	1861–64
Lewis Briner	1862–65
Henry Kerper	1863–66
Isaac R. Fisher	1864–67
John S. Aulenbach	1865–68
William M. Goodman	1866–69
John E. Arthur	1867–71
Hiester M. Nagle	1868–71
W. Murray Weidman	1869–72
Levi H. Liess	1871–74
John Keppelman	1872–73
Jacob Lenhart	1872–75
Isaac T. James	1873–75
Henry M. Keim	1874–75

CONTROLLERS.

Name.	Term.
William Briner [1]	———
Chester N. Farr, Jr.	1875–76
Henry A. Tyson	1876–79
William A. Runkel	1879–81
Joseph Housum	1881–87

SOLICITORS.

Name.	Term.
James Donagan	1847–48
George G. Barclay	1848–50
J. Bright Smith	1850–52
William F. Filbert	1852–53
Edmund L. Smith	1853–55
Charles K. Robeson	1855–57
Albert G. Green	1857–59
A. Lucius Hennershotz	1859–61
Wharton Morris	1861–62
George J. Eckert	1862–63
James B. Bechtel	1863–64
Edward H. Shearer	1864–65
J. Glancy Jones	1865–67
Daniel Ermentrout	1867–70
Edwin Shalter	1870–73
J. Howard Jacobs	1873–74
William M. Rightmyer	1874–75
Daniel H. Wingerd	1875–79
Christian H. Ruhl	1879–81
Benjamin F. Dettra	1881–83
Wayne Hayman	1883–85
William J. Rourke	1885–87

ENGINEERS.

Name.	Term.
Matthias S. Richards	1847–48
Aaron Albright	1848–57; 1859–61; 1862–63
William Davis	1857–58
Christian Stolz	1858–59
D. S. Zacharias	1861–62; 1863–68; 1874–76
Samuel M. Rea	1868–74
Henry T. Kendall	1876–79
Levi Wunder	1879–81
A. Harvey Tyson	1881–85
Daniel Housum	1885–87

CHIEFS OF POLICE.

Name.	Term.
John L. Morris	1847–49; 1858–59
Henry Seitzinger	1849–51
John H. Nagle	1851–54

[1] Mr. Briner did not accept the office to which he was elected in 1875, and Governor J. F. Hartranft appointed Chester N. Farr, Jr., until the election of a successor.

Reuben Goodhart	1854–55
William Y. Lyon	1855–57; 1860–61
Samuel Folk	1857–58
Henry Wunder	1859–60
Howard L. Miller	1861–63
Jacob B. Mast	1863–65
Joseph Deysher	1865–67
William McNall	1867–71
Peter Cullen	1871–79
Daniel Housum	1879–81
Raymond B. Lewis	1881–85
Frederick H. Fleck	1885–87

WATER COMMISSIONERS.—The city was divided into four districts for the election of commissioners of water by an act passed March 21, 1865. Sixth Street and Penn Street were made the dividing lines; and the City Councils were required to elect four persons, one from each district. Of the first board two were to hold office for two years and the remaining two for four years; and thereafter every two years Councils were to elect two members for four years. Like the office of City Councilman, this office is without compensation. In pursuance of the act mentioned, the following persons served as commissioners:

Name.	Term.
Jacob Bushong	1865–67
Joseph Mishler	1865–67
David A. Stout	1865–73
John Maltzberger	1865–67
Thomas L. Addison	1867–73; 1877–85
Jacob C. Hoff	1867–71
Levi J. Smith	1867–83
William R. McIlwain	1871–83
Solomon L. Snyder	1873–77
Augustus C. Greth	1873–77
Addy Gehry	1875–79
George K. Levan	1877–80
Charles Melcher	1877
Matthias Mengel	1880–81
Charles K. Hillegass	1881–83
Jacob Holl	1883–89
F. S. Jacobs	1883–87
Isaac McHose	1883–87
Albert A. Heizmann	1885–89

BOARD OF HEALTH.[1]—Initiatory steps toward the formation of a body, whose express duty it was to look after the health of the city, were first taken in July, 1872, but a satisfactory organization was not effected till 1874. An act of Assembly was passed on April 22, 1873, specially authorizing the establishment of a Board of Health for Reading, with powers for the preservation of the public health. The board was made to consist of seven members, with an indefinite term of service and without compensation, who were to be appointed by the presidents of the City Councils. The city was divided into four districts, with Sixth and Penn Streets as the dividing lines. One member was to be appointed from each district and one from the city at large; and these five were to select two physicians. And provision was made for the annual appointment of a health commissioner by the board, with a compensation to be fixed by Councils.

The Board of Health effected the first permanent organization on March 10, 1874. The following persons were members:

Name.	Term.
First District.	
Charles Breneiser	1874–80
Dr. William F. Marks	1880—
Second District.	
David Ermentrout	1874–82
Garrett B. Stevens	1882–83
Charles H. Schaeffer	1883—
Third District.	
Dr. W. Murray Weidman	1874–82
Thomas P. Merritt	1882—
Fourth District.	
Dr. S. S. Stevens	1874–82
David P. Schlott	1882—
At Large.	
Dr. Martin Luther	1874—
Physicians.	
Dr. Israel Cleaver	1874–79
Dr. Frank Rieser	1874–80
Dr. M. Albert Rhoads	1879—
Dr. William F. Muhlenberg	1880–83
Dr. Adam B. Dundor	1883—

NOTE.—The dash after the year indicates continuance in office.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Term.
Charles F. Frick	1874
Howard L. Miller	1874–82
Roland Laing	1882–87

The following are interesting statistics of marriages, births and deaths in the city for the years named:

[1] The author is indebted to Edward A. Howell, clerk of the Board of Health, for the names of the members.

In 1881 there were 620 marriages, 1283 births and 895 deaths.

In 1882 there were 594 marriages, 1316 births and 890 deaths.

In 1883 there were 634 marriages, 1384 births and 869 deaths.

In 1885 there were 628 marriages, 1447 births and 917 deaths.

The board for the year 1886 is constituted as follows: M. A. Rhoads, M.D., (president), Martin Luther, M.D., William F. Marks, M. D., D. P. Schlott, Thomas P. Merritt, A. B. Dundor, M.D., C. H. Schaeffer, Esq., E. A. Howell (secretary), R. J. Laing, (health commissioner.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MAYORS.[1]

PETER NAGLE, JR., was born at Reading June 11, 1782. He was well educated, and wrote a fine hand. He was a superior musician, and officiated as organist in the First Reformed Church during his early manhood. His business was hat manufacturing, in which he became both prominent and successful. Subsequently he removed to the northern part of Amity township, where he owned several fine farms, including the "Yellow House" property, and carried on tavern-keeping for some years. He returned to Reading, engaged in the grocery business for a time and then in the distilling business at the northwest corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets. He was a superior business man.

He officiated as chief burgess of Reading for nine years,—1825–31, 1832–33 and 1837–39. General Lafayette visited the United States during that time, and he addressed a letter to Burgess Nagle, February 5, 1825, thanking the Council and citizens of Reading for their kind invitation to him to visit Reading.[2] His father, Peter Nagle, served as treasurer of the borough from 1815 to 1828. This continuous service indicates his integrity as a man and his prominence as a citizen.

Mr. Nagle was a large man, over six feet in height, and weighed about three hundred and twenty-five pounds. In disposition he was genial and unpretentious. He was married to Susan E. Filbert December 28, 1802, by whom



PETER NAGLE, JR.

he had one daughter and seven sons, four of the latter surviving him,—Filbert J., Peter F., Augustus W. and Henry.

JOSEPH S. HOYER was born in Robeson township, this county, September 10, 1817. He was educated at Myerstown, Lebanon County, and taught public schools for a number of years in addition to his duties as a farmer. Removing to Reading, he conducted a general store for a time and held various offices of trust. He officiated as mayor of Reading for one term —from 1863 to 1865—and afterwards served for a number of years as a clerk in the prothonotary's office of this county. He died in Reading June 16, 1880.

NATHAN M. EISENHOWER was born in Reading in 1811, and, after reaching nearly three-score and ten years, died very suddenly on September 2, 1879.

He was well known as a builder, and was the senior member of the firm of Eisenhower, Fink & Co. In his business relations he was a careful and conscientious man, and a very highly esteemed citizen of this community. He served some years as clerk of the old Borough Council. He was a member of the Odd-Fellows and also of the Masonic order, in the progress of which he took an earnest interest, and these societies buried him with honors. He officiated as mayor

[1] Besides the sketches of the mayors given in this chapter, sketches of all the other mayors appear elsewhere in this history.

[2] See p. 677.

for one term—from 1865 to 1867, having been elected to this position by the Republicans.

William H. Gernand was a son of Abraham and Catherine Gernand, of Cumru township, and died at Reading Nov. 22, 1874, aged over fifty-five years. In early life he was a farmer; he afterwards became a school-teacher, and pursued the profession of teaching for many years.

He officiated as mayor of Reading for two terms—from 1867 to 1871. He was a prominent and very active member in a number of secret orders and took a warm interest in their affairs. In manner he was quiet and unpretentious, and his exemplary life won the highest regard of his fellow-citizens.

Samuel C. Myer was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., April 17, 1824. At the age of seventeen years he became a citizen of Reading, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. For a time he was the senior member of the firm of Moyer & Hart, on Penn Street, in the dry-goods business. With the exception of a few years spent at Philadelphia, he has resided continuously in Reading since 1841. He officiated as mayor of Reading for one term—from 1871 to 1873.

Daniel R. Clymer, the eldest son of Edward T. Clymer, was born at the Clymer homestead, in Caernarvon township, Berks County, on March 31, 1819. After receiving his education at Lititz, in Lancaster County, he came to Reading, and was employed as a clerk in the store of Messrs. William & Isaac Eckert, with whom he remained for some years. He then went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in a wholesale dry-goods house until 1840, when he returned to Reading, and, in connection with his brother, William H. Clymer, opened a general dry-goods store in the



Daniel R. Clymer

"Old Seyfert Building," now 518 Penn Street. Here they conducted business for a couple of years, when they removed to the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Penn Streets, which they had purchased. His brother William withdrawing from the firm in 1845, he continued the business alone until 1852.

Mr. Clymer always took an active interest in the welfare and progress of Reading. In 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor against General William H. Keim, the Whig candidate, but was defeated by a small majority. At that time the city was Whig in political sentiment, and continued so for some years. In 1852 he was again the Democratic candidate for mayor against Major George Getz, on the Whig ticket, who was then mayor and had held the office since 1849, and he was again defeated. The next year the party nominated him a third time, with John S. Richards, Esq., a prominent attorney, as his opponent on the Whig ticket, and he was elected. After serving in this position for one year, the party nominated him for a fourth time, and against the same candidate on the Whig ticket, who was run as an Independent. In that year there were four candidates in the field, and an Independent Democrat caused Mr. Clymer's defeat.

In 1854 Mr. Clymer became interested in the forwarding and transportation business on the Schuylkill Canal, continuing in it for some years. Upon the completion of the East Pennsylvania Railroad (with the construction of which his brother, Edward M. Clymer, was prominently identified) and the establishment of a ticket-office at the "Junction" (the present site of the Philadelphia and Reading main station), Mr. Clymer was appointed ticket agent, holding the position until 1869, when he resigned. In the interval that occurred after discontinuing the forwarding business and becoming ticket agent, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar August 20, 1857. He never engaged in active practice, however. He was also interested in the militia system of the county, and was for a time captain of the "Reading Artillerists."

Mr. Clymer was married, in 1846, to Miss Delia Pierson, daughter of Silas Pierson, Esq., and a granddaughter of Hon. Benjamin Pierson, of Morristown, N. J. She was born January 8, 1824, and died June 14, 1861. They had issue five children, all of whom are dead excepting one (Annie M. Clymer), who was intermarried with Mr. Edward Brooke, deceased, late of Birdsboro'.

Henry A. Tyson, mayor of Reading from 1879 to 1881, is of English descent. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, who came to America early in the eighteenth century. The American branch of the family is confined, with few exceptions, to the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, Berks and Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore, in Maryland, and it has taken a prominent stand wherever its members located. Captain Tyson was an Arctic explorer, Dr. Henry Tyson is professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and Robert and Jesse Tyson are prominent in the shipping interests at Baltimore.

Joseph Tyson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Skippack, Montgomery County, Pa., March 22, 1771, and was married to Elizabeth Levering, who was born March 19, 1772, on North Second Street, Philadelphia. In 1798 he located at Reading, where he engaged extensively in the tanning business, at the head of Franklin Street, becoming a prominent owner of real-estate in that vicinity. He retired from business in 1826 and died in 1842. His wife died in 1857. Mary Snyder, of Philadelphia, aged eighty-three years, is the only survivor of his nine children.

John W. Tyson was the fourth child and only son. He was born at Reading July 3, 1801, and learned his father's business, which he continued for a time. He afterwards became a clerk in Eckert's store, at Fourth and Penn Streets, and there, for many years, he also carried on the occupation of gauger, being the only one in Reading who understood the business at that time. In 1844 he ran for the office of county recorder on an independent ticket; was elected and served his term of three years with great acceptance to the people. He was married, October 13, 1822, to Mary Fasig, daughter of William Fasig, of Reading. Of

their nine children, four survive,—William F. Tyson, eldest son, at present and for many years foreman of the *Readinger Adler;* two daughters (Mrs. Emma C. Redgrave and Mrs. Mary E. Walker, of Philadelphia), and Henry A. Tyson. Albert L. Tyson, the second son (now deceased), was for many years, until his death, foreman of the *Philadelphia Press* and the *Washington Chronicle*, under John W. Forney.



Henry A. Tyson

Henry A. Tyson was born December 14, 1832, at Reading, on Franklin Street, near his present residence, in the vicinity of which he has resided all his life. He was educated in the public schools. In 1847 he went to live with his uncle, John Brown, of Reading (now living at the age of eighty-seven years), and under him learned the trade of a chair-maker, remaining with him until 1860. He was afterwards engaged in this occupation with Jacob R. Ritter and Sohl, Seidel & Co., of Reading, until 1876, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of city controller, to fill a vacancy. In 1877 he was elected at the regular election for a full term of two years, and served in the position with acknowledged ability. In 1879 he was nominated for the office of mayor, and elected by a majority of eleven hundred and eighty-one, the largest ever given to any candidate for that office. During his incumbency in the mayoralty many important ordinances were passed by the City Councils, new regulations instituted, and the government was so administered as to be conducive to the best interests of the city. During his official career, among other things, he approved the ordinance granting the right to erect a soldiers' monument in Penn Square; the Antietam Reservoir was greatly enlarged; in a special message he recommended public action looking to the erection of a public building here by the national government, since which

time particular efforts have been made in that behalf. Upon his retirement from political life he became interested in introducing the present satisfactory system of lighting the streets by electricity, having acted as secretary and treasurer of the company for a time, and all the original stock having been subscribed through his solicitation. He is now connected with his son, A. Harvey Tyson, Esq., in conducting, as a specialty, "Tyson's Real-Estate Title-Briefs."

He is a prominent Mason, being connected with Chandler Lodge, No. 227, of which he is a Past Master, and of which, also, he has been secretary for the last twenty years, and is now District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh District, comprising Berks and Lebanon Counties. He has officiated as recorder of Reading Commandery, No 42, Knights Templar, since 1872.

Mr. Tyson was married, December 23, 1855, to Miss Anna Shultz, of Reading, and has three children now living,—A. Harvey Tyson, Esq., a prominent civil engineer at Reading, who served as city engineer from 1881 to 1885; Charles H. Tyson, Esq., a practicing attorney at Reading, who was admitted to the bar in 1884; and Estelle L. Tyson, now the youngest pupil in Reading High School.

Mr. Tyson has always been an earnest advocate for progress in his native place, and in public life acquired a high reputation by his conscientious administration of the trusts which the people had committed to him.

William G. Rowe, mayor of the city of Reading from 1881 to 1885, was born August 13, 1841, at Newburg, in Cumberland County, Pa., to which place his parents had removed from Reading in 1840, and returned in 1846. His father was Henry B. Rowe, a blacksmith, who carried on that trade for many years at Reading, having made the shoeing of horses a specialty; and was married to Elizabeth Zerbe. Both of his parents were born at Reading; the father died July 4, 1866, aged nearly fifty-four years, leaving a widow and two sons, William G. and Joseph Z.

Mr. Rowe was educated in the common schools of Reading, and learned the trade of blacksmith under his father. During that time the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted as a private in Company G, commanded by Captain George W. Alexander, in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon returning from active military service he became a partner with his father in the blacksmithing business, and continued with him till his decease; then he took sole control of it, and has since carried it on successfully at the old stand, on Cherry Street, below Fourth, where his father had been located for many years.

In 1874, Mr. Rowe became actively interested in the political affairs of Reading. Previously he had identified himself with the Republican party, and as he grew in years he became more and more a stanch advocate of its principles. Whilst a resident of the Fifth Ward he was solicited to run for Common Council, but he declined. Upon removing into the Sixth Ward his many friends, of both political parties, urged him for the same office, and consenting, they placed his name upon the Republican ticket and elected him over the Democratic nominee. This was a high compliment to him, for the ward was then largely Democratic. He was re-elected in 1876, serving altogether three years. In 1881 he was nominated upon the Republican ticket for mayor and elected over Henry A. Tyson, who at the previous election had been chosen to this office on the Democratic ticket by the unprecedented majority of 1181; and in 1883, he was re-elected. This election and re-election of Mayor Rowe exhibits in a high degree the popularity which he enjoyed in Reading, the city having been, during that time and for some years previously, Democratic by about four hundred majority.

Mayor Rowe advocated earnestly numerous measures tending to develop the city in its various internal affairs. He issued permits for the erection of over two thousand new buildings; he co-operated heartily with both branches of Councils in encouraging the entrance of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad into Reading; the proceedings for recovering possession of the "Commons" and for instituting a public park received his earnest attention, recommending in this behalf the raising of the

taxes to pay the costs and expenses incurred rather than borrow money and create indebtedness for that purpose; he strenuously opposed the movements of the "Consumers' Gas Company" in the city towards laying down gas-pipes under special legislation, acting in harmony with the wishes of the business people; and he was progressive in the matter of improved highways, investigating the question of a "steam road-roller" in conjunction with a special committee appointed for that purpose, and recommending its introduction. He had a superior police force and preserved the general order of the community in a very successful manner; and as a magistrate he was firm and dignified on the one hand, but kind, just and sympathizing on the other. During his administration he enjoyed the high respect and confidence of the community, was popular in every section of the city and by his upright course won unto himself many friends. Upon his retirement from office he resumed his business of a blacksmith, making the shoeing of horses a specialty, for which he enjoys a high reputation, and has since followed it successfully at the old stand.

Mayor Rowe was married to Miss Sallie B. Kimes, of Philadelphia, with whom he has two daughters, Lizzie and Sallie.



Wm G Rowe

JAMES K. GETZ, the present mayor of the city of Reading, was born on the 19th of January, 1848, in Albany township, Berks County, Pa., and in 1854 removed with his parents to Reading, where he became a pupil of the public school, and later spent a year at the Philadelphia Classical Academy. He then entered the store of his father (who was a wholesale grocer) as book-keeper, and acted in that capacity until 1869, when he succeeded his father in the firm of Getz & Grim. In 1874 he sold his half-interest to his partner and retired from the business. He then became interested with his father in the Reading steam marble-works, under the firm-name of H. S. Getz & Co., to which he devotes his almost exclusive attention.

Mayor Getz has been affiliated with the Democratic party in politics since he cast his first vote and has been an influential factor in local political measures. He was elected by a flattering majority, and in a district strongly Republican, to represent the Fifth Ward of Reading in the City Council in 1880, the second year filling the office of president of that body. In the spring of 1885 he was elected mayor of the city and is the present incumbent of the office. While his executive ability and business training eminently fit him for public life, he has heretofore refused to accept political office, preferring to devote his energies to his private business enterprises. Mr. Getz is an active Free-Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 62; of Reading Chapter, No. 152; of De Molay Commandery, No. 9; and of Creigh Council, No. 16. His religious creed is that of the Reformed Church, with which he is connected by membership.

Mayor Getz was married, in 1873, to Mary Agnes, daughter of John H. and Margaret A. Jones, of Sinking Spring, in Berks County.



James K. Getz

PART X.

CENSUS OF READING.[1]

LOCATION OF POPULATION.—The following table is interesting to show the locality of the population. The major part of the population of Reading has been south of Penn Street since 1840; but from 1850 till 1880 there was a gradual decrease, owing to the tendency of improvements in northern sections of the city. Now the major part is north of Penn Street. Five wards are situated south of Penn Street and eight wards north:

[1] See Census of Berks County, 644.

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
South of Penn...	2162	4991	9901	13,113	17,912	22,111
North of Penn...	3469[1]	3419	5842	10,049	16,018	21,167
		1572	4059	3,064	1,894	944

POPULATION IN 1847.—In 1847, when the borough of Reading was incorporated into a city, the enumeration was made by J. Lawrence Getz, publisher of the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, and published by him in a small pamphlet, which he then offered for sale at ten cents a copy. The result of his enumeration was as follows:[2]

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses.	Families.
N. E. Ward	1077	1014	2,091	355	402
N. W. Ward	1291	1252	2,543	396	409
S. E. Ward	1282	1203	2,485	416	489
S. W. Ward	1875	1906	3,781	573	685
Spruce Ward	1116	1028	2,144	398	413
	6641	6403	13,044	2138	2398
North of Penn St.	2368	2266	4,634	751	811
South of Penn St.	3273	4137	8,410	1387	1587

POPULATION IN 1876.—Edgar M. Levan, Esq., publisher of the *Reading Sunday Review*, caused a census of Reading to be taken in December, 1876, from the 18th to the 23d. The result was as follows:

	MALES.			FEMALES.			
	Over 21 years.	Under 21 years.	Total.	Over 21 years.	Under 21 years.	Total.	Total each ward.
1st ward	682	692	1,374	816	703	1,519	2,893
2d "	1249	1382	2,631	1,392	1357	2,749	5,380
3d "	1097	994	2,091	1,201	1128	2,329	4,420
4th "	676	521	1,197	871	581	1,452	2,649
5th "	810	755	1,565	911	766	1,677	3,242
6th "	921	959	1,880	962	876	1,838	3,718
7th "	999	766	1,765	1,135	840	1,975	3,740
8th "	1012	932	1,944	1,018	953	1,971	3,915
9th "	908	1022	1,930	1,010	945	1,955	3,885
10th "	527	638	1,165	530	590	1,120	2,285
11th "	884	1126	2,010	938	1034	1,972	3,982
Total....	9765	9787	19,552	10,784	9773	20,557	40,109

Buildings: Stores, 1044; occupied dwellings, 7732; vacant dwellings, 454; manufactories, 117; places of amusement, 6.

Number of persons to each inhabited dwelling, 5.19.

SEXES OF POPULATION.—The population of Reading by sexes was as follows:

	Male.	Female.
1830	2,785	2,846
1840	4,098	4,837
1850	7,760	7,983
1860	11,183	11,979
1870	16,525	17,405
1880	21,099	22,179

CENSUS OF READING, 1790 TO 1880.

WARDS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
First							2,962	4,019	2,834	3,044
Second							3,774	4,189	5,530	5,553
Third							3,165	4,905	3,732	4,455
Fourth							3,204	5,709	2,611	2,826
Fifth							2,638	4,289	3,205	3,399
Sixth									2,763	3,762
Seventh									3,511	4,130
Eighth									3,690	3,874
Ninth									6,024	4,206
Tenth										2,894
Eleventh										5,195
Total	2255	2986	3462	4332	5856	8410	15,743	23,162	33,930	43,278

NOTE.—In 1864 the names of the wards were changed from names to numerals. The Spruce Ward to First Ward, the Southwest to Second, the Southeast to Third, the Northeast to Fourth, and the Northwest to the Fifth. In 1864 the city was divided into nine wards; in 1876 two wards were added,—the Tenth Ward having been taken from the Second, and the Eleventh from the Ninth; and in 1885 the Eleventh Ward was divided into three wards.

TAXABLES IN 1886.—The following statement contains the taxable citizens of Reading in January, 1886, according to a computation ordered by Hon. James K. Getz, mayor of the city, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of Councilmen to which each ward is entitled. It includes not only men, but also women and minors who are taxable:

WARDS.	Resident Owners.	Tenants.	Single Men.	Total.
First	288	555	46	889
Second	508	777	70	1,355
Third	498	575	150	1,223
Fourth	251	450	133	834
Fifth	283	564	81	928
Sixth	351	702	116	1,169
Seventh	462	538	138	1,138
Eighth	464	552	157	1,173
Ninth	541	573	106	1,220
Tenth	370	501	41	912
Eleventh	282	405	44	731
Twelfth	201	365	38	604
Thirteenth	169	324	52	545
Total	4668	6881	1172	12,721

[1] Colored, 192. In 1840 it was 221; in 1850, 357; in 1860, 285; and in 1870, 311.

[2] *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, August 17, 1850.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BOROUGHS OF COUNTY.

THE following nine boroughs have been erected in Berks County, and the historical narrative of each appears in the order mentioned: Kutztown, Womelsdorf, Hamburg, Boyertown, Bernville, Birdsboro', Fleetwood, Topton and Centreport.

KUTZTOWN.

The borough of Kutztown is situated on Sacony Creek, in the southern part of Maxatawny township. The lands in this locality were patented April 10, 1728, to Peter Wentz, and embraced a tract of one thousand acres, of which five hundred and fifty acres were devised to his son Jacob. On June 16, 1755, Jacob Wentz and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed one hundred and thirty acres of this land, lying along the Sacony, to George Kutz, a farmer. Twenty four years later, in February, 1779, the latter laid out a town to which he gave the name of Kutztown. The plan embraced one hundred and five acres in-lots and a like number of out-lots, all of which were subject to a perpetual ground-rent. The lots located on Front, or Main Street, were fifty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet deep, subject to a rental of 5*s.* 3*d.* On the lots on White Oak and the other streets of the original town the rental was 2*s.* 9*d.*, and on the out-lots 5*s.* Towards the close of the last century Henry Kohler became the proprietor of Kutztown, and such lots as have not been released of this ground-rent are still subject to the demands for its annual payment. The first payment was made on May 27, 1779. South of the original plan and beyond the lane called "Baldy's (after a blacksmith who lived there) an addition was laid out without any ground-rent, which, in consequence received the name of "Freetown." The place grew slowly. Dr. John D. Schoep, who traveled through this part of Berks County in 1783, expressed himself as follows in reference to the naming of Kutztown: "A wealthy German, in order to tickle his ears with the agreeable sound of his name, gave the land for this place, which was first settled three years ago, and which has only a few small houses."[1]

[1] 5 Penna. Mag. of History, p. 75.

Among the first transfers of lots were those made in 1785 to Adam Deitrich and Henry Schweier (an inn-keeper), the former having bought seven in-lots and ten out-lots, and the latter six in-lots and eleven out-lots, and then part of the Kutz farm (seventy-four acres and one hundred perches, embraced in the one hundred and thirty acres) was sold to George Kutz, Jr. These persons having bought a number of lots, it is likely that they had speculative purposes in view. The first house was a one-story log building, near the Sacony Creek, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Daniel Sharadin. It was demolished about 1850. Half a mile south of it, on Main Street, where is now the residence of J. Daniel Wanner, Esq., the log house of Jacob Baldy was situated—removed about thirty years ago.

The Esser house is one of the oldest buildings standing, and was put up about a century ago by Jacob Esser. The Captain Daniel Bieber house, on Main Street, also ranks as one of the oldest. Most of the old landmarks have given way to fine, substantial buildings. The progress of the village is thus noted by Prof. Ermentrout:

"Our esteemed friend, Fayette Schoedler, informs us that, in 1817, from the stone house next to Baldy's Lane, clear out to the southern limits of the town, and far beyond, nothing but woodland greeted the eye of the traveler; whilst the people not unfrequently gathered in their strength to assist some luckless horses in dragging out of the deep mud the farmer's wagon and the laborer's cart. In Freetown, on that side of the street where now stands the new erected mansion of J. D. Wanner, Esq., down to 1830, there were built three houses only, those of Messrs. Baldy, Sander and Strasser,—a tract of land which is now beautified by private residences of every description, whilst farther out stand the residences of Jonathan Biehl, William Kutz, David Sharadin, the splendid houses of John G. Wink and Colonel Thomas D. Fister, and, towering above them all, the Keystone Normal School, whose cupola, during a crisp winter's night, seems almost a globe of crystal suspended in mid-air. In 1800 was built the stone house now known as Siegfried's by Adam Kutz, who owned the land on both sides of the street, from Baldy's Lane to where now lives William Hein. In Kutztown, in 1817, taverns were kept by George Pfister, Daniel Levan and Isaac Levan."

INCORPORATION.—Kutztown was incorporated as a borough March 1, 1815, by an act similar to the act of 1783, by which Reading was incorpor-

ated into a borough. Henry Heist and Jacob Levan were appointed to supervise the first election at the house of Daniel Levan. The first burgess was Henry Heist. The other officers were: Town Council, Jacob Levan, Esq. (president), Moth Wilson, Dewalt Wink, Peter Gift, George Fister, Jonathan Grim and John Kutz; Jacob Levan (merchant), treasurer; James Scull, town clerk; Solomon Kutz, collector; Jacob Humbert and George Breyfogel, supervisors; George Bieber and Thomas Lightfoot, regulators; Jacob Graff, High Constable.

The following list comprises the chief burgesses and town clerks since 1816:

Term.	Burgess.	Clerk.
1816–17	Dewalt Bieber	James Scull.
1818	Daniel Levan	John Fister.
1819	George Breyfogle	John Fister.
1820–21	George Breyfogle	James Donagan.
1822	Henry Heist	James Donagan.
1823	John Kutz	James Donagan.
1824	Jonathan Prime	Loyd Wharton.
1825–26	John Palsgrove	James Donagan.
1827	Jacob Esser	James Donagan.
1828	Geo. A. Odenheimer	James Donagan.
1829	John Fister	James Donagan.
1830	Daniel Bieber	James Donagan.
1831	John Palsgrove	James Donagan.
1832	John Fister	James Donagan.
1833	Peter Gift	Henry Heist.
1834	John Fister	James Donagan.
1835	John Fister	George Bieber.
1836	William Heidenreich	George Bieber.
1837	Peter Gift	Wm. F. Sellers.
1838	George Bieber	Wm. F. Sellers.
1839	Daniel Bieber	Wm. F. Sellers.
1840	John V. Houck	Wm. F. Sellers.
1841	Dr. William Bieber	David Neff.
1842	William Heidenreich	David Neff.
1843	William Heidenreich	George Hortzell.
1844	Jacob Graeff	Wm. S. Bieber.
1845	George Bieber	Wm. S. Bieber.
1846	Daniel Bieber	Wm. S. Bieber.
1847	William Heidenreich	Wm. S. Bieber.
1848	Daniel Bieber	Wm. S. Bieber.
1849	David Fister	Wm. S. Bieber.
1850	Daniel B. Kutz	Wm. S. Bieber.
1851	David Levan	Wm. S. Bieber.
1852	Jacob Graeff	Henry C. Kutz.
1853	Reuben Sharadin	Wm. S. Bieber,
1854	John Fister	James M. Gehr.
1855	Daniel B. Kutz	H. B. VanScheetz.
1856	Fayette Schaedler	J. D. Wanner.
1857–58	Hiram F. Bickel	J. D. Wanner.
1859	J. S. Trexler	James M. Gehr.
1860	B. H. Kutz	J. D. Wanner.
1861	William Helfrich	J. D. Wanner.
1862	Jacob Sunday	J. D. Wanner.
1863–64	C. H. Wanner	J. D. Wanner.
1865–66	David Fister	J. D. Wanner.
1867	David Fister	A. C. Beidelman.
1868–69	Paul Hilbert	H. H. Schwartz.
1870	John Humbert	H. H. Schwartz,
1871	David Fister	J. D. Wanner.
1872	Lewis Hottenstein	Jonas Hoch.
1873–74	J. D. Wanner	H. H. Schwartz.
1875	Daniel Hinterleiter	E. D. Bieber.
1876	S. S. Schmehl	J. H. Marx.
1877	John M. Graeff	J. H. Marx.
1878	R. Dewalt	J. H. Marx,
1879	Walter B. Bieber	J. D. Wanner.
1880	Walter B. Bieber	J. H. Marx.
1881–82	D. W. Sharadin	J. D. Wanner.
1883–84	D. F. Bieber	J. D. Wanner.

For the same time the following have been the treasurers:

1815–19, Henry Heist.
1820–22, Jacob B. Levan.
1823, Isaac B. Levan.
1824–54, Joseph Heist.
1855–56, Charles W. Esser.
1857–59, Charles Kutz.
1860, Henry Ege.
1861–64, C. W. Esser.
1865–66, Henry Biehl.
1867–68, Richard Dunkel.
1869–N. S. Zimmerman.
1870–71, S. S. Schmehl.
1872–74, D. B. Snyder.
1875, Isaac K. Rahn.
1876, John Humbert.
1877–78, S. S. Schmehl.
1879, Lewis A. Stein.
1880–84, William Stein.

In 1885 the borough officials were:

Burgess, W. B. Bieber; Councilmen, A. B. Urich (president), William Sanders, Benneville Levan, James Herman, James De Turk, Edward Hottenstein; Clerk, J. D. Wanner; Treasurer, W. W. Stein; Regulators, John Humbert, David K. Hottenstein; Justices, James Marx, John Humbert.

Other justices have been the following: Henry Heist, Jacob Graeff, Charles Wanner, W. S. Bieber, John B. Van Scheetz, James M. Gehr, J. D. Wanner and Charles W. Esser.

The following statement comprises the first assessment roll of the borough for the year 1817:

Angstadt, Joseph, gunsmith	20
Balty, Jacob, Sr., blacksmith	592
Biehl, Daniel, tinman	905

Balty, Jacob, Jr., blacksmith..... 32
Bryfogel, George, Sr., farmer..... 932
Busby, Samuel, shoemaker..... 20
Bieber, Dewald, merchant..... 1617
Bast, Dewald, farmer..... 2904
Becker, Ephraim, doctor..... 705
Barner, Michael..... 390
Benjamin, John, hatter..... 20
Cupp, Conrad, town-crier..... 600
Cupp, Andrew..... 150
Cupp, Christian, cabinet-maker..... 20
Dennis, John, shoemaker..... 752
Dum, Thomas..... 812
Deisher, John..... 350
Dennis, Jacob..... ——
Ernst, Nicholas, farmer..... 1122
Essert, Jacob, cabinet-maker..... 1384
Essert, Daniel, cabinet-maker..... 20
Essert, George, cabinet-maker..... 20
Fister, George, inn-keeper..... 1572
Fister, John, saddler..... 20
Fritz, Peter, cabinet-maker..... 532
Gross, Joseph..... 92
Geehr, Philip, Esq., justice..... 32
Gifft, Peter, clock-maker..... 102
Geehr, Benjamin, saddler..... 20
Graff, Jacob, blacksmith..... 760
Grube, Christina..... 350
Glasser, Daniel, hatter..... 420
Geschwind, John..... ——
Geehr, Samuel, and Levan, Jacob..... 580
Grim, Jonathan..... 2852
Geisweit, Peter, laborer..... 32
Herbine, Samuel, cooper..... 954
Humberd, Jacob, carpenter..... 32
Hottenstine, Catharine..... 682
Heist, Henry..... 962
Heninger, John, shoemaker..... 882
Heirst, Hannah, widow..... 500
Harmony, Benjamin, tailor..... 32
Jung, John, laborer..... 20
Kutz, Peter, tinman..... 1272
Kutz, Adam, carpenter..... 1762
Kutz, Jacob, mason..... 32
Knoske, John, minister..... 772
Keaffer, Joseph..... 302
Kutz, John, tailor..... 1077
Keiser, Joseph..... 1037
Kutz, Peter, Revolutionary soldier..... 1209
Kutz, Daniel..... 462
Kemp, George, Jr..... 900
Kohler, Henry, propr. of Kutztown H'l.. 1600
Klein, Philip..... 500
Kaup, Andrew, wheelwright..... 20
Klein, Jacob, tailor..... 20
Klein, Isaac..... 430
Keller, Israel, shoemaker..... 20
Kutz, Solomon, butcher..... 722
Kister, George, tailor..... 820

Keiser, Jacob, weaver..... 432
Levan, Jacob, Esq..... 1107
Levan, Daniel, inn-keeper..... 1602
Levan, Jacob, inn-keeper..... 1923
Lehman, Jacob, tinman..... 20
Levan, Charles, inn-keeper..... 95
Levan, Isaac, inn-keeper..... 44
McCandless, Robert..... ——
Neff, John, mason..... 1494
Nevel, Jacob, laborer..... ——
Neff, Henry, mason..... 692
Neff, Peter..... 1464
Neudorf, Susanna, widow..... 420
Owerbeck, Jacob, tobacconist..... 140
Old, Gabriel, carpenter..... 32
Paltzgrove, John, weaver..... 854
Rudenauer, Samuel..... 52
Reifsnyder, Abram..... 20
Rever, Adam..... 760
Sharodin, John, hatter..... 1072
Sander, Henry..... 820
Strasser, Michael, carpenter..... 70
Seigfried, John, Sr..... 490
Seigfried, John, Jr..... 50
Selfridge, Mathias, merchant..... 32
Schofield, Ebenezer, shoemaker..... 232
Smith, Catharine (estate of)..... 300
Till, Jacob, teacher..... 40
Wolff, Peter, laborer..... 20
Wickert, Jacob, tailor..... 20
Wilson, Motheral..... 2110
Winck, Dewald, hatter..... 744
Wanner, Abram, hatter..... 1052

Single Freemen.

Bast, Jacob.
Becker, Samuel.
Becker, Benjamin.
Essert, Jacob.
Glasser, Jonathan.
Harmony, Jonathan.
Mehrman, William.
Owerbeck, Henry.
O'Neal, David.
Odenheimer, George.
Smith, James, each 75 cts.
Total valuation..... $56,465
Rate, 1½ mills on dollar.

GEORGE BRYFOGEL, *Assessor.*

Houses..... 69
Horses..... 47
Cows..... 63

PROGRESS OF THE BOROUGH.—After the incorporation of the borough, in 1815, its progress was uneventful but steady. The condition of affairs in 1835 was as follows:

"In Maxatawny, in 1835, there were three hundred and sixty-four taxables, and in Kutztown one hun-

dred and fifty-nine. These latter lived in one hundred and five houses, and represented eight hundred persons. In the town there were four stores, five taverns, three esquires, one German and two English schools, and one church. They owned five hundred and fifty acres of out-lots, whilst the borough proper occupied twenty-five acres. On three hundred and seventy acres of the former grew corn, potatoes, flax, hay, etc.; and one hundred and seventy-two acres yielded eight thousand and two shocks of grain, of which five thousand five hundred were wheat. Computing these (8002) at five and a half bushels to the hundred sheaves, they thrashed four thousand four hundred bushels, or twenty-five and a half bushels to the acre. If now we suppose that each of the eight hundred inhabitants needed for living five bushels, it follows that, in 1835, the town owned four hundred bushels of grain more than it consumed. The remaining three hundred and seventy-eight acres produced more than plenty of the other necessaries of life, while the land within the borough proper poured into the lap of its owners a rich supply of the delicacies of each returning season.

"During the same year wheat commanded $1.20 per bushel; rye, 80 cts.; corn, 75 cts.; oats, 35 cts.; potatoes, 50 cts.; rye whiskey, 35 cts. per gallon; apple jack, 35 cts.; hams, 11 cts. per pound; pork, 10 cts.; beef, 6 cts.; firkin butter, 11 cts.; hickory wood, $3.00; oak, $2.25; coal, $5.00; eggs, 8 cts. per dozen.

"For the year ending March 31, 1835, the post-office of Kutztown paid over to the department at Washington $153.68, and of Rothrocksville, $17.12. It must not be forgotten, however, that many citizens of Maxatawny made use of the postal facilities of the borough.

"From April 17, 1835, to April 15, 1836, the income and expenses of the town were each $381.37½." [1]

During the next fifteen years few material changes took place. In 1850 the number of houses was one hundred and fifteen, occupied by one hundred and thirty-one families. The male population numbered three hundred and thirty and the female three hundred and seventeen; the children of school age numbered one hundred and sixty-three. Certain customs and forms of enjoyment were then encouraged with great spirit, which caused the name of Kutztown to become widely known. It was the era of fairs, battalions and frolics.

On February 1, 1837, a daily line of stages from Reading, by way of Kutztown to Easton, was substituted for the tri-weekly stages, and a line was then also established from Kutztown to Norristown *via* Boyertown. The borough was on the principal highways, south and west, and it was visited by men of distinction, who passed from one point to another. In 1836, during the first week in October, Governor Joseph Ritner, the Hon. H. A Muhlenberg and General William Henry Harrison were among the distinguished men who visited the borough. In 1839, Martin Van Buren was tendered a reception by a delegation which went out to meet him and escorted him to town with martial music. He dined at the present Ulrich Miller house. He was on his way to Easton from Reading, amid the huzzas of the assembled multitudes. In 1840, during the Presidential campaign, one of the most stirring events was the political speech of the Buckeye Blacksmith, an orator of great power and success in advocating the Whig doctrines of that day. He made a horseshoe in the shop of Nathan Wink, and then spoke to an immenes crowd of people assembled in front of Fauber's Hotel, keeping it in good humor in spite of a purpose on the part of many to molest him.

Fairs and Battalions.—As early as 1831 that peculiar institution, the "Yearly Fair," had a popular existence in Kutztown. It was not a display of mechanical and agricultural products, but an occasion for hilarious sport, as will be seen from the following announcement:

"The Yearly Fair will be held Aug. 12 & 13, 1831. Persons fond of military parade will see Capt. Grim's company of Horse, and Capt. Bieber's company of Infantry, and the Kutztown Band of Music parade on these days. Shows and pastimes of all kinds will be exhibited. Hucksters will be well provided with Beer, Mead, Sweet Meats and all the Fruits in Season. The Youth are informed that there will be an abundance of good music and plenty of pretty girls to dance to it." [1]

An example of the fairs at a later day is given in the following circular:

"GLAENZENDE FAIR IN DER STADT KUTZTAUN.

"Am Freytag und Samstag, den 2ten und 3ten naechsten September, wird in der Stadt Kutztaun eine glaenzende Fair gehalten werden. Unter den vielen ansiehenden Gegenstaenden, welche dieses glaenzende Fest zieren werden, brauchen wir nur anzufuehren, dass ein ganzes Regiment Freiwilliger zur Parade ausruecken werden—Cavallarie und Infanterie, und dass verschiedenartige militaerische Manoever ausgetuehrt

[1] Ermentrout.

[1] *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, July 13, 1831.

werden sollen. Dir Wirthe haben sich nebenbei mit den besten Getraenken versehen; stark und seh wach, vom besten Braendy bis aufs klare Wasser, so dass auch Temperenz Leute accommodirt werden koennen —wie auch mit den besten Speisen fuer Van Buren und Harrison Leute—wie auch mit Platz fuer 8000 Mann, denn man erwartet, dass diese Fair ungewoehnlich zahlreich besucht werden wird. Fuer gute Fiddler ist ebenfalls gesorgt worden. Dass auch Pferde Wettrennen stattfinden werden, versteht sich von selbst. Namentlich wird das beruehmte Virginien Pferd Bucephalus gegen das vollbluetige importirte Pferd Rosinante springen. Auch werden einige kleine Ballons in die Hoehe gelassen werden.

"P.S.–Es wird erwartet, dass die Laedies vom Lande sich ein wenig schoen aufdressen werden—indem die Kutztauner Laedies sich von Kopf zum Fuss mit den praechtigsten neuen Stoffen aus unsern Stohren versehen haben.

"Kutztaun, August 17, 1836."

At first the battalions and the militia trainings were one and the same thing. When the latter were abolished, the festivities originally connected with them were continued under the name of the former. These were held in the month of May, the fairs in September, and the frolics whenever the humor of the people and the wishes of landlords required them. About forty years ago fairs died out. These became so unpopular that it sometimes happened that no sufficient notice of the time of their holding was given. As a result of this, the lovers of fun who lived in the remoter parts of the county, occasionally made their appearance in Kutztown a day too late. From this fact originated the well-known phrase "a day after the fair."

The battalions were the occasion of immense gatherings. Not only did the militia turn out, but the volunteer organizations swelled the ranks until more than a thousand men were in line. General Jeremiah Shappell is best remembered as a brigade inspector who ably handled this body of citizen soldiers, and his military bearing is still remembered by the old citizens. These gatherings were seldom bloodless. Men of brutal disposition looked forward to them as the time when they would meet kindred spirits, and in sanguinary combats determine who should be entitled to homage as the "bully" the ensuing year. Hence fights and brawls were of constant occurrence, and the whole influence was debasing. The battalions were not inclined to elevate life, and it was not until the Normal School, with its refining influence, had made them obnoxious in the sight of the respectable element of the community that they finally succumbed in 1873. The "Frolic" has also been relegated to the past, and its departure should cause no regrets. It was a low form of amusement, whose existence is not possible among refined people; and those who regarded it as a form of enjoyment in their youth looked upon it as mad folly in their maturer years, and so severely discountenanced it that it died for want of patronage.

Railroad.—"The tendency toward public and social improvement was now also greatly aided by the branch railroad which connects Kutztown, by way of Topton, with the chief centres of American civilization. Failing in their plans to have the East Pennsylvania Railroad pass through the borough, the people bent their energies upon the completion of what once bore the name of the Allentown and Auburn Railroad, but is now known as the Allentown Railroad. To this had been subscribed by Kutztown and vicinity more than twenty thousand dollars. Work was commenced on it in 1857, but the financial panic that ensued put a stop to the project. Meanwhile the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company obtained control of the stock. In 1868 our citizens, in public meeting assembled, drew up a petition, in which they requested the company to complete the road from Topton to Kutztown. Their petition met with a generous response. On June 9, 1869, work was begun. Mr. Fayette Schoedler had the honor of digging up the first earth. Under the direction of Engineer G. W. Hoover, Conductor George Snodgrass and Baggage-Master Theodore G. Faber, the first train was run on January 10, 1870."[1]

The depot building was completed in 1870, and the telegraph line constructed in February, 1873. Half a dozen trains each way are daily maintained, enabling the borough to have rapid communication with all points in the country. Population and all forms of industries increased rapidly. In 1870 there were 945 inhabitants, an increase of but 30 during the preceding decade. In 1880 the in-

[1] Ermentrout.

habitants numbered 1198, and in 1885 the population was estimated at 1500.

Public-Houses.—Kutztown has always had a liberal supply of inns and hotels. One of the first was that of George W. Fister, which occupied the site of the present "Pennsylvania House." Later, he kept the "Washington House" many years, and made it the headquarters for a line of stages in which he was interested. At this place he entertained James Buchanan, Martin Van Buren and other noted public men. He was succeeded by his son David, and a later landlord was Ulrich Miller. The "Black Horse" tavern is also an old stand' the first house then having been a weather-boarded log building. The keeper was Killian Borst. The present house was built by Jacob Fisher in 1845, and kept by him until 1858, when he was succeeded by Daniel Zimmerman, who has since that time been its popular landlord.

Where Isaac Hottenstein now resides, Michael Hendel lived in 1823–24, and his swinging sign, with Andrew Jackson emblazoned on it, told the weary traveler, as he trudged or rode up the street, that he could be accommodated with refreshments to warm his freezing body in winter and to cool himself in summer. Farther up, the "Full Moon" shed its mellow beams on the belated wanderer, and invited him in to "Apple Jack" and pure "Old Rye." Its landlord, David Moyer, it is said, astonished the natives by the erection of a clover-mill, which was operated by ox-power. More than seventy years ago a man named Lesher had an inn on the site now occupied by the John Kohler mansion. It was a yellow frame building and quite popular in its day. The Levan family furnished many of the first landlords, at one time three persons by that name having conducted taverns in the borough. In 1885 Kutztown contained six public-houses

Business Places.—It is believed that Jacob Herman sold the first goods at Kutztown, in a regular store, which was in a building on the lot now owned by John Gonser, and a little later George Fister was in trade. Motheral Wilson was a successful merchant in the borough for many years; he was succeeded by his nephew, Matthew Selfridge. They last occupied the present Walter Bieber stand. Grim & Odenheimer were in trade in the house of Rev. J. S. Herman, long since converted into a residence. Dewald Bieber was an early merchant of prominence, at the present Reinhart stand. Heidenreich & Kutz and M. Arnold also had stores after 1825. In later years the Bieber, Fister, Fisher, Hinterleiter and Stein families furnished representative merchants, whose business was a credit to the place. Schmehls had the pioneer hardware store, the Breningers the drug store and I. F. Christ one of the first book-stores.

The first grain warehouse was built in 1869, by John R. Gonser and James S. Heffner, which has been occupied by the latter since 1873. Near by, George Ludwig built the second warehouse, in 1870, in which Fogel & Zimmerman carried on business a number of years. Since 1885, William H. Heffner has been engaged in this business. Both firms transact a heavy business.

Protection from Fire.—From the town records interesting extracts, relating to protection from fires and the improvement of the streets, show that in 1816 fire-ladders were provided. William Henninger was authorized to take the same to the shop of Jacob Baldy and have them shod. As early as 1820 steps were taken to secure a fire-engine, but none was purchased until 1830, when Dr. Christian L. Schlemm, George Bieber and William Heidenreich, as a committee, purchased an engine. The following year an engine-house was built by Benjamin Bachman for $44.75. In 1836 the fire company then in existence complained that the engine was out of repair. In 1840 another engine was bought, and January 1, 1841, Dr. Bieber was appointed a committee to procure a fire bell for the use of the

American Fire Company.—This company became an incorporated body April 2, 1844. Its members were,—

Charles W. Esser.	Henry G. Henninger.
Samuel Schneider.	John Kover.
Wm. Heist.	John G. Wink.
Isaac K. Strausser.	Joshua Bieber.
Jonathan Fritz.	John H. Esser.
James M. Leidy.	Jacob Dieter.
Elias Fegely.	Jonathan S. Grim.
Peter Angstadt.	David Neff.
Harrison Ohl.	John Y. Houck.
John Schneider.	Edward G. Knoske.
David Levan.	Levi Reppert.
Abraham Levan.	David Fegely.
Charles H. Gehr.	Edwin H. Bieber.
William Schlem.	Daniel Gift.
Reuben Bast.	Isaac Baldy.

In 1854, there being no fire company in existence, owing to the engine being out of repair, the young boys of the borough petitioned the Council for permission to organize a company. The request was not allowed. The engine was repaired by Paul Hilbert and Henry Glasser, but not thoroughly, it would seem, for in 1858 two hundred dollars more were expended for this purpose, through D. B. Kutz & Co.

In 1860 the Borough Council decided to build an engine-house, but the Civil War caused the matter to be suspended. The building was not put up until 1871. It is a two-story brick, twenty-one by thirty feet, and cost one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars. In it are housed the old fire-engines, but no company to man the same is now maintained.

Street Improvement.—In 1855 an ordinance was passed to grade Main Street, which was opposed by many property-holders as not conducive to the public welfare, and as tending to increase the taxes unnecessarily. "But we are in favor of having the pavements made, every man's according to his neighbor's."

This year the wages for working on the roads were, for men, eighty-seven and a half cents; for boys, forty-three and three-fourths cents. This exactness and regard for the fraction of a dollar finds a counterpart in the report of the treasurer in 1829, which indicated a balance in the treasury of $30.31¼.

For a long while the borough maintained the office of clerk of the market, a position which was filled first by Conrad Capp and many years by John Baer.

In 1857 the first lock-up was built by Nathan Levan, by contract, for one hundred and forty-nine dollars. The principal street of the borough is well paved and fairly well lighted. The public improvements were much retarded by the Civil War. The borough was at great expense during that period in procuring volunteers and filling quotas. The following table shows the men furnished and appropriations made:

First call, Oct. 6, 1862, nine men volunteers.	$927.33
First call, June 29, 1863, thirty men, State defense	150.00
Second call, Feb. 5, 1864, seventeen men for quota	5100.00
Second call, Apr. 7, 1864, four men additional	1155.00
Third call, Sept., 1864, fifteen men for quota	7180.00
Third call, Sept., 1864, two men additional	400.00
Fourth call, March, 1865, thirteen men	3900.00
Expenses in filling third and fourth calls	157.88
Expenses in filling fourth call	15.00
Total amount	$19,005.21

"Of this sum, $1810.00 were raised by private subscription, and $3,000.00 by county bounty; the remainder by the borough.

"The bounty tax in Maxatawny amounted to $48,000.00."

Manufactures.—One of the first industries of the place, aside from the ordinary mechanic pursuits, was the building of pipe-organs by the Openheimer Brothers, who removed to Reading where they followed the same occupation.

In the lower part of the borough a tannery was operated for a number of years, with success, by Nathan Levan, who was also a currier by trade. It was removed about twenty-five years ago.

The Kutztown Tannery was established in 1870 by the present proprietor, J. D. Sharadin. It consists of a main building, thirty-three by seventy-two feet, two stories high, with an extension thirty by thirty feet. The power is furnished by a ten horse-power engine. The product is chiefly oak-tanned harness-leather, although kipp and calf-skins are also prepared. From five to six men are employed.

The Kutztown Shoe-Factory was established in the fall of 1883 by a company composed of Hon. H. H. Schwartz, Dr. J. S. Trexler, Nathan Levan, William F. Stimmel, Lewis A. Stein and A. A. Lentz, under the firm-name of Levan, Stein & Co. Lentz withdrew in 1884. The business has since been carried on successfully by the firm. The factory occupies a large building, formerly used by Davied Saul as a brewery, but not operated for many years. The firm employ thirty workmen in the factory, and manufacture shoes for ladies, misses and children. An increasing trade indicates the prosperity of their enterprise.

Eck's Hosiery-Factory was established in the fall of 1882 by J. L. Eck. He began operations with three machines, and has steadily increased his business, until now there are thirty weaving and knitting-machines in the factory. A new building

was fitted up in 1884, with steam for motive-power. The operatives are girls and boys and the products are plain and fancy hose, chiefly for women and children. About three hundred dozen pairs are manufactured weekly.

Carriage-Factory.—The carriage-factory of R. Miller's Son, on Main Street, was established by R. Miller in 1837. The present building has been occupied since 1873. It is of brick, sixty by sixty-four feet, two stories high, with a blacksmith-shop, thirty by sixty feet, attached. From twelve to eighteen hands are employed on light vehicles and sleighs.

Kutztown Foundry and Machine-Shops.—This industry was established in 1851 by Daniel B. Kutz and Elias Jackson. In 1865 the Zehm Brothers became the proprietors, who, four years later, moved to the present site. The foundry was burned down in 1870 and the present shops were erected the same year. The main shop is of brick, forty-two by one hundred and two feet, two stories high, and is well supplied with lathes and iron-working machinery. The motive-power is furnished by a thirty horse-power engine. The plant embraces about one and one-fourth acres, which include smaller work-shops and buildings for storage purposes. A track from the railroad, close at hand, affords easy shipment for the products of the establishment. Twenty hands are employed in the manufacture of engines, boilers, steam-pumps, mining, milling and slate machinery. A specialty is made of the Keystone Turbine Water-Wheel. The present proprietors are Chas. G. and Fred. S. Zehm.

Isaac Wentzel & Sons built a machine-shop near the Sacony in 1873, consisting of a two-story frame building, thirty by forty-five feet, with steam for motive-power. They manufacture general farming implements.

Cigars.—In the borough the manufacture of cigars is carried on by Fritch & Merker, Harvey Bast and C. W. Keiter, the latter employing sixteen hands.

Bricks.—John H. Mohr and William Weaver each have large and well-appointed brick-yards, just outside the limits of the borough, which give employment to a large number of hands. The clay is of fine quality and the bricks manufactured by them are very durable.

Lime is manufactured extensively by John D. Deisher, Neff Bros., Lewis Brown, A. W. Fritch and William Wessner. The first-named has a dozen kilns. This business affords occupation for a large number of men.

Kutztown Creamery. An association with forty-nine members was organized in the spring of 1881, for the manufacture of butter and cheese; and in the following summer a fine two-story brick building (thirty-four by forty-four feet) was put up, and the other necessary buildings provided to carry on the business. The entire outlay was about four thousand dollars. The creamery has been carried on successfully, having about seventy patrons who supply milk daily. In 1885 William S. Kutz was president; David S. Schaeffer, treasurer; and Jonathan Biehl, secretary.

Kutztown Furnace was erected by the Kutztown Iron Company, which was incorporated in 1872. Most of the stockholders lived in Kutztown and vicinity, although some persons from abroad were interested. A tract of five acres of land was secured from the D. S. Kutz farm, near the borough, and thereon the furnace was built in 1873, the first ground having been dug July 2d, by Henry Boyer. The contractors were Lee, Noble & Co. The furnace was first operated under a lease by Charles H. Nimson & Co., with Henry C. Cooper as the manager. In the course of a few years the furnace became the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who leased it to different parties. William M. Kauffman & Co. have been the most successful operators. In July, 1883, the boiler of the furnace exploded, upsetting the smoke-stack, which fell across the casting-house and demolished it. Several workmen were fatally injured. Since that time the property has laid in ruins. The capacity of the furnace was nearly two hundred tons per week.

CHURCHES.—*St. John's Church,* commonly called the old Union Church, from its being the joint property of Lutheran and Reformed Congregations, ranks with the oldest in the county. Its early history is somewhat obscure, owing to the loss of the records; but from the history of contemporary churches, its organization took place some time about 1755. The first meeting-house, built of logs, stood about a mile east of the present site. The church property included twenty-four

acres of land. The ministers were Revs. Daniel Lehman and John Henry Helfrich. In 1788 the congregation determined to erect a church in Kutztown.

"On the 9th of November, 1789, the present congregations were reorganized; and on the 24th of May, 1790, the corner-stone of the church was laid. It was dedicated August 7, 1791, with Rev. Daniel Lehman, Evangelical Lutheran preacher, and Rev. John Henry Helfrich, Evangelical Reformed preacher, as officiating ministers on that occasion. The earliest officers were: Trustees on the Lutheran side, Jacob Herman, 1789–1801; Jacob Schweirer, 1789; Michael Weortrlein, 1789; and, on the Reformed side, George Pfister, 1789–1839; Jeremiah Kolb, 1789; Peter Christman, 1789–1813; as elders on Lutheran side, George Kistler, 1791; Peter Mathern, 1791; and, on the Reformed side, Nicholas Kieffer, 1791; George Kemp, 1791; as deacons on the Lutheran side, M. Bast. 1791; Abraham Biehl, 1791–95; Nicholas Kutz, 1791–99; Jacob Esser, 1796–99; John Bieber, 1799; John Kutz, 1799; Abraham Eerkel, 1800; and, on the Reformed side, John Siegfried, 1791; Simon George, 1791; John Levan, Jr., 1791; Philip Michael, 1795; Philip Klein, 1797–98; John Funk, 1801.

"In 1812 there was expressed a desire to complete the building. Up to that time it had cost $3307.33¼. On January 2, 1813, it became free of debt. In 1816 the building was weatherboarded, at an expense of $515.98. In 1842 the church-yard was completed, and in 1846 a new pulpit was constructed. The total cost was about six thousand dollars.

"The real estate of the congregation consists of seven lots. The first three, on the corner of which the building stands, were deeded to it September 8, 1820, for the consideration of one dollar, by Henry Kohler, the owner of them, and the then proprietor of Kutztown. On May 9, 1804, was delivered to it the school lots, Nos. 87 and 88, for five shillings, by Jacob Herman, lessee, and afterwards one of them for school purposes, gratuitously, by Henry Kohler. On one of them must still be paid a yearly ground-rent of thirty seven and a half cents, and on lots Nos. 85 and 86 a yearly ground-rent of seventy-five cents.

"For eighty-six years the Lutheran and Reformed people worshipped Almighty God in this venerable edifice. But the time came when they required a temple that would more worthily represent their zeal and devotion in Divine things. So on April 4, 1876, at a meeting of the joint vestries, they passed the following resolution: 'That the question whether a New Union Church shall be built, shall be submitted to the members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of Kutztown, to be decided at an election to be held on April 17th, after service, to be voted upon with written or printed tickets as follows: for building a New Union Church and against building a New Union Church.' The result was two hundred and seventy-nine votes for and seventy-seven against building. There was immediately appointed a committee on subscription,—Charles Rahn, Charles Deisher, George Bieber, David Schaeffer, Jacob Sunday, Charles Kutz, Jonathan Bieber, John Christman, George Kutz, John Kemp, W. Rahn and Jac. Rahn.

"In the presence of a great multitude of people, on Whit-Sunday, June 4th, the corner-stone was laid. The exercises were continued on Whit-Monday, 1876."[1]

The house was so far completed that the basement was used for worship in the fall of 1876, but the church was not fully completed until the following year, when it was formally dedicated. It is of brick, forty-nine by seventy-six feet; the main room is on the second story. The basement is divided into four rooms. The church is supplied with a fine bell, the sound of which can be heard many miles away; and also with an excellent pipe-organ.

The Lutheran congregation had, in 1885, about two hundred and fifty members, with Rev. J. J. Cressman as pastor. His predecessors in the ministry of the church were the Rev. Daniel Lehman, until 1808; Rev. John Knoske, till 1837; Rev. Daniel Kohler, from 1839 to 1851; Rev. G. A. Hinterleiter and Rev. George F. Spieker.

The first minister of the Reformed congregation was the Rev. Henry Helfrich, who was succeeded by Revs. Charles G. Herman and J. Sassaman Herman. The present pastor is the Rev.

[1] Ermentrout.

John H. Leinbach. The membership of the congregation is more than three hundred.

The Union Sunday-school maintained in the church had as its superintendents Milton J. Bieber and Charles Christman. The membership of the school was more than two hundred and fifty.

"About 1826 the first Sunday-school was organized under the name of *The Kutztown Sunday-School Union*. It occupied an independent position. Prior to that time religious instruction was imparted to the young by the preachers, and during the summer, on the Lord's Day, by the organists, who also taught the daily parochial school. In the Fatherland it was, and still is, the custom for the pastor, on every Sunday afternoon, to explain the catechism to the children assembled in the church. But, as the pastors here were overburdened with work, it became necessary to organize the Sunday-school. The opposition to it was at first earnest, but it soon gave way. In addition to the one just mentioned other Sunday-schools were established,—the 'German Reformed and Lutheran Sunday-School' and the 'German Reformed Sunday-School.' Thus, at one time three schools vied with one another in training up the children in the way in which they should go. The last-named school having drained the first named of its members, on April 24, 1868, there was established in place of the 'German Reformed and Lutheran Sunday-School,' an exclusively Lutheran one. Of the latter, the first superintendent was E. D. Bieber.

"The first Union Sunday-school (Reformed and Lutheran) was organized by Rev. J. S. Herrmann, who served as superintendent for a number of years. Even before he became pastor in Kutztown, he had taken a deep interest in the religious education of the young."

Of this Sunday-school John G. Wink was the superintendent from 1846 to 1857. Many others took a warm interest in its support.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church is the offspring of the Lutheran Sunday-school, which was organized April 24, 1868. After meeting in the old church for some time, the conviction was forced on the minds of those interested in its maintenance that its welfare would be best promoted in a house of its own. At the same time the organization of an exclusively Lutheran Church was suggested, and on the 12th of February, 1874, definite action in this direction was taken by the Sunday-school deciding then that it would raise five hundred dollars towards the erection of a building, providing a room therein would be set aside for its use. This proposition was received with favor, and the work of building was begun in earnest, on a lot on the west side of Main Street. The corner-stone of the chapel of the proposed church was laid August 2, 1874, and December 25th of the same year the building was dedicated. It is a neat brick edifice, having a capacity for about five hundred people, costing about six thousand dollars. Nearly one-fourth of this amount was contributed by the Sunday-school. In April, 1876, the Rev. George T. Spieker became the pastor of the new congregation, and since May, 1884, the Rev. W. A. C. Mueller has served in that capacity. In the spring of 1885 the chapel was beautifully frescoed and otherwise improved.

In January, 1886, the congregation numbered two hundred and fifty members, and then it had the following consistory:

Trustees, Abraham Bieber, Isaac Fegeley, Henry Peterson, W. B. Bieber; Elders, Jacob B. Hellner, Richard Miller, D. H. Hinterleiter, John Humbert; Deacons, D. K. Sprenger, A. B. Johnson, N. S. Schmehl, Charles B. Herman.

W. B. Bieber is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about one hundred and seventy-five members.

The Kutztown Reformed Sunday-school was organized May 17, 1863, and had for first president J. S. Herman, and first superintendent H. R. Nicks. Its meetings were first held in the old Union Church, later in the Evangelical Church and the past five years in the public school building. The superintendent, in 1886, was E. L. Kemp. Like Trinity Lutheran Sunday-school, this Sunday-school has led to the formation of a separate congregation to be known as *First Reformed Church*, which will erect a building on White Oak Street. The style of architecture will be Gothic, the material brick, and the cost about six thousand dollars. The building committee is comprised of Lewis Butz, president; Edward Hottenstein, secretary; David H. Hottenstein, treasurer; J. D. Sharadin, Alfred Neff, William T.

Stimmel and Nathan Kemp. Most of these members formerly had a connection with the St. John's Church.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association.—The pioneer minister of this persuasion was the Rev. Bishop John Seybert, who preached the first sermon, April 12, 1828, at the house of Peter Neff. From that time until 1848 occasional preaching was held at the houses of such as accepted the faith, but no regular congregation was formed until about two years later, when meetings were held statedly. In 1850 a lot on Main Street was bought, and a meeting-house built the same year, which was placed in charge of Trustees Jacob Stoudt, Solomon Ely and Benneville Klein, who were also among the principal members. The building was of brick, thirty-five by forty-five feet, and cost eleven hundred dollars. It served as a place of worship until May 6, 1885, when it was demolished, and the present fine edifice erected by a building committee composed of D. B. Snyder, John R. Gonser, Rev. W. H. Weidner, Silas K. Hoch and H. B. Mohr. It is a two-story brick building, with a very fine steeple, in which is a bell weighing five hundred and sixteen pounds. The bell on the old church weighed but eighty pounds. The lower part of the church was occupied in the fall of 1885, and the auditorium will be consecrated in the summer of 1886. Its cost has been six thousand dollars. The trustees are J. C. Gehr, Silas Hoch and D. B. Snyder. The membership of the church is small, numbering only thirty. Their pastor was the Rev. W. H. Weidner, preacher in charge of Kutztown Circuit. Other Evangelical preachers at Kutztown have been the Revs. McLane, Hess, Serm, Wieand, Leopold, Neitz, Ziegenfuss, Gingrich, Schultz, Sechrist, Stauffer, Miller, Yeakel, Overholtz, Stermer and Speicher. The Sunday-school has Elias J. Hoch for its superintendent. The first Evangelical Sunday-school was organized May 26, 1851.

Religious meetings are also held in the chapel of the Normal School, but they are non-sectarian in character. The principal of the school and visiting clergymen officiate at the services.

Schools.—*The Parochial School*, one of the first organized schools, was established by the congregations of the old Union Church, and measures were early taken to make the instruction effective and thorough. "In the rules which they framed on November 9, 1789, it is stated, that as the education of the young in reading, writing, and other branches, is of the highest importance, there shall be built as soon as possible a school-house; that the school-house shall be located near the church; that when built, there shall be elected a man who is not only competent to teach and to sing, but also bears a good moral character; that the preachers, elders and deacons shall have a care that good order prevails in the school, that each child receives proper attention and that no partiality be shown.

"The school-house was built 1804–5. Its first trustees were Jacob Levan, Jr., Jacob Kutz, Jr., Henry Heist and John Bieber, Jr. The trustees had charge of the school-house and were required to hold quarterly examinations of the pupils, in the presence of the teacher, and with the co-operation of the preachers, elders and deacons. The teacher lived in the building. His duties were to lead the singing in church, to play the organ, to teach the children how to pray, to spell, to read, to write, to sing, to cipher; also, during the summer, on the Sundays when there was no divine service, *Kinder lehre zu halten*, and from time to time to confer with the trustees.

"On May 15, 1805, it was resolved that in the school-house there should be a room for the accommodation of an English teacher; that the following autumn there should be employed one who bore a good character, and who could instruct well in speaking, reading, writing and ciphering; and that the trustees shall have a care that there be English teaching at least every winter." This school was kept up with satisfactory results until after the free school system was introduced.

Common-School System.—In the year 1838 Kutztown accepted the common-school system. On the ground where the present school-building now stands, David Levan erected the first school-house, and on its site, under the supervision of the directors—Hon. H. H. Schwartz, Dr. Charles A. Gerasch, A. Manderbach, Aug. Sprenger and H. F. Bickel—there was built in 1862, at a cost of $3300.00, the building which now ornaments the borough. In it taught, at different periods, J. B. Van Scheetz, William Detweiler, John G.

Wink, Aug. Wink, Dr. Ed. Bieber, William Kelley, George Shinn, J. Vansickle, John Humbert, George Hertzell, R. T. Barnville, James M. Gehr, Jacob Humbert, J. K. Steven, G. W. Long, Daniel E. Schoedler, Allen Hottenstein, Lew Wanner, Thomas A. Strasser, P. S. Umbenhauer, Eugene D. Bieber, L. F. Sprenger, Irwin W. Bieber, Zach. C. Hoch, W. W. Kistler, James H. Marx," and a number of others. The schools are maintained at an outlay of sixteen hundred dollars per year and the attendance is about two hundred and fifty.

The Franklin Academy.—An interest in and desire for higher education was manifested in the borough at an early day, and as the parochial school did not supply this need, it was determined, in 1836, to found an academy. For this purpose an association was formed to establish this institution. It was dependent upon the general public for support A new building was provided and the institution was opened on September 1, 1836. The number of students was limited to thirty-three, and no student was received for a less term than six months, the tuition fee for that period being ten dollars. In order to secure the State appropriation of four hundred dollars per year, offered to any academy which had twenty-five students on its rolls, the academy was incorporated in 1838. Its first trustees were Daniel B. Kutz, Daniel Bieber, Colonel John Wanner, David Kutz, Dr. C. L. Schlemm, David Deisher and Henry Heffner. Among its teachers were Alexander Ramsey, Rev. Charles Lukens, Messrs. Murphy, Wanner, Kohler, Hill, Bitler, Salter and Woodbury. Its first teacher, Alexander Ramsey, migrated to Minnesota, and in time became Governor of the State, and its representative for several terms in the United States Senate. On invitation of the Keystone Agricultural Society, Senator Ramsey visited Kutztown October, 1874, and delivered an able and eloquent address.

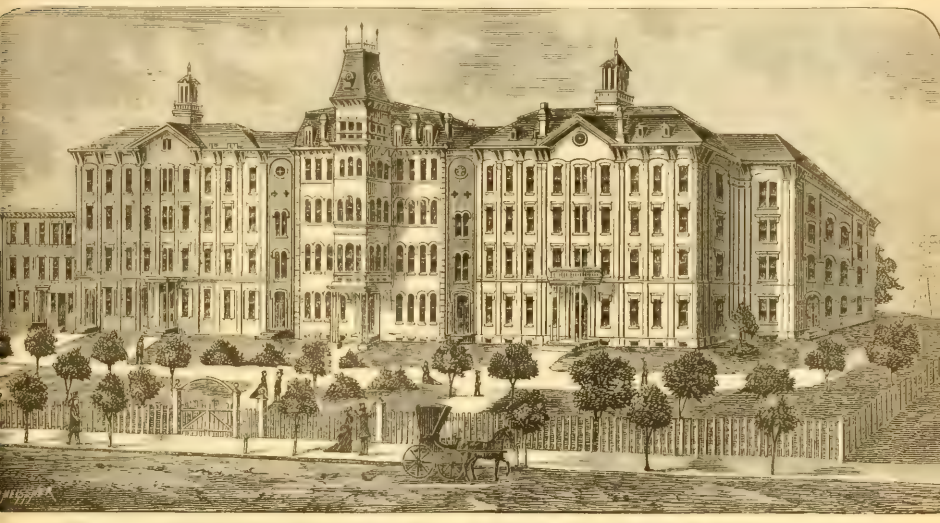
The academy flourished for a number of years, but when interest in the public schools was increased its support diminished, and it was allowed to go down. It had a good library.

The desire for better schools and higher education, however, still existed, and, in 1847, Prof. G. Dering Wolff opened a select school at the solicitation of a number of citizens. It was numerously attended, and served its purpose a number of years.

Maxatawny Seminary and Keystone State Normal School.—Toward the close of 1860 a more important educational movement was inaugurated. Rev. J. Sassaman Herman now applied to the Rev. Dr. Gerhart, president of Franklin and Marshall College, for a teacher, and Prof. H. R. Nicks, A.M., a graduate of that institution, was recommended. On November 15, 1860, this gentleman came to Kutztown, and opened Fairview Seminary, in the house now occupied as a residence by Col. Thomas D. Fister. His assistant teachers were John Humbert, Esq , and Harry Weand. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Nicks moved his school into the borough. Through the influence of the professor, a man of fine scholarly attainments, some of the citizens of Kutztown and Maxatawny were induced to purchase five acres of land at two hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre, and to erect on it a building at a cost of four thousand one hundred dollars. This building (fifty by forty feet) became in time the northern wing of the present Keystone State Normal School. In the consummation of this work Prof. Nicks was greatly assisted by the Rev. Dr. Gerhart, who spent several days in Kutztown and vicinity, visiting our citizens and urging the importance of the undertaking. He suggested the plan on which the wing just referred to was erected. In consideration of the fact that the people of the township had manifested a very deep interest in the success of the project, the name of the school was changed from Fairview to Maxatawny Seminary. Prof. Nicks moved into his new home in September, 1864. His chief assistant was Prof. S. Transue, A.M., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College. During several months of the year 1865, Prof. John S. Ermentrout also assisted in teaching in the seminary. His chief object in doing so was to prepare the way for carrying into effect a project which, as superintendent of the common schools of Berks, he had long entertained. This project was the establishment of a State Normal School in Berks County for the education of teachers.

As he was journeying from Lyons to Kutztown, in the discharge of official duty, the superintendent of schools in the county, saw in the distance the

building known as Maxatawny Seminary. It occurred to him that, if the people of that section had taken sufficient interest in the cause of education to erect that building, they might be induced to assist him in carrying out his project of establishing a regular State Normal School for the Third Normal District. On consultation with Prof. Nicks, he found that the project was favored. In 1865 the teachers of Berks County were collected in the seminary, for the purpose of normal instruction but it was found too small to accommodate the students who flocked thither from every part of the county and from adjacent districts. The success of this movement inspired the people of Kutztown and Maxatawny to erect such buildings as the school law required, and to establish a regular Normal School for the district, and to the generous and enterprising citizens of that section of the county belongs the honor of having provided the "material means" which were needed to purchase grounds and put up necessary buildings.



MAXATAWNY SEMINARY AND KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The contributors to the fund for building Maxatawny Seminary were Jacob Sunday and G. Bieber, each five hundred dollars; C. A. Gerasch, D. H. Hottenstein, Lizzie E. Bieber, E. Butz, Susannah Hottenstein, Solomon Christ, each three hundred dollars; D. H. Hottenstein, Jon. S. Bieber, Isaac Roeller, B. E. Kramlich, C. A. Gerasch, A. R. Nicks, E. Butz, Susannah Hottenstein, Wm. Hottenstein, G. Dietrich, Sol. Christ, David Schaeffer, J. D. Wanner, Jno. Kieffer, John Rahn, each two hundred dollars; H. R. Nicks, one hundred and fifty dollars; Ulrich Miller, David Fister, G. Bieber, George Kutz, D. H. Hottenstein, each one hundred dollars; H. R. Nicks, fifty dollars,—total, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Maxatawny Seminary, which was started as a private enterprise, disappeared. For the furniture with which Prof. Nicks had provided it, and for any necessary improvements he had made, he was compensated. Its stock, building and grounds were transferred to a new board of trustees, who purchased five additional acres of land, and began to procure subscriptions with which to erect what is now known as the Keystone State Normal School. Within a year, to the building formerly known as Maxatawny Seminary were added a centre building, one hundred by forty feet, and two wings each fifty by forty feet.

These improvements were made possible in consequence of subscriptions by the following, who were also the original stockholders of the Normal School:

"Lewis K. Hottenstein and Susannah Hottenstein, each $1200; G. Bieber, D. H. Hottenstein, Dr. E. Hottenstein, each $1000; Jonas Miller, Jon. Bieber, Sr., Jacob Sunday, Dr. C. A. Gerasch, Dav. S. Levan, Horace Trexler, each $500; David Fister, $400; David Schaeffer, S. Bernhardt, A. Stein, D. Melot, D. Kemp, E. Butz, Jonathan S. Bieber, each $300; Danl. Dietrich, Danl. Christ, Dr. L. Thompson, Joel Hoch, W. W. Kemp, W. De Turk, C. F. Kutz, Jas. Weiler, Jacob Grim, A. C. Kieffer, Hon. J. G. Jones, David Levan, each $200; Henry Williams, Jon. Bieber, H. Stein, Hon. Jno. H. Fogel, S. H. Lease, Dan. Clader, Hon. H. H. Schwartz, Jno. S. Ermentrout, D. Sharadin, John Rahn, Jr., Mrs. M. J. Rahn, D. L. Gable, E. De Turk, Jno. Herbine, Jac. F. Kutz, David Kemp, Jonas Hoch, Ulrich Miller, Jos. Stichter, Fred. Lauer, Dr. D. Luther, D. L. Wenrich, H. Bushong, Isaac Eckert, Dr. L. Trexler, Jonas Ritter, J. Nich. Hunter, Jas. Bushong, W. B. Bensinger, J. Moyer, W. B. Fogel, M. Arnold, S. W. Arnold, A. N. Raub, J. C. Wanner, John Ebner, Isaac McHose, Ed. Clymer, Rich. Dunkel, C. Lesher, Nathan Levan, Jon. B. Grim, each $100,—total, $18,300."

They selected as the first board of trustees,—

"L. K. Hottenstein, Pres.; David H. Hottenstein, Sec.; Lesher Trexler, M.D., President of the Board of Stockholders; Jonas Hoch, Secretary of the Board of Stockholders; Chas. Gerasch, M.D., Treasurer; H. Bushong, E. Butz, D. Dietrich, John S. Ermentrout, D. Fister, Hon. Jno. H. Fogel, Edward Hottenstein, M.D., Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Rev. B. E. Kramlich, D. Luther, M.D., J. Miller, H. R. Nicks, Hon. H. H. Schwartz, D. Schaeffer, A. Stein, J. D. Wanner, Esq.

"The individual who first conceived, suggested and urged the erection of a Normal School at Kutztown was Prof. John S. Ermentrout, then Superintendent of Common Schools in Berks Co. The Hon. H. H. Schwartz, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., procured the architectural design. He, Profs. Nicks and Ermentrout, and the Rev. B. E. Kramlich deserve great credit for the zeal with which they encouraged the great work to its final completion.

"The corner-stone was laid Sept. 17, 1865, by the County Superintendent of Berks County; and addresses were delivered by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, William Rosenthal, Esq., Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, Llewellyn Wanner, Esq., and Prof. Albert N. Raub.

"On September 13, 1866, the school was recognized by the State Superintendent, Hon. Chas. R. Coburn, and the Committee of Inspection, as the State Normal School for the Third District, which embraces the counties of Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh. The Inspectors were the Hons. W. Worthington, G. Landon, S. Elliott, Thaddeus Banks and the County Superintendents, John S. Ermentrout, of Berks, Jesse Newlin, of Schuylkill, and E. J. Young, of Lehigh."[1]

On the 15th of September, 1866, the building was formally dedicated, "with the celebration of appropriate religious and literary exercises, to the honor of Almighty God, to the service of a sound Christian morality and to the educational interests of the State of Pennsylvania."

The first principal of the Keystone Normal School was John S. Ermentrout, A.M., Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and of Theory and Practice of Teaching. From 1866–71 he discharged the duties of this position. During the first year of its existence there were enrolled three hundred and eighteen students.

During the first year the following teachers were employed: H. R. Nicks, A.M., Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics and Physics; Albert N. Raub, A.M., of English Language and Literature and Vocal Music; Samuel Transeau, A.M., of Ancient Languages and History; Edward T. Burgan, M.E., Superintendent of Model School; Rev. G. F. Spieker, of German Language and Literature; Lesher Trexler, M.D., of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Miss Julia E. Bullard, M.L., of Instrumental Music, French, Painting and Drawing; Mary Morrison, of Reading, Geography; and P. S. Umbenhauer, Pupil Assistant.

In 1871 the Rev. A. R. Horne, A.M., was elected as the principal, Professor Ermentrout having gone to another field of labor; but he did not take charge of the school until March, 1872. Meantime Prof. N. C. Schaeffer was the acting principal, and, upon the retirement of Professor Horne, in the summer of 1877, he became principal, which office he has since filled with great success.

Professor Schaeffer was born in Maxatawny in 1849, educated at the Keystone Normal and graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1867. Studied theology, was ordained to the ministry and pursued a course of study in the Universities of Berlin, Tubingen and Leipzic from 1873 to 1875.

[1] R. R. Koch.

Returning to this country, he taught several years in Franklin and Marshall College and then resigned his professorship to become principal of the Keystone Normal School.

In 1885 the organization of the school was as follows:

Trustees representing the stockholders: John Humbert, Esq., Daniel Dietrich, U. J. Miller, J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., Hon. H. H. Schwartz, Nathan S. Kemp, I. L. DeTurk, David H. Hottenstein, Rev. B. E. Kramlich, Dr. J. S. Trexler, David Schaeffer, Prof. Henry R. Nicks.

Trustees representing the State: John G. Wink, Joseph N. Shomo, Col. Thomas D. Fister, George J. Kutz, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Gen. J. A. M. Passmore.

Officers: Rev. B. E. Kramlich, president of board of trustees; John Humbert, secretary of board of trustees; David H. Hottenstein, president of board of stockholders; Dr. Edward Hottenstein, secretary of board of stockholders; Prof. John J. Hottenstein, treasurer; Dewalt F. Bieber, steward.

Board of Instruction: Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., principal; Rev. George B. Hancher, A.M., vice-principal; Henry F. Bitner, A.M., secretary; Ellwood L. Kemp, A.M., librarian; J. J. Hottenstein, M.E., book-keeper; Miss Katharine A. Findley, preceptress.

Allen Hottenstein, James H. Marx and F. K. Berndt have been superintendents of the Model School.

In 1868 the first class was graduated, consisting of six young men, namely,—W. M. Achenbach, George H. Heffner, R. N. Lehman, J. H. Marx, A. D. Rowe and F. F. Springer. Since that time the number of graduates annually in the elementary course has been as follows:

1869	6	1878	10
1870	11	1879	18
1871	13	1880	21
1872	6	1881	17
1873	3	1882	16
1874	4	1883	24
1875	20	1884	30
1876	23	1885	36
1877	29		

The following have been the graduates in the scientific course:

1871, Rev. W. J. Andres, M.S., Rev. T. K. Bernd, M.S., Rev. Jacob G. Neff, A.M., Jairus G. Neff, A.M.; 1874, Rev. U. P. Heilman, M.S.; 1876, F. P. Matz, Ph.D.; 1877, F. K. Flood, Esq., M.S., Mrs. Clara J. Mohr Webb, M.S., Alice Hottenstein, M.S.

Of the two hundred and seventy graduates, ninety were from Berks County. A majority of the graduates have devoted themselves to teaching. Fourteen of the graduates have been awarded State certificates.

The total enrollment of students in 1885 was five hundred and forty-four.

The Normal School buildings are located upon an elevated campus, ten acres in extent, which have been highly beautified. The observatory of the main building commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. In addition to the original buildings, a building for the ladies' department of the school was erected in 1880-81.

In 1884 the trustees erected another building, which contains a dining-room and kitchen, a commodious chapel and four recitation-rooms, and a number of dormitories.

The building presents a front of three hundred and fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and ninety feet. The property is estimated to be worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two literary societies, connected with the school, contribute to the progress and culture of the students. Each has a library of one thousand volumes.

The school is well supplied with illustrative philosophical apparatus, geological and ornithological cabinets, and an extensive herbarium, containing the entire flora of the county.

Centennial Monument.—On the 4th of July, 1876, a fine monument was erected in the inclosure of the Keystone State Normal School, before the main building.

The base is a granite stone, weighing two tons and a half. On this rests an octagonal die which supports an octagon spire, both of Italian marble, and upon the spire there is an octagonal cap, surmounted with an eagle. The whole work reflects great credit on the sculptor, Mr. Philip Wentz. The cost was two hundred and fifty dollars. Of this sum, Mr. Wentz himself subscribed seventy-five dollars, and the remainder was collected in town and in the Normal School by Mrs. Dr. Charles H. Wanner and the Misses Alesa Helfrich and Harriet B. Swineford. On the four larger sides of the die the following mottoes are inscribed, which were selected by a committee consisting of Rev. Professor Horne, Professor John S. Ermentrout and County Superintendent Samuel A. Baer.

On the north side,—"Unser Frei Schul Wesakumt fun da Pennsilfownish Deitsha har. Der Govaner Wolf hat's geplant un g'start un der Ritner un der Shunk hen's ausg'fuehrt."

On the south,—"Nec scire fas est omnia."

On the east,—"Wie gott mit unsern Vaetern war, so sei er auch mit uns."

On the west,—"Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

The following articles were deposited in that part of the monument on which the spire rests:

The history of Kutztown and Maxatawny; the latest newspapers of the county; ancient coins; almanacs and coins of 1876; a catalogue of the Normal School for 1876; the names of contributors to the monument; and the late census of Kutztown, continental scrip, and a silver quarter dated 1776, donated by A. J. Fogel. Professor John S. Ermentrout deposited these articles, and delivered an appropriate address. The chairman of the monumental committee, County Superintendent S. A. Baer, presented the monument to the chief burgess of the borough, and the chief burgess to the trustees of the Keystone Normal School, who received the same through their president, the Hon. H. H. Schwartz.

Banks.—*Kutztown Savings Bank* was chartered in 1869, with a capital of twenty-four thousand dollars in twelve hundred shares at twenty dollars each. It began business with a paid-up capital of six thousand. The first president was J. H. Fogel, and Edward Hottenstein was the first cashier. The bank suspended business in November, 1876, on account of the general stagnation of trade which crippled its loans. In 1876 W. C. Dietrich was the cashier.

Peabody Savings-Bank was organized a year later, with J. D. Wanner as cashier. It met a similar fate after being ten years in business.

National Bank of Kutztown obtained its charter under the general banking laws of the United States in 1871. Its authorized capital was sixty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increase to two hundred thousand dollars. John H. Fogel was the president, and Thomas D. Fister the cashier. J. G. Wink succeeded the former as president, and held that position until the bank was removed to Reading, in the spring of 1883, when the name was changed to *Keystone National Bank*. A branch of this bank for receiving deposits is still maintained in the Trexler Block at Kutztown.

Press.—The history of the press of the borough is noted in detail in Chapter XVII., Newspapers.

In 1886 there was a finely-equipped office, the property of A. B. Urich, from which he regularly published the *Journal* and the *Patriot*, German and semi-English papers, edited by Conrad Gehring, both of which were well patronized.

Post-office at Kutztown was established in 1805, and had for many years poor mail facilities. Henry Heist was one of the first postmasters, and was succeeded by his son Joseph, who held the office until after 1850. His successors were George Fister, Reuben Bast, Charles Helfrich, Jonathan Bieber, Christian Bieber, and since April, 1885, William Sander. The office is supplied with half a dozen mails per day, and distributes a large amount of matter.

Physicians.—Among those who first practiced medicine at Kutztown was a Dr. Ephraim Becker, of whom but little more than the name is now remembered. The Baums, Drs. David and William, came soon afterward, but did not remain long, both removing to the West. At a later date Dr. Christian L. Schlemm (who died in Richmond township) was a practitioner of high repute. Dr. James Donagan was long in practice, serving also as town clerk. He removed to Reading where he studied law, and in the latter years of his life followed that profession. Dr. Evan Slough came from Easton, to which place he returned after a few years' stay.

Dr. Charles A. Gerasch came to the county in 1829, settled first at Mertztown, but later at Kutztown, where he became one of the foremost physicians of the county. He died July 22, 1876, and his funeral was the largest ever held at Kutztown. Dr. Reuben Haines was in the borough from about 1836 until his death, eight years later. Dr. William S. Bieber was in the place about the same time, and died two years afterward. He was the father of Dr. Lewis Bieber, of Phillipsburg, N. J. Dr. Edward Hottenstein first practiced in Maxatawny township, and since 1870 in the borough. Dr. Elmer K. Hottenstein is also in practice at Kutztown. Dr. Jeremiah S. Trexler succeeded Dr. Charles A. Gerasch, and is now in active

practice. Dr. Charles H. Wanner practiced at Kutztown till his death, November 12, 1869, at the age of forty-two years. Dr. Cyrus Wanner has been at Kutztown in active practice since 1875. Dr. L. C. Berkemeyer came to the place as a druggist, but has been professionally engaged the past few years. Additional physicians have been Drs. J. H. Helfrich, I. N. Shoemaker and Solomon Becker.

In dentistry may be named H. L. and A. B. Johnson, Samuel and James O'Boyle and William Steller, A. B. Johnson and James O'Boyle continuing to the present.

As graduates from medical colleges, who removed from Kutztown and vicinity, may be named David Hottenstein, Levi Thompson, Charles Schlemm, W. S. Bieber, Edward Hottenstein, W. Reichard, Thomas Strasser, L. Bieber, A. C. Hottenstein, E. N. Bieber, W. Reber and T. T. Thompson.

Lawyers.—Among the attorneys at this place were Silas E. Buzzard, John K. Longenecker, Henry Kutz and Frederick John Haller, who was also a teacher.

H. H. Schwartz was an attorney at Kutztown from 1860 till 1883, when he was elevated to the office of Orphans' Court judge of Berks County.

James H. Marx has been a successful attorney in the borough since 1878.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks and Lehigh Counties was organized in 1857. Its directors in January, 1886, were Benneville Smith, president; William Siegfried, treasurer; Jonathan Biehl, secretary; C. H. Dietrich, Thomas D. Mohr and Stephen Smith. The office of the secretary is at Kutztown. The company carries twelve hundred risks, representing three million dollars, in farm and detached village property. The average cost of insurance, up to this period, has been about $1.25 per thousand per annum.

Secret Societies.—The Odd-Fellows organized the first secret society in the borough.

Brotherly Love Lodge, No. 77, was instituted in October, 1842, and for many years flourished. The war and removals decimated its numbers to such an extent that its meetings had to be discontinued in January, 1879.

Kutztown Council, No. 48, *Order of Senior American Mechanics,* instituted March 22, 1858, was the next in the order of time. It, too, was weakened by the war and by the stagnation of business which followed the panic of 1873. At one time it had a membership of one hundred and twenty, but it weakened so that, in 1876, it was forced to disband.

Friendship Link, No. 6, *Daughters of Liberty,* was instituted February 21, 1867, with thirty-six members, as a beneficiary society for ladies, to provide a fund in case of sickness or death. The order proved highly beneficial so long as it was kept up, but lack of interest and changes in the social relations of the ladies belonging to the society forced it to disband March 30, 1876.

Kutztown Lodge, No. 307, *Knights of Pythias,* was instituted in 1872, but, after a few years of successful existence, in which period more than one hundred members were enrolled, it was obliged to surrender its charter in 1878, on account of lack of interest in the welfare of the order.

Tuscaledo Council, No. 116, *Junior American Mechanics,* was instituted in 1870, and disbanded in 1878.

Maxatawny Grange, No. 14, *Patrons of Husbandry,* was instituted in the fall of 1873, and had for its first Master George Kutz. His successors were William DeTurk and Lewis Wagenhorst. The meetings were first held at Kutztown, but later in the township, where a sort of co-operative store was also maintained. At one time there were more than fifty members, but their interest in the good of the order declined to such an extent that the meetings could no longer be kept up, and it was discontinued in 1876.

Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, *F. and A. M.,* was instituted November 29, 1866, as a lodge of the Ancient York Masons, by J. L. Stichter, of Reading. It has had a flourishing existence, the membership being more than a hundred.

Kutztown Lodge, No. 214, *D. O. Harugari,* whose motto is "Freundschaft, Liebe und Humanität," was instituted May 20, 1870. Unlike most lodges of this order, the membership is composed largely of native-born citizens, only a few Germans of foreign birth belonging to it. In the first five years of its existence the lodge had more than a hundred members, but the panic of 1873 reduced the number to sixty-three. In January, 1886,

ninety members were reported. The lodge has an invested fund of two thousand dollars and holds its meetings in a very fine room. On the 4th of July, 1876, the lodge dedicated a lot in Fairview Cemetery for the use of its members, upon which it planted an oak-tree as its symbol.

Adonis Castle, No. 70, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted January 14, 1886, with thirty-seven charter members.

CEMETERIES.—*Hope Cemetery Company* was incorporated September 17, 1861. The cemetery was consecrated June 22, 1862. The subscribers were Samuel Shearer, Daniel Bieber, John W. Bieber, William Heine, David Kutz, Jacob R. Heffner and Charles W. Esser. Purchasers of lots in the cemetery obtain a mutual membership in the company, whose affairs are controlled by nine trustees. In 1886 these were George J. Kutz, president; John Humbert, secretary; Jonathan Biehl, treasurer; J. R. Heffner, Reuben Kutz, D. S. Kutz, David Schaeffer, William Shaedle and William Sanders. The cemetery consists of about three acres of land, near St. John's Church. A neat iron fence was erected along Church Alley, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. The lot-owners number about two hundred. The first burial was John D. Bieber, December 30, 1861.

Fairview Cemetery was consecrated June 15, 1861. It consists of five acres of finely-located land, lying beyond the campus of the Normal School. It is also controlled by an association, having no ecclesiastical connection. This body was organized April 12, 1861. In January, 1886, it had one hundred and ninety-two members. The officers then were: President, Isaac F. Christ; Secretary, Jonathan Hoch; Treasurer, J. D. Wanner. The cemetery has been inclosed with a substantial stone and iron fence and presents an attractive appearance. Isadore Weiser was the first person interred.

KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was chartered in 1870, with forty-one stockholders. Its first officers were Elijah De Turk, president; John R. Gonser, secretary; and L. K. Hottenstein, treasurer. Fifteen acres of land, near the borough limits, were purchased and improved for fair purposes. A race-course was constructed and substantial buildings were erected for the display of textile and manufactured goods. The outlay was nearly fifteen thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the exhibitions first held were successful, the receipts were inadequate to defray the amounts expended, which embarrassed the society to such an extent, in the course of a few years, that a foreclosure was inevitable. At a sale of the same, Jacob R. Heffner and Joshua A. Levan became the owners, and by a subsequent transfer the property passed into the hands of W. H. Heffner. The society attained its zenith in 1876.

From that time on the business depression which affected Kutztown caused a diminished interest in the affairs of the society; and, although the annual exhibitions have been maintained, they have not reached the high standard of the first meetings. In 1872 Horace Greeley visited Kutztown and delivered the annual address before the society; in 1874 the orator was the Hon. Alexander Ramsey; and in 1875 Judge Humphreys, of Washington, D. C. The meetings are now held under the direction of the owners of the property.

BERKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION was organized at Kutztown, in the latter part of 1875, with L. C. Berkemeyer, president; Conrad Gehring, secretary; J. H. Marx, corresponding secretary; S. S. Schmehl, treasurer. Its first and only exhibition was held January 11–14, 1876, the association disbanding soon afterwards.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

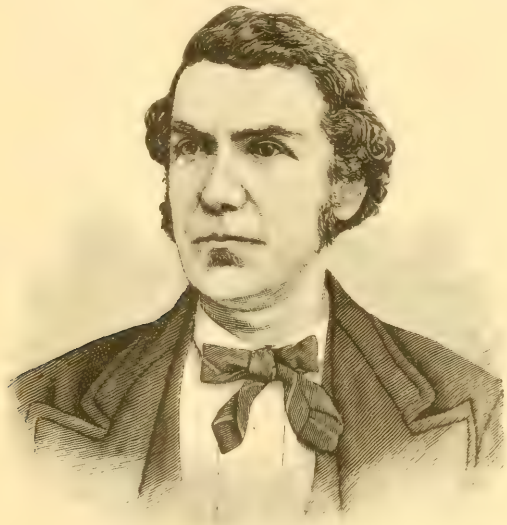
NATHAN LEVAN is descended from Huguenot stock, and the great-grandson of Jacob Levan, who resided in Maxatawny township. His son John, who later occupied the homestead, married a Miss Schwoyer, whose children were Daniel, Gideon, John, Samuel, David, Perry, Harrison; and daughters, Mrs. Levan, Mrs. Kahl, Mrs. De Turck and Mrs. Houpt.

John, of this number, was born in the year 1800, and resided on a farm adjacent to the homestead in Maxatawny township. He married Susan, daughter of Jacob Glasser, of the same township, and had children,—Nathan, Jacob (deceased), Joshua (deceased), Susan, Mary (deceased) and Louisa. John Levan died in 1850. His son Nathan was born on the 12th of November, 1828, in Maxatawny township, and remained at the home of his parents until his seventeenth year.

He meanwhile attended the academy at Kutztown, and on completing his studies entered the tannery of William Hine, of Rockland township. On the completion of his apprenticeship, he removed to Philadelphia, and pursued his trade in that city for five years. Returning to his native county, he built a tannery in Kutztown, and for five years conducted a successful business. Selling the property at the expiration of this time, he built a distillery for the manufacture of rye whiskey, and managed it for six years

Mr. Levan had meanwhile evinced a practical interest in the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, and contributed largely both by means and personal effort to its completion. He was, in 1867, elected steward of the school, and filled the office for seventeen years.

On tendering his resignation, which was accepted with regret, he, with other citizens, established a shoe-factory, under the name of Levan, Stein & Co., to which he at present gives his time and attention. Mr. Levan, in politics, is a Democrat, and, during the war, was president of the Borough Council of Kutztown, manifesting then great patriotism, by his efforts to fill the required quota and by earnestly supporting the Union cause during that eventful period. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Kutztown, in which he is an elder. Mr. Levan was, on the 24th of November, 1880, married to Ella F., daughter of Samuel and Harriet F. Berlin, of Cherryville, Northampton County, Pa. Their only child, a son, John Nathan, was born in August, 1884, at Kutztown.



Nathan Levan

WOMELSDORF.

The borough of Womelsdorf is situated on the "Berks and Dauphin Turnpike," fourteen miles from Reading and about a mile north of Womelsdorf Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. It contains three churches, a fine public school build-

ing, four hotels and about a dozen places of business. It is an old town, laid out in 1762 by John Womelsdorf, from whom it takes its name. The town-plan comprised seventy-five lots. Until sixty years ago it was known and designated in the records as Middletown, probably from its location midway between Reading and Lebanon. In 1885 the population was nearly eleven hundred, but as three hundred were reported in 1800, the increase since that time has been only about ten per year. The place has been substantially improved and contains a number of fine buildings.

Among the first settlers of the borough were families bearing the names of Seltzer, Salladé, Bressler, Sicherthaler, Bennethum, Moyer, Simmons, Reed, Pliny, Hersch, German, Stouch, Lesher, Ermentrout, Petree, Brownell, Arnold, Yeiser, Smith, See, Vanderslice, Diehl, Livingood, Voneida, Stephens and Kintzer.

The old landmarks have nearly all been removed. No direct descendants of John Womelsdorf remain. Jacob Seltzer, grandfather of Michael Seltzer, built the first house in 1762. It was long used as a tavern and well adapted for that purpose. It was constructed of large limestone blocks and stood on the lot now occupied by the mansion of Harry A. Fidler. It was demolished about fifteen years ago. It was at this house that Washington sojourned all night November 13, 1793, and where John Pliny addressed him in behalf of the citizens. The road at that time passed direct by the Conrad Weiser house, along the rise of ground, and at the tavern turned northwest in its course across the mountain.

The following list comprises the taxable inhabitants of Middletown (Womelsdorf) for the year 1790:

Wm. Bergenhoff.	Jacob Fleini.
Christian Bricken.	George Rapp.
Imhoff Benedict.	John Rose.
John Bonawitz.	George Seidle.
George Bodle.	Conrad Stouch.
Jacob Egle.	John Smith.
John Fleisher.	Jacob Seltze.
John German.	Weyrich Seltze.
Daniel Graeff.	Maria Sherman.
Henry Hersh.	Nichola Saladin.
John Henry.	Andrew Saladin.
Christian Miller.	Michael Wolford.

Elizabeth Newman.

INCORPORATION.—In 1833 the town of Womelsdorf was incorporated into a borough. The first election was held in 1833 and resulted in the choice of the following officers:

Burgess, Lewis Richards; Council, Wm. Gries, John Schwalm, Michael Seltzer, David Bennethum, Peter Womelsdorf, George Keiser, Jr.; Clerk, Joseph D. Biles; High Constable, George Salladé.[1]

Since that time those named below have served as burgesess and clerks.

Term.	Burgess.	Clerk.
1834–38	John Vanderslice	Francis Wessels.
1839–43	Peter Womelsdorf	Francis Wessels.
1844–45	Henry Kendall	David Steach.
1846	George Voneida	David Steach.
1847–50	John Miller	David Steach.
1851–52	James Moore	David Steach.
1853	William Bennethum	David Steach.
1854	Joseph Smith	David Steach.
1855	Henry Brinkley	David Steach.
1856	J. A. Claus	David Steach.
1857	William Anderson	David Steach.
1858–59	Martin Manderbach	David Steach.
1860	Henry Binkly	David Steach.
1861	Henry H. Manderbach	David Steach.
1862	John G. Keiser	David Steach.
1863	William Smith	David Steach.
1864–65	E. Penn Smith	David Steach.
1866	William G. Moore	Franklin Zerby.
1867	Isaac Y. Kintzer	Wm. M. Salladé.
1868	William G. Moore	Wm. M. Salladé.
1869	E. Penn Smith	Wm. M. Salladé.
1870–71	B. Frank Shortell	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1872	John A. Matthew	Wm. M. Salladé.
1873	Charles B. Fisher	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1874	James Moore	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1875	Michael Kolbach	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1876	Jacob A. Wolf	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1877	Samuel Mowry	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1878	George K. Valentine	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1879	B. Frank Shortell	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1880	Franklin S. Haak	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1881	Franklin S. Haak	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1882	Frederick A. Fidler	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1883	Simon P. Moyer	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1884	Samuel Kurtz	Isaac Y. Kintzer.
1885	John F. Petree	Isaac Y. Kintzer.

John M. Smith and Isaac Y. Kintzer were the justices of the peace in 1885, the latter having served during the past seventeen years.

[1] In 1835 the Rev. William Hendel was elected high constable, his name having been placed upon the ticket "as a good joke upon the reverend gentleman." But to the surprise of all the citizens of the borough, he accepted his commission and enforced the ordinances strictly. He was still in the ministry at the time.

Post-Office.—The post-office at Womelsdorf was established July 1, 1807.

In 1844 Womelsdorf contained a population of nine hundred; one hundred and twenty-five houses, three stores and three taverns; three churches,—Lutheran and German Reformed, Presbyterian and Evangelical Association; three schools, and an academy, built in 1834, of which Rev. Morse was the principal. [Rupp.]

In July, 1850, the borough contained—

Dwelling-houses	159	Hotels	3
Churches	3	Coach manufactories	2
Academy	1	Distillery	1
Stores	5	Tannery	1
Grist-mills	2	Segar manufactory	1
Saw-mill	1		

Physicians.—A number of physicians of more than ordinary prominence have resided and practiced in Womelsdorf. Among those who made a name in that profession were Drs. John Livingood, John Lesher, William Gries, Wm. Moore, Daniel B. D. Beaver and John M. Stephen. Later practitioners are Drs. James C. Livingood, Lewis A. Livingood, Horace F. Livingood and Franklin L. Salladé.

Taverns.—The present Seltzer House was originally a two-story building, erected before 1800. For nearly fifty years Michael Seltzer served the public as a landlord. Contemporary with him for some years was Conrad Stouch at the present Centre House (which was then the stage-office). Where John H. Spatz has kept an inn the past twenty years Jacob Moyer "fed man and beast" in the pioneer days of Womelsdorf. The patronage of taverns was then large, and all of them were great centres for the exchange of news and the transaction of business.

In the neighborhood of these inns a riot took place during the building of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, in 1856 For some cause the workmen became disaffected and desired to show anger against the paymasters, who had an office in the lower end of the borough. But before they could do great damage the Ringgold Light Artillery, from Reading, restored order by planting its guns at various points in the streets and overawing the mob. Several of the leaders were arrested, but nearly all of them managed to escape, and the excitement soon subsided.

Industries.—The first settlers of Womelsdorf were supplied with flour made by Seltzer's mill, on the Tulpehocken, at the lower end of the borough. This was an old landmark, which gave way to a new mill built by David Lauks, in 1862, and which was supplied with steam as an auxiliary power in 1877. Mahlon Fogelman is the present proprietor. Northwest of the borough Adam Brown had another grist mill, which, in an improved condition, is still running. A distillery was there carried on for a time by John Longenecker and others, but it has long since been discontinued.

The making of hats was a profitable occupation of some of the people at Womelsdorf in the early part of this century.[1] Among others, Michael Petree and John and Samuel Ermentrout had shops where they manufactured all kinds of hats. A tannery was carried on by David Bennethum on Second Street, and John Palm made guns, whose reputation was not confined to the immediate neighborhood. These industries have passed away. The usual shops of mechanics are carried on in the borough. The place has never encouraged manufacturing; hence its lack of work-shops. Several general stores in the borough are afforded a large and thriving business. Pliny had a store on the Filbert corner and was in trade about the same time as Henry Hersch, whose store was where is now John Long's undertaking shop. Near by, at a later day, Peter Eckert was in trade and was followed by Lott Benson. Huff & Deckert and Seibert were also early merchants.

Valentine's Cigar-Factory is the most noteworthy industry in the borough. It is carried on in the Seibert mansion, and with its spacious grounds is one of the finest factories in the State; and in the extent of its business it ranks with the leading cigar-factories in the country. The head of the firm, A. S. Valentine, began the manufacture of cigars at Womelsdorf, in a very small way, in 1852. As his business prospered he extended his facilities. In 1885 nearly four hundred hands were employed by his firm. Of this number, about one-third found occupation in the home factory, the remainder being employed in smaller factories, at Womelsdorf and Stouchsburg, con-

[1] See Rupp, page 194.

trolled by the firm. In 1876 George H. Valentine became associated with his father in carrying on this business. A number of buildings have been occupied by the firm, but since 1882 the factory has been at its present quarters. The trade of the firm is chiefly in the South and the West, the products being distributed through jobbing-houses, for whom special grades of work are made.

Schools.—It is said that Baron Stiegel, the unfortunate iron-master, taught a school at Womelsdorf in 1765, having been brought to that place by the Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz. Among other pioneer teachers, Walker Stephen is best remembered. He made teaching a profession and followed it with success for a period of sixty years, teaching at Womelsdorf as late as 1862. He also started the first Sunday-school at that place. In 1828 the High Schools found encouragement in the building of an academy, which was successfully carried on until about 1855. Among those active in promoting this object were Dr. William Gries, Dr. John Livingood, Andrew Taylor, John Seltzer, John Smith, George Keiser and Jacob Salladë. In time it was found necessary to enlarge the building and to place the academy in charge of an incorporated[1] board of directors. Prof. Howell, Robert Kerr and William Reynolds are best remembered as successful teachers.

In a few years after the academy was abandoned the building became the property of the Public School Board and was used until 1880, when the present High School building was erected.

In the eastern part of the borough a select school was established in 1866, through the efforts of Elias Fidler and others, and in which Miss Moore, Miss Quimby, Charles F. Evans and John S. Grumbein were successful teachers, the latter teaching last in 1875. The following year Mr. Grumbein opened a school in a building at the railroad station, which was discontinued soon afterward, in consequence of his death, March, 1877. He was a teacher of rare ability, and also richly endowed with inventive skill. He was particularly known as a superior mathematician.

In 1880 the High School building at Womelsdorf was erected, at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars. It has an eligible location on the site of the old academy, and is a fine two-story brick building. It composes four rooms, occupied by Primary, Secondary, Grammar and High Schools. The average attendance is over two hundred. At the time the building was erected the board of directors was composed of Rev. T. C. Leinbach, president; Isaac Y. Kintzer, secretary; John Haak, treasurer; Dr. H. B. Hamaker, C. P. Moyer and C. P. Kreitzer. An additional school is occasionally maintained in the old Universalist Church, making five public schools in the borough.

Churches—*Zion's Lutheran and German Reformed Church.*—In 1792 adherents of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Churches residing at Womelsdorf and vicinity determined to jointly build a house of worship. The corner-stone of the church was laid June 30, 1792. The building was completed some years afterward.[2] It was constructed of stone, and possessed the features peculiar to the church architecture of that day. The mason-work was done by Thomas Millerd; the carpenters were Christian Miller, Philip Webber and George Strickler. The building committee was composed of Heinrich Seltzer, Philip Moyer, Jacob Seltzer, Frederick Bechtold, Daniel Graeff, Johannes German, Adam Ruth, Conrad Weiser, Conrad Stouch, Heinrich Hersch, Johannes Keiser, Jacob Eckert.

Originally the building had a floor of brick. In 1867 the church was rebuilt. Peter Althouse, Samuel Filbert and John Moyer acted as the

[1] Incorporated 11th of April, 1834. Charter members: William Gries, Joseph D. Biles, Lewis W. Richards, Andrew Taylor, Philip Schwalm, Samuel Petree, Michael Seltzer, Jacob Salladë, John Seltzer, George Keyser, Jr. Capital stock, $2400.

[2] In reference to the erection of this church, an act was passed February 1, 1805, and Nicholas Eckart, Henry Hirsh, George Ege, Jr., Conrad Stouch, John Keiser, John Weisser and Daniel Graeff were appointed commissioners "to raise fifteen hundred dollars by lottery, to be applied in defraying expenses of erecting Zion Church and two school-houses at Womelsdorf, Berks County."

The following prizes were given to numbers drawn: $600 to No. 2528; $300 to No. 2444; $200 to No. 1583; $100 to Nos. 5, 1162, 1795; $50 to 18 numbers; $25 to 40 numbers; $10 to 70 numbers; $8 to 100 numbers; $3 to 800 numbers. Altogether there were 1034 numbers of the value of $7200.

building committee. It remains substantially as they delivered it to the congregations. It is a large two-story stone edifice, supplied with a steeple and bell. In 1885 the trustees were John Moyer, Michael Seltzer and Charles P. Kreitzer. The loss of records will not permit us to give a full history of the congregations, but when the church was first built the Lutheran preacher was the Rev. Emanuel Shultz, and the Rev. Daniel Wagner the Reformed.

The Reformed congregation was served in 1885 by the Rev. Levi D. Stambaugh, in connection with other appointments. Some of the intermediate pastors have been the Revs. Lewis D. Stickle, George Wolf, D.D., —— Zehring Pauli and William Hendel, D.D. In 1885 this congregation had two hundred and seventy-five members, and Enoch Gaul John M. Smith, Levi Manderbach, John and William Yoder as its consistory.

The Lutheran congregation at the same time had the Rev. Aaron Finfrock as pastor, he having served the church since September, 1865. He succeeded the Rev. Eggers. The congregation in 1885 numbered two hundred and twenty-five, and had Thomas E. Haak, Charles Geisler, William B. Filbert and Frank Haak as elders and deacons

INTERMENTS.—Among the numerous interments in Zion's Church Cemetery the following are noted:

Philip Schwalm, born 1790; died 1849.
Magdelen Ermentrout, born 1774; died 1846.
Jacob Moyer, born 1770; died 1851.
John Nicholas Moyer, born 1769; died 1828.
Johann Bennethum, born 1765; died 1828.
Rev. William Hendel, born 1768; died 1846. Reformed minister fifty years.
Jabez Weiser, born 1753; died 1820.
John Seltzer, born 1790; died 1858.
Joseph Kendall, born 1779; died 1826.
Conrad Stouch, born 1757; died 1840.
Peter Womelsdorf, born 1787; died 1843.
George Bennethum, born 1789; died 1851.
Philip Lash, born 1774; died 1853.
John Dietrich Gries, born 1754; died 1833.
Christopher Ermentrout, born 1754; died 1825.
Frederick Schultz, born 1776; died 1836.
George Ege, born 1748; died 1829.
Johannes Kasper Reith, born 1778; died 1847.
Michael Reith, born 1800; died 1829.
Adam Ruth, born 1759; died 1824.
John Vanderslice, born 1770; died 1846.
George Ulrich, born 1797; died 1844.
Johann Hoffman, born 1759; died 1835.
Margaret Shoffer, born 1739; died 1815.
Robert Woods, born 1765; died 1840.
Anna Salladé, born 1727; died 1806.
John Lebo, born 1779; died 1805.
Andrew Stouch, born 1780; died 1864.
John Jacob Schoenfelder, born 1762; died 1829.
Frances Moore, born 1777; died 1858.
John Salladé, born 1768; died 1855.
Johannes Filbert, born 1777; died 1857.
Peter Neff, born 1779; died 1854
George Ege, born 1779; died 1812.

The monument of the Ege family in this cemetery is worthy of special mention. The cemetery is kept in fine order.

New Lutheran Church.—In 1858 a number of persons at Womelsdorf associated for the purpose of maintaining worship according to the customs of the new school Lutherans. For this purpose they secured the use of the old Presbyterian meeting-house, and they have met there statedly since. The congregation, as originally composed, has as elders, Elias Fidler and Absalom Fisher; Deacons, Peter Spang and William M. Salladé; and Isaac Fidler, Isaac Womelsdorf, John M. Schonour, John H Sell and Jacob Stout were among the other members. The Rev. J. M. Ditzler became the first pastor, preaching about ten years, and was followed by the Revs. Uriel Graves, G. J. Mortz, E. Lenhart, P. C. Croll and Isaiah B. Christ. At one time the congregation had eighty members, but as no regular service has been maintai ed the past six months, the interest in the work has declined, and not more than half that number retain their profession.

Emanuel Evangelical Church.—Members of the Evangelical Association worshipped at Womelsdorf more than fifty years ago at the houses of those who had accepted that faith, and later in a small brick meeting-house, standing at the lower end of the town. This was demolished in 1867, and the present neat church edifice erected on an adjoining lot. It is thirty-eight by sixty-five feet, two stories high and constructed of brick. The building committee were Zachariah Burns, Isaac Deppen, Isaac Miller, Ezra Price and John Yost.

In 1869 a parsonage was built on the old church lot, which is the home of the preacher in charge of Womelsdorf Circuit. This circuit embraces, besides the church here, appointments at Bernville, Bern, Centreport and Leesport. In 1885 the resident pastor was the Rev. J. Savitz. His pre-

decessors during the past twenty years were as follows: The Revs. J. L. Ginther, D. W. Bixler, Isaac Hess, F. Sechrist, John Koehl, I. E. Knerr, A. Leopolt and C. Breyfogle, the latter having been in charge when the church was built. In 1885 the trustees were Samuel E. Dundore, Isaac P. Deppen, Samuel Mumma, John C. Bickle and A. Bauct. The membership of the church was about fifty and its service was alternately in the English and German languages.

Presbyterians.—The Presbyterians in this community were always weak numerically; but, inspired by a zealous purpose to provide a place for English worship, a meeting house was built in July, 1834, on a lot of ground set aside for this purpose by Misses Frances Moore and Lydia Moore. In this house the Rev. Mr. Morse and others expounded the gospel, the most of the ministers being supplies from neighboring Presbyterian Churches. Preaching was conducted regularly and successfully for twenty years. Then, owing to the death of those mostly interested in the society, the congregation weakened and the preaching was afforded only at intervals. The Presbyterian Synod still retains its title to the church property, and, in 1885, it was held in trust for the Synod by William Livengood, William G. Moore, James Moore and John M. Stephen.

Universalists.—The Universalists also had the nucleus of a society at Womelsdorf, nearly half a century ago, and, through the efforts of the Longeneckers, Manderbachs and others, a meeting-house was built, in which preaching was maintained at irregular periods for several years. The building was then sold to the board of school directors and is still used for school purposes.

Union Cemetery is controlled by an association organized in 1858, which had as directors Elias Fidler, president; William M. Sallade, secretary; Peter Spang, treasurer; and Dr. William Moore and John M. Schonour. The association bought three acres of land on the hill north of the borough and west of the Union Church, which was improved for cemetery purposes, and, in 1883, purchased an addition of three acres. The whole is neatly inclosed. It is the burial-place of many of the oldest families of that part of the county, and contains a number of fine monuments. On the death of Elias Fidler and Dr. Moore, Adam S. Valentine and William G. Moore became directors. With the exception of these changes, the board of directors remains the same as when first organized.

Societies.—*Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. and A. M.*, was instituted at Womelsdorf, April 1, 1857, with the nine charter members named below: John M. Stephen, E. Penn Smith, William Moore, John M. Schonour, John H. Oberly, John H. Sell, Charles Phillips, William A Moyer and Thomas S. Searle. Dr. Stephens was the first Master of the lodge. In 1885 it had eighty-eight members.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 16, 1846, with the following charter members: Jacob H. Boyer, Samuel Stites, Jeremiah Clouse, Jonathan Klopp, Elijah P. Smith, H. Vanderslice, William Yerger, Jacob Sutter, Daniel Smith, H. C. Dewalt, Joseph Smith, Jacob F. Peters, Edward Walborn and Benj. Spatz. In 1885 the lodge had a membership of seventy-nine.

Washington Camp, No. 67, Patriotic Sons of America, was instituted on August 6, 1869, with twenty members. It is still an active organization. In 1885 it reported a membership of one hundred and thirty-seven. Previously a camp had been in existence at Womelsdorf for a time, but it was allowed to go down.

Neversink Council, No. 127, United American Mechanics, was instituted at Womelsdorf, in 1851, with twelve charter members. The meetings of council have been held with continued interest. The present membership is seventy-three. The council has had an aggregate membership of three hundred and seventy-five.

Military Encampment.—A military encampment was held at Womelsdorf in August, 1842, in which five militia companies participated,—Reading Artillerists, National Greys (Reading), Bernville Troop, Womelsdorf Rifles, Lebanon Company.

A large number of people visited the encampment, and the customary amusements were extensively patronized.

General Washington's Visit.—The following account of Washington's visit to Womelsdorf has been taken from the "Life of Captain Samuel Dewees," which was published by John Smith Hanna in 1844:

"The young men of Womellsdorff and adjoining country, fired with the same undying spirit of true patriotism, organized themselves into a volunteer company, and chose me for their Captain. In 1793, if my memory serves me right, General Washington, when President of the United States, made a tour through the eastern part of Pennsylvania, passing through Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, etc. After leaving Reading, he came to Womellsdorff, where he stopped for the night. He arrived late in the evening, and put up at the public-house of my brother-in-law, Stouch. Hearing that Washington had arrived, I ran around and collected about thirty of my men, and placed them under arms, each man having in accordance with my orders, provided himself with a powder-horn containing powder enough to fire fifteen or twenty rounds as a salute to President Washington, First Father and Saviour of his country. By the time we were in readiness it was nearly dusk, I had a capital Drummer but no Fifer, and I could not think of marching my men to salute the great and good Washington without having music as it should be. I resolved that I would play the fife myself. I therefore sheathed my sword, appointed my First Lieutenant Captain, in part, and myself Fifer *pro tem.* I then placed myself by the side of my Drummer, on the right of my company. When matters were thus arranged, we marched up to Stouch's Hotel, then the quarters of President Washington, and drew up in line in front of the house. I then brought my men to an order, and as soon as President Washington appeared at the door of the Hotel, I quickly commanded my men to shoulder arms, and then ordered them to present arms. I had then to assist the Drummer (by playing a tune on the fife for him) to beat the appropriate salute. It was common in those days, and I believe it is still done, when beating a salute, for the ensign or flagbearer to wave the flag at certain rolls of the drum. By the time that the musical salute was ended, President Washington had gained a position on the steps in the front door of the Hotel. He then asked for (or who was) the captain of the company. I drew my sword and stepped towards him and saluted him with the usual salute of the sword. I then stepped up to him, and, with my sword in one hand and my Fife in the other, observed to him as follows:

"'Sir, I am both Captain and Fifer. I have a good Drummer, sir, but no Fifer, and could not think of tendering military honors to you in a patched up or lame way, and concluded, in the absence of a Fifer, to play the Fife myself, and told him my name was Dewees.'

"Washington smiled and said, 'Captain Dewees, you have been in the Revolutionary War.' 'Yes, sir,' said I. He then said, 'You have played the fife during the war.' I told him that I had. He said that he knew by the tunes we had played, and by the manner in which they were played, that I had been in the Continental service. He then complimented me upon my having sacrificed my station (that of Captain) to gratify his ear with the well-to-be-remembered airs so often heard during the Revolution in the camps of his country. He then observed:

"'Captain Dewees, you have displayed a very great respect for me [illegible] I am extremely obliged to you, as also to the others of your company [illegible] whole route, at Reading especially, that I feel rather unpleasant when in receipt of it. I know, sir, that it is earnestly done. Although I have not done less than any man, I have always tried to serve my country faithfully, fearlessly and nobly, whether when in the field or out of it, and in doing this, I have but done my duty to my country and countrymen, posterity and to my God. Still, sir, I do not wish to damp your patriotic ardour, nor the patriotic ardour of a single member of your company. Nor am I to be understood, sir, as wishing to damp the generous and patriotic feelings of the men and worthy citizens of Womellsdorff now present as spectators; nor do I wish, Captain Dewees, to be viewed as despising your tender of honors. Nor do I wish you, sir, to understand me as preferring not to fire a salute, but I would respectfully request that it may be dispensed with, and if it will be agreeable to you and your men, that of granting my request, I hope that a salute will not be fired.' I replied, 'General Washington, if it is your desire that we shall not fire a salute, there shall not be a gun fired.' I then addressed myself to my men and stated that not a man would be permitted to fire a gun.

"President Washington then requested me to march my men into the house. I did so. He then ordered different kinds of liquor to be set out, and invited us to partake with him of whatever kind of liquor we should choose to drink. I then asked my men to come forward and partake of the President's treat, and observed that they should take a civil drink, and for each to do so in a quiet and respectful manner. After all had drank, I gave them strict orders also that no man should behave in an uncivil, rude or noisy manner; that we had called, out of respect, to render respect and honors to his Excellency, the President, and all things should now be conducted in a respectful and quiet manner. The President told the landlord to charge the liquor he had ordered to his bill, thanked us in a kind manner for the honors we had done him, bowed to us, bade us good-night and then retired to his room. I do not pretend to state that the President's language was in the precise words I have used, but it was tantamount thereto.

"As soon as the President retired, I then ordered my drummer, and I may add myself (for I assisted), to beat up the long roll; this done, the men paraded at their posts and formed ranks immediately. We then marched down to the lower tavern, in Womellsdorf, kept by Wierech Seltzer, where we enjoyed ourselves in dancing awhile. We dispersed (I suppose) at a late hour, but the orders which I gave, that mirth and sociability should reign throughout the evening, were most happily obeyed. Nothing transpired to (not even the President's wish as regarded a salute; this of itself was not a disappointment, for he was a lover of quiet, and every man yielded spontaneously what he so anxiously desired) to mar the patriotic pleasure which each member of my company set out determined to enjoy."

And the following German report of this visit is published in Rupp's "History of Berks County," page 194.

"WOMMELSDORF, DEN 14sen Nov. 1793.

"Gestern Abends hatten die Einwohner dieser Stadt das Vergnuegen den Presidenten George Washington, der Vereinigten Staaten von America zu bewirthen, und ihm bey dieser Gelegenheit folgende Addresse zu ueberreichen.

"Ihro Excellentz!

"Moechten sie unsere aus Dankbarkeit und Gehorsam entstehende Freudensbezeugungen, in diesem gluecklichen Augenblick da wir die persoenliche Gegewart von Ihro Excellentz geniessen, in Dero angebornen und gewoehnlichen Guete auzunehinen belieben.

"Die kluge und mit gluecklichem Erfolg gekroente Thaten, die Sie unter dem Schutz des Allerhoechten Wesens in dem letzten glorreichen Krieg ausgefuehret haben, dan Glueck und Zufriedenheit das wir unter Dero Regierung seithin in Friedenszeit genissen und des letzhin sowohl ueberlegte zum rechten Zeitpunct anempfohlne Neutralitaete System, ermuntert all Menschen aufs Neue zur Hochachtung und Liebe gegen sie. Die Einwohner dieser Gegend werden niewals unterlassen, langes Leben and Gesundheit von Gott fuer sie zu erbeten."

To which General Washington sent the following very appropriate reply:

"Die Aufmerksamkeit die sie mir erzeigen, und der Beifall von meinen Bemuehungen, giebt mir das groeste Vergnuegen."

A company of volunteers assembled, and amidst repeated firing of guns, near the door of the house in which he lodged, exclaimed,—

"Lang lebe George Washington! Lang lebe George Washington!!"

HAMBURG.

The thriving borough of Hamburg is situated on the Schuylkill River, near where it passes through the Blue Mountains. It is favorably located in a good farming country, and having communications with points north and south by means of the canal and two principal lines of railway—the Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania,—as well as being a projected station on other railways under construction, it has become a business point in the county, with varied industries, second in importance to Reading only. In 1885 there were about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, five churches, two school-houses, a bank and other interests.

The locality in which Hamburg is situated was known by that name before the town was laid out, the nature of the country and the nationality of the first settlers no doubt suggesting the appellation. The records of this section indicate a land-warrant, dated in London, May 12, 1732, for six hundred and twenty six acres, situated east of the Schuylkill and north of the mouth of Maiden-creek, which was divided into three parts by Deputy Surveyor James Scull, and one part surveyed November 25, 1772, for Martin Kaercher, Sr. This survey was confirmed to him by a deed, December 23, 1772, in which it is spoken of as "a certain tract of land called *Hamburg*, and situate in Windsor township, containing two hundred and fifty acres. Seven years later, on the 23d of January, 1779, Martin Kaercher, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife, of Longswamp township, granted this tract of land to their son, Martin Kaercher, Jr., who, at that time, lived on it. The consideration was two thousand five hundred pounds. About this time Martin Kaercher, Jr., laid out the town, for on the 1st of December, 1779, he executed a deed to Michael Lindenmuth for lots Nos. 17, 19, 32, 45, 87 and 110, and out-lots 59, 60, 88, 89, 125 and 126. These lots were subject to a ground-rent, payable on the 27th day of May of each year, at the rate of two pounds five shillings for corner-lots and twenty-two shillings six pence for other lots. This ground rental has been the source of much vexatious litigation, and many of the lots of Hamburg are not yet clear of this claim. Its existence has, in a great measure, retarded the growth of the borough. In 1780 Martin Kaercher, Jr., deeded back a part of the Hamburg tract to his father, but reserved the lots laid out, and made sales as follows:

July 20, 1781, to John Zone.
November 27, 1782, to Frederick Pouch.
October 28, 1782, to Christopher Tin.
May 2, 1783, to John Moyer and Frank Levenberg.
April 3, 1783, to Peter Fornwalt.
July 19, 1784, to George Benzeman.
April 19, 1784, to Andrew Helwig.
January 27, 1785, to George Miller, Jr., for corn-mill and tract of forty acres.
January 8, 1785, the tract called the "Shoup," fourteen acres (which had been patented to Kaercher the previous year).
March 1, 1785, to John Moyer (tavern-keeper and trader).

September 1, 1785, to Martin Kaercher, Sr.

May 25, 1786, to Andrew Lytle.

May 6, 1786, to John Myer and Philip Shatz, lots for school and church purposes, they being trustees of Lutheran and Reformed congregations.

October 20, 1786, to Daniel Rothermel (papermaker).

1792, to Andrew Forsyth.

March 16, 1793, to William Kaercher.

March 17, 1793, to George Kaercher.

January 1, 1794, to Daniel Kaercher.

March 20, 1794, to Samuel Winters.

Martin Kaercher, Jr., lived on a farm on Kaercher's Run. He also owned the mill on that stream, which is now the mill-site on Main Street. He conveyed this property to George Miller in 1785. He appears to have been financially embarrassed, and some of his property was sold by the sheriff in 1787. The elder members of the family died at Hamburg, and others removed to other parts. The village grew very slowly, and, after the custom of that time (naming towns for their founders), was called, in the common vernacular, "Kaerchertown," which some people earnestly suppose to have been the original name of the borough; and some people, to give the place an English name, called it Church town. The first buildings were built of logs. Some of them, weather-boarded or rough-cast, may still be found in the older parts of the town. The first brick house was built by John Miller, on the upper part of Main Street, which is still standing as the residence of E. M. Miller. It is a one-story building. After the manufacture of bricks was begun at this place the larger portion of the buildings were put up of that material. One of the oldest large houses was built of stone, in 1811, by Abraham Bailey, and even now has the appearance of a mansion. The masonry and the wood-work indicate skill and care of no mean order on the part of the workmen engaged in its construction.

After the first meeting-house was built, in 1790, the population increased more than in former years, and, in 1800, the place had three hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants.

Among the citizens of Hamburg from 1800 to 1820 were the following:

John Meyer, broker.
Henry Hemly, tailor.
John De Wald, hatter.
John Shomo, Jr., teacher.
David Newhart, tobacconist.
John Moyer, tobacconist.
John Shomo, Sr., innkeeper.
Andrew Smith, blacksmith.
John Derr, tanner.
Robert Scott, store-keeper.
George Miller, miller.
Charles Guss, mason.
William Feather, tanner.
Moses Levy, store-keeper.
Daniel Levan, tavern-keeper.
Jacob Snell, butcher.
Joseph Shomo, Sr., tinsmith.
Abraham Wolfl, saddler.
Henry Groh, yeoman.
Adolphus Hatzfield, justice.
Dr. Klein, physician.
Philip Stanley, schoolmaster.
Andrew Helwig, yeoman.
Henry Schoener, chair-maker.
William Coulter, chair-maker.
Henry Lewers, tinsmith.
Henry Fister, hatter.
John Schenk, tailor.
John Beideman, clock-maker.
Mrs. Peter Schatz, cake-baker.
Henry Lindenmuth, shoemaker.
Abraham Bailey, tavern-keeper.
William Schau, tailor.
Abraham De Wald, cigar-maker.
Dr. Benj. Becker, physician.
Philip Hummel, farmer.
Frederick Felix, shoemaker.
Michael Reese, cooper.
John Eberhard, carpenter.
William Machemer, dyer.
Jacob Glatt, laborer.
John Miller, cabinet-maker.
Andrew Forsyth, merchant.
Jacob Fisher, coffee-mill maker.
Capt. Leithoiser, Revolutionist.
Sebastian Leonard, blacksmith.
Daniel Kern, store-keeper.
David Davidheiser, tavern-keeper.
Andrew Hummel, laborer.
Jacob Hains, carpenter.
Christian Lochman, weaver.
John Miller, cooper.
Peter Dile, laborer.
Henry Roi, watchmaker.
Wm. Lochman (Hessian), laborer.
John Scharff (Hessian), hostler.
Abraham Shollenberger, potter.
John Shollenberger, blacksmith.
—— Hetrich, cooper.
—— Silliman, barryman.
Fred'k Shollenberger, butcher.
Abraham Kelser, butcher.
—— Kennedy, mason.
Killian May, cooper.
Joseph Miller, farmer.
Wm. Williamson, wheelwright.
Casper Diehl, tavern-keeper.
Jeremiah Shappell, farmer.
Ab'm Williamson, spinning-wheel maker.

The building of the turnpike and the canal, and later of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, through this place, each promoted the growth of the borough—each event forming a period of prosperity in its history. But more especially was a building boom inaugurated when it was supposed that Hamburg would become the *entrepôt* for the shipment of the vast quantities of coal now loaded on the boats at Port Clinton and Schuylkill Haven—a belief which was strengthened when the railroad company bought up all the property available along the canal, with a view of erecting immense warehouses thereon for shipment purposes. It was about this time that the fine Heinly Block, on Main Street, was erected, and a little later, in 1871, the massive four-story building, on the corner of Main and State Streets, now known as the Fenstermacher Block. This inaugurated the era of better buildings in Hamburg. The last event, which quickened the business life of the borough, was the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1885, and the erection of the attractive depot building on State Street, near the canal. It is of brick, elegantly finished, and has few superiors anywhere. Its architecture has been the means of causing other buildings in the town to assume shapes practical and pleasing, though much at variance with the styles prevailing for sixty years. The depot building was opened in December, 1885.

To this new order of buildings belongs the business house of N. A. Confer, erected in 1885–86, on the southwest corner of White Oak and State Streets. It is a high, one-story building of brick, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, forming one room, to be devoted to general mercantile purposes. The building is ornate, and having a high roof with raised skylights, is not unattractive in appearance. Mr. Confer has been in trade at Hamburg since 1868, and ranks as one of the foremost merchants of the county. Robert Scott, on the corner of Main and Pine Streets, had one of the first good stores; and soon after came John Beitenman. At the upper end of the town John Miller had a good trade. Later, Joseph Shomo and Samuel Shollenberger carried on a large business in what is now the *Item* office. After some years George and Joseph Shollenberger were associated and opened a store on the corner where is now the Nathan Bear stand, where had been David Nice and Daniel Wolff. Shomo opened the stand on Main and Pine Streets, now known as the D. A. Heffner store; William D. Shomo also conducted business very successfully in the same place. Among the earlier stores was that of Daniel Kern, on Main Street, next-door to the "Swan" Hotel, which he also kept. Joseph Filbert and others were in the same locality. Charles Shomo was in trade in the *Item* building, and Joseph Seidel in the building now occupied by Fister's drug-store. Charles A. Seidel was on the opposite side of the street. David Heinly put up the building where is now the general store of James L. Merkel James Fenstermacher has been in trade at Hamburg since 1862, occupying his present building since 1871; and next-door is the notion-store of James L. Baum. John Beitenman was an early dealer in hardware. Peter C. Baum had the first store wholly devoted to that line of trade, his place being on White Oak Street. David Heinly opened the next store, on Main Street, which is now occupied by Walter Raubenhold.

Nathaniel J. Hatzfield was one of the first dealers in cabinet-ware, and Jacob Laub had an early furniture-store on Main Street. Sheradin Mengel and others were also in this business. It is now successfully carried on by Peter Burkey, who operates a small furniture-factory in connection with a store. Other stores devoted to specialties were opened lately, among them being the grocery business of R. T. Lenhart and the fine jewelry-store of W. W. Appel. On State Street and the canal is the fine grain warehouse of J. A. Bauscher, erected in 1876; and farther down the canal, at the old Loose & Shollenberger place, Lenhart & Co. have been coal and lumber dealers since 1882. Near this point the river was first crossed by ferries, one of them being operated many years by a man named Silliman. The first bridge across the stream was swept away by a freshet in July, 1850, and broken to pieces. The present wood-covered bridge is over two hundred feet long. After being a toll-bridge for many years, it was recently declared free.

Among the chief public-houses, the John Bailey stand, on Main Street, lately demolished, is one of the best remembered. It was partly log and partly brick, and in its time was a good house. Daniel Kern's inn, on the opposite side of the street, was the headquarters for stages. At the head of the street John Shomo, Jr., had a public-house, which has since been demolished. The present house was built by John Confer, but kept by him as an inn only a short time. Joseph Shomo had an old-time hotel on the site of Raubenhold's store, which was kept at a later day by Daniel Levan. The present "Washington House" is on the site of an inn formerly kept by John Shomo. The frame house was removed, and in the house now standing Charles Keller, Jacob Boyer and Joseph N. Shomo have entertained the public,—the latter since 1870. The present three-story brick American House was built by Isaac Thompson, and has been kept by him and the landlord now in possession, David H. Fink.

Hamburg Incorporated.—In order to secure better streets and to promote the general welfare of the village, an effort was made to incorporate Hamburg more than fifty years ago. To this end a number of special acts were passed, the first bearing date April 5, 1830. In accordance with one of the provisions of the act, a survey and plat of the town was made September 8, 1830, by Mathias S. Richards, Philip A. Good and George Heisler. But, owing to a non-compliance with some of the terms of the act, no organization was effected, and it was not until after the passage of the act of April

3, 1837, that Hamburg became possessed of corporate powers and privileges, which were extended and enlarged by the following special acts: April 16, 1838; January 12, 1840; March 18, 1852; August 24, 1864; March 22, 1865; June 2, 1875; and by the general act of May 5, 1876. The bounds of the borough were changed in February, 1876, and further modified, in 1877, by regular surveys.

The first borough election was held in 1837, and resulted in the choice of Daniel Sheiffley as president of the Council, and P. C. Baum clerk. The loss of the records for the first thirty years of the corporate history renders the task of compiling a complete list of officials impossible.

P. C. Baum served as clerk for a number of years, and others who filled the same office were George Shenk, B. E. Shollenberger, Charles Benzeman, Bennewell Derr, Mahlon F. Wolf and George A. Xander.

Some of the presidents for the same period were Augustus Shultz, E. M. Smith, Edward H. Miller, Charles Faust, Rufus D. Wolff and Benjamin Goodman.

Since 1867 the principal officers have been:

1867–68.—John Sunday, burgess; Jacob Geiger, president of the Council; George A. Xander, clerk.

1869–71.—James Prutzman, burgess; Benjamin Goodman, president of the Council; Geo. A. Xander, clerk.

1872–73.—R. Seidel, burgess; Benjamin Goodman, president of the Council; Geo. A. Xander, clerk.

1874–75.—John Sunday, burgess; William K. Miller, president of the Council; J. Jerome Miller, clerk.

1876.—Jacob Geiger, burgess; Levi Williamson, president of the Council; J. Jerome Miller, clerk.

1877.—Fred. Gordfleck, burgess; James Prutzman, president of the Council; J. Jerome Miller, clerk.

1878.—Fred. Gordfleck, burgess; R. D. Wolff, president of the Council; B. S. Gardner, clerk.

1879.—J. A. Tobias, burgess; R. D. Wolff, president of the Council; B. S. Gardner, clerk.

1880.—Reuben Seidel, burgess; R. D. Wolff, president of the Council; B. S. Gardner, clerk.

1881.—Wm. Harris, burgess; J. L. Merkel, president of the Council; R. J. M. Miller, clerk.

1882.—Wm. Harris, burgess; J. L. Merkel, president of the Council; B. S. Gardner, clerk.

1883.—Solomon K. Dreibelbis, burgess; J. L. Merkel, president of the Council. B. F. Bean, clerk.

1884.—A. F. Luburg, burgess; J. L. Merkel, president of the Council; R. J. M. Miller, clerk.

In 1885 the officers were,—

Solomon K. Dreibelbis, burgess; William K. Miller, assistant burgess; Members of Council, James L. Merkel (president), D. K. Nies, J. C. Bear, J. J. Miller, C. A. Seidel, John S. Smith, Christian Baum, Wm. H. Grimm, Jacob Hallenbach; R. J. M. Miller, secretary of Council; O. J. Wolff, treasurer; O. J. Wolff and Jackson Levan, justices of the peace; Geo. M. Witters, constable; Charles Williamson and Franklin N. Fichthorn, policemen.

The office of justice was also held by Israel Derr, Henry Lewars, Benjamin Shollenberger, Jeremiah Wolfinger, Henry K. Burkhalter and Mahlon F. Wolff.

Jackson Levan was the first notary public, receiving his commission in 1870.

Measures for protection against fire were taken before Hamburg became a borough, a number of buckets having been procured and distributed among the citizens.

The Hamburg Fire Company was organized in 1838, and it had, among others, the following members:

Henry Fister.	Joseph Shomo.
Henry Levan.	Jacob Shollenberger.
—— Shappell.	John Miller.
Henry Groh.	Jesse Dewald.
Robert Scott.	William Shomo.
Andrew Smith.	George Miller.
Adam Keiser.	John Shollenberger.
Moses Levy.	William Smith.
Abr. Bailey.	Abraham Williamson.
John Derr.	Andrew Smith, Jr.
Peter Miller.	John C. Thiell.
B. R. Nyce.	Daniel Feather.
H. F. Hold.	Daniel Shollenberger.
John Shenk.	Adolph Hatzfield.
William Feather.	

A small engine, worked by a crank, was purchased, and every member of the company was supplied with a leathern bucket and a sail-cloth bag. In 1866 the borough erected a substantial engine-house, of brick, twenty-two by forty feet, part of which is two stories high. This building also serves as a place for the meetings of Council. About the same time a larger hand-engine was purchased, which was used until 1877, when a Silsby steam fire-engine was purchased and the department again reorganized. Fire-plugs were placed at the upper end of Main Street, and at other places on the canal and creek, where a good

water supply might be obtained, and from these plugs nearly every point in the borough can be reached with several hundred feet of hose.

THE UNION FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, was formed in January, 1886, with the following organization:

Oliver J. Wolff, president; Wm. G. Sheradin, vice-president; Douglass D. Seidel, recording secretary; Dr. John R. Wagner, assistant recording secretary; Abraham J. Seaman, financial secretary; Hon. Charles A. Seidel, treasurer; William Heinley, Chas. F. Jones, William F. Burkey, trustees; Douglass D. Seidel, janitor; William G. Sheradin, foreman; Albert Seivert, first assistant foreman; J. W. Heinly, second assistant foreman; John H. Smith, engineer; Daniel A. Burkey and B. Frank Bean, assistant engineers; Charles Williamson, fireman; Franklin M. Seaman and Franklin V. Fichthorn, assistant firemen; David Finady, William Heinly, Irwin Lenhart and Solomon K. Hoffman, engine directors; Reuben A. Dietrich, Dr. John R. Wagner, John Burkey and Franklin Kauffman, hose directors; L. K. Saul, David Beard, Chas. Reinhart and James Kelchner, pipemen; George Spindler, Charles F. Jones, John Spareley, John Williamson, Daniel Tobias, Arthur Fesig, George H. Seaman, Samuel Longlow, Calvin F. Miller, W. William Appel, John Shadler, Joel E. Seaman, hook-and ladder-men.

WEST HAMBURG.—The station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Hamburg, is on the west side of the river, about half a mile from the borough. The depot building was first sixty rods north of the present site, and Henry S. Kern became the agent, holding the position eighteen years In 1867 the present location was selected, on the farm of N. S. Schock. S. K. Kramp is the present agent.

The first store in the hamlet, by the depot (sometimes called West Hamburg), was opened at the old station, in 1853, by Moses S. Schock. Since 1867 N. S. Schock has been in business at his present stand. He was the first postmaster of the Berks post-office, established there in 1879.

In 1870 John Williams and Solomon Seaman erected a large brick block, which was arranged for hotel and store purposes. There Williams opened what is now the National Hotel, and Solomon Seaman & Sons established a mercantile business, which is now carried on by Seaman & Brother.

The Hamburg Rolling-Mill is situated at the lower part of the hamlet, and comprises spacious buildings with convenient connections with the main tracks of the railroad. The enterprise was begun in 1865 by an association composed of William D. Shomo, Benjamin H. Lenhart, Gideon Sunday, George Merkel and John Bickley. The following year the business was carried on by Merkel, Spang & Co., and in 1871 by the Hamburg Iron Company, composed of William A. Shoemaker, John Shoemaker, John Raudson and H. C. Beam. Afterward, it was carried on for a time by Richard Dunkel and others. In 1881 the present firm of Nevegold, Scheide & Co., of Bristol, Pa., took possession of the works and began operations under a lease for five years. They employ seventy-five men and make a specialty of the manufacture of band and hoop-iron, producing from eighty to one hundred and fifty tons daily. The property belongs to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

INDUSTRIES.—One of the earliest industries at this place was the mill of Martin Kaercher, Jr., on Kaercher's Run, where it crosses Main Street. He sold out to George Miller in 1785, who put up the first substantial mill. The old building was burned down in 1875, and the present fine mill was erected by William D. Shomo, who operates it still.

The next mill was built in the northern part of the borough by Jonas Kern; but, after it became the property of the Reading Railroad Company, it was allowed to remain idle.

Near State Street, a steam-mill was built by Thomas Sieger, which was supplied with good machinery, but which has had many owners, among them being Daniel Kern, Jacob Geiger, Fink & Co., Motes & Buffington and the present George Walters.

In this locality the boat-yard of Benjamin Meinder was situated. He was the successor of Frederick Albright, the first boat-builder, whose yard was in the southern part of the borough. Meinder was succeeded by Miller & Baltzer, and they by Jacob Wolff, the last boat-builder, to any extent, in the borough.

Among the smaller industries were the hat-shops of Henry Fister, who employed a number of hands, and that of George & Peter Stambaugh, on the corner of Main and State Streets, both long since discontinued. The chief products were wool hats.

East of the old mill the distillation of liquor was carried on in early times. Jacob and William Kalbach put up a large distillery near the canal, in the lower part of the borough, which was in operation about 1850. An extensive business was at one time carried on, but no liquor has been made there within the last twelve years. The building is the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and latterly has been used for warehouse purposes.

On White Oak Street, where the office of J. Levan, Esq., is now situated, Dr. Augustus Shultz had a brewery in operation several years, about 1832. On Main Street, in the southern part of the borough, another brewery had a short existence. It was the property of Benjamin Meinders.

The principal brewery in the place was on Main Street, in the central part of the town. It was built by William D. Shomo, about 1840. John Rothlauf filled the position of brewer many years and was succeeded by Joseph Popp and others. The building has not been used for brewing purposes since 1880. No liquor is now manufactured in the borough.

The manufacture of bricks was commenced on the Schuylkill flats about forty years ago by John Tobias, and the business which he established is still carried on by Tobias Brothers & Co. Fine bricks are made and a number of men afforded employment. At this point Wilson Rothenberger was an early brick-maker. John Schrayer had a yard near the distillery for a time, but which is now idle.

On Main Street, on the site of the Savings-Bank, William Fetter had a tannery, which passed from him to Wilson Motz and then to Michael Richards. Latterly, steam-power was employed and an extensive business carried on. Leather was finished for the market.

Near the canal Eli Kummerer built a tannery, in 1869, with twenty vats. It was operated until 1883.

The tannery of Joseph Kummerer, on Washington Street, was built in 1858 by J. & E. Kummerer, and has been operated since 1861 by Joseph Kummerer. It has twenty-one vats, and eleven hundred hides are prepared annually for the market.

The shoe-factory of R. S. Appel and J. A. Spangler was established in 1881, on Main Street, near State. From twenty to thirty hands are employed in the manufacture of infants', children's and misses' fine and medium grade shoes.

Cordwainers were in the town at an early period of its history; these were shoemakers.

As early as 1790 Andrew Smith began the manufacture of chains in a shop which stood on State Street, on the site of the residence of E. M. Smith. In 1825, when E. M. Smith was fourteen years of age, he continued the trade of his father and afterward added the manufacture of shoot nails, for use in coal-breakers. In 1877 E. M. Smith & Son's Chain and Nail-Works were established in a large frame building on Main Street. The shop now has thirteen fires and the necessary machinery for making all kinds of wagons and mine chains as well as shoot nails. Most of their production is sold to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

In the immediate locality Israel Derr carried on a tannery in the early part of the present century. It was erected on the site of an abandoned oil-mill. The tannery was converted into a foundry about 1850 by Benneville Derr, who added a brick building. This was the beginning of the "Hamburg Stove-Works," in which were made the "Day-Light Heater" and cooking-stoves; also the "B. De r Plow." Mr. Derr employed from twelve to fifteen men. The name of this industry has been changed to the Hamburg Plow-Works, operated by a firm composed of S. A. Loose, C. F. Seaman and P. M. Shollenberger, trading under the name of Loose, Seaman & Co., which obtained possession of the property November 26, 1881. Since the decease of Benneville Derr this firm has carried on extensively a general foundry business and the manufacture of specialties. Water-power was used at first alone for a time, then steam-power was added and the works enlarged to accommodate the growing business. At present four spacious buildings are occupied by the firm, and more than twenty men are afforded constant employment, chiefly in the manufacture of the Hamburg Champion Plow and Bowers' Patent Slip Point Plow-shares. The latter article is sold in almost every State of the Union, where reversible plow-shares are used.

The Keystone Foundry of Hamburg was established on State Street, near Canal, in 1841, by Reuben Lins. In 1848 a large brick building was erected and steam-power supplied to operate the machinery. The establishment was devoted to manufacturing agricultural implements, rolling-mill castings and stoves. After 1850 the business amounted annually to fifteen thousand dollars. In 1852, Charles Egolf became a partner, and the firm of Lins & Egolf carried on the business till 1858, when they transferred it to G. & W. Deisher. Afterward, Henry Diesher became the sole owner. The works were then operated nine years, under a lease by Sivert & Stonecker. In 1881, Henry Seivert became the owner, and he is the present proprietor. Eight men are employed in the manufacture of mill castings, kettles and the Hamburg chilled plow.

Carriage-shops have been maintained at Hamburg from the beginning of its existence as a business point. In 1885 there were three establishments of this kind, carried on by Lewis C. Romich, Christian Baum and W. A. Scott, all situated on State Street. Baum has been in business since 1868, and Scott since 1866. The three shops employ about thirty hands.

Post-Office.—The Hamburg post-office was established July 1, 1798. Among the first postmasters were Henry Fister, who had the office at his hat-shop, and John Shenk, who kept it at his tailor shop. Later, another tailor, John Kirkpatrick, was the postmaster, and among his successors were Charles Benzeman, John F. Rhoades, Daniel Wolff, George Shollenberger, Peter S. Hains, Milton S. Ludwig, M. M. Lenhart, Elias Shomo, Henry Rothenberger, and since October, 1885, Dr. William Harris. The office has been on State Street for some time. It is graded as fourth-class, and has been a money-order office since July 1, 1874. There are seven mails in and an equal number out of this office. It is the distributing point for mails to offices on the Allentown and Strausstown stage-route.

Legal and Medical Professions.—In the learned professions J. Ed. Miller has been the only attorney to open and maintain an office at Hamburg for the practice of law. Other attorneys have visited Hamburg at stated periods for many years. Dr. A. Klein was one of the first medical practitioners at Hamburg, continuing until his tragic death at the hands of Adolph Hatzfield, a prominent German compatriot, whose plea was justifiable homicide. Dr. —— Baum was another early physician, whose stay was not of long duration. Dr. John B. Tryon was in successful practice until his death; and Drs Killian, Becker, Shultz, Kendall, Benzeman and Medlar were each here for short periods. Dr. John Seiberling had a good practice until his removal to Philadelphia, and Dr. Herman Seider until he went to Schuylkill County. Dr. Benjamin F. Isett succeeded Dr Seiberling, he being the father of Dr. Joseph T. Isett, a homœopathist, still in practice. Dr. Benjamin Nice was in practice at Hamburg before 1820, but he removed and did not locate here permanently until 1830; upon his return he continued in active practice until his death, July 14, 1862. His son, Dr. Franklin B. Nice, began his professional career at Hamburg in 1851, and is still in active practice. Another son, George Nice, studied medicine the same time, but he removed to Port Clinton, and died there in 1877. Other resident physicians are Dr. John Potteiger, who came to this place from Lenhartsville in 1870; Dr. John R. Wagner, since the spring of 1884; and Dr. Joseph Hatsfield, homœopathist, since 1882.

In the drug business John Beitenman was the pioneer, having his apothecary-store on Main Street. His successor was Major John A. Beitenman, who pursued this avocation a number of years. Since 1868 William Harris has conducted a drug-store successfully at Hamburg. Later, stores were opened by Adam Bodenhorn and Thomas Fister, the former being now known as the Stein store.

Hamburg Savings-Bank.—This bank was established under a charter granted March 24, 1870, and was opened for business in November, 1872. The authorized paid-up capital was fifty thousand dollars, but business was begun with ten thousand dollars, which was increased to forty thousand dollars in 1877, and the capital fully paid up in 1884. The bank organized by electing Benneville Derr president, and Charles M. Schomo cashier. From 1877 to 1885 Nathan Bear was the president, when he was succeeded by Peter Burkey. The cashier since 1877 has been

J. Jerome Miller. The present directors are Peter Burkey, Nathan Bear, A. R. Shollenberger, Daniel Boyer, Samuel C. Boyer, Nathan Schock, Samuel Merk and Solomon H. Lenhart.

The bank occupies a substantial building on Main Street, especially prepared for its use in 1877. Previous to that time business was done in the Shomo Block. Though organized as a savings-bank, a general banking, collection and exchange business is also transacted, thus making the bank a great accommodation to Hamburg and vicinity.

CHURCHES.—*St. John's Church* is the oldest in the borough, and the one around which the most historic interest centres In 1790, on February 12th, the first church at Hamburg was consecrated as a German Lutheran and Reformed United (*Gemeinschäftliche*) Church.

The land on which it was erected, and which at that time was the old church-yard (*Gottes-acker*) of this congregation, had been given as a gift by Martin Kercher in 1773, for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed inhabitants of Hamburg and vicinity, to bury their dead and to erect on it a United Lutheran and Reformed Church edifice.

At that time Hamburg resembled a desert; the vicinity was a forest, the inhabitants were few and poor, and could not erect a church; they therefore worshipped God in private dwellings, and used the lower part of the land as a burying-ground, reserving the upper part for the church. In time they were enabled to build a church of logs, using the lower story as a school-room and the second story as a place of public worship. On the day mentioned the church was solemnly consecrated as a church of God under the name, style and title of "The United Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed St. John's Church in the village of Hamburg."

Pastors, Rev. Daniel Lehman (Lutheran) and Rev. Henry Hertzel (Reformed).

After 1800 the influx of population at Hamburg was rapid, and the church became too small to accommodate the growing congregations. As all the means to erect a new church could not be raised by the ordinary methods of collections and subscriptions, the Legislature was invoked to grant the church privilege to raise funds by lottery—by no means an unpopular method of raising money in those days for various enterprises. An act was passed in 1807 authorizing them to raise by lottery three thousand dollars, with which to build a church at Hamburg for the use of the Lutheran and Calvinist congregations. Robert Scott, George Miller, Philip Klein, Philip Seidel, John Mayer and Abraham Bailey were appointed commissioners to conduct the lottery. Five thousand tickets, at one dollar each, were issued, seventeen hundred and fifty entitling the holders to prizes, and three thousand two hundred and fifty being blanks. The final drawing was published for June 15, 1813, from which it appeared that there were two prizes of twenty-five dollars, two of twenty dollars, two of fifteen dollars, five of ten dollars, seventy of five dollars, and others at smaller amounts. It is not known what amount was actually realized by this lottery. The corner-stone of the new church was laid June 16, 1811, and a very substantial stone building erected, —in dimensions, thirty-five by forty-five feet. It was finished in 1814, and consecrated in March, 1815. This building stood on the site of the present edifice. After the new church came to be occupied the old church was set apart for school purposes. The upper room was used as a public hall. Upon its removal the logs were used in the construction of a one-story school-house on the same lot. When the stone church was consecrated the Lutheran congregation was without a pastor, but the Reformed had Rev. Philip Mayer. The trustees at the time were George Schumacher and Henry Lewers (Lutheran), Jacob Stitzel and Henry Fister (Reformed). Abraham Wolff was the treasurer, and Robert Scott the secretary. The mason-work was done by William Adam and Jacob Gehret, and the carpenter-work by Philip Altenderfer. In the church thus provided the congregations flourished forty-six years, when it was found too small and "its inner arrangements too inconvenient to accommodate all the members and to be in harmony with the spirit of the times." A proposition to build a new church, as urged upon the members by Pastor A. L. Herman, June 1, 1857, was received with much favor, and measures to build it were at once instituted and diligently prosecuted.

The necessary list of subscription was filled in a few weeks, the trustees chosen and a resolution

adopted to erect the building that summer, which was to be known by the same name. The corner-stone was laid August 16, 1857.

Prior to the building of this church the brick school-house was built and the upper room set aside for the use of the congregations until the present edifice would be occupied. The old walls of the stone church were used in building the foundation of the present church, and the other materials removed. The steeple of the old church had a vane in the shape of a fish, and upon which was the date 1811. The pulpit, also, was a novelty, very closely resembling a tulip. The new church is of brick, very commodious, being sixty by eighty feet, and a fine building throughout. The bell, with which the steeple is supplied, is one of the best in the county. The lot upon which the building stands indicates careful attention. In the rear of the church there is a new cemetery, a few acres in area. The trustees in 1885 were George Walters and J. B. Pottinger (Lutheran), Lewis C. Romich and William G. Sheridan (Reformed). The pastor of the Reformed congregation was the Rev. Perry Y. Schelley, and the members numbered three hundred. Among other pastors may be named the Revs. Moses Peters, William F. P. Davis and A. L Herman. The Lutheran congregation, also, has about three hundred members under the pastoral care of the Rev. Oscar Miller. Among his predecessors were the Revs. Drumheller, Iaeger, Klein and Iaeger. The latter served the congregation many years.

Since the Rev. Herman was connected with the church, the pastors have been superintendents of the Sunday-schools. The first Sunday-school was started in the old log church by Henry Lewers, Robert Scott, John Shenck, Henry Fister, Andrew Smith and John Bailey, kept up for some years The present school was instituted afterwards.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev G. F. I. Iaeger, who was for sixty years a minister of the Lutheran Church in Berks County, was born July 20, 1796, in Illingen, in the kingdom of Würtemberg. His parents were Rev. Charles F. Iaeger and Catherine Commerell.

He was baptized in infancy, and in due time confirmed and received by his father as a communicant member of the Lutheran Church. After attending the schools of his native village, and also the Latin school at Maulbrun, six miles from Illingen, he entered the University of Tübingen, where he remained several years

But at this juncture came a turning-point in his life. The war between France, under Napoleon the First, and Russia had just ended, and of the eighteen thousand soldiers that left Würtemberg, only three thousand returned. A heavy draft must, of consequence, be made to fill up the ranks of the army, and he having no desire to enter military life, informed his parents that he should make his future home in America. He left his father's house in July, 1817, and coming by way of London, visited his relatives, the Commerells. On the 8th of September he took passage for New York and was forty-nine days crossing the ocean. It was a strange coincidence that thirty-eight years after this, in 1855, on the 8th of September, he again took passage from Liverpool to New York, after a pleasant visit to his old home, and to his brother and sister, this time making the trip, by steamer, in eleven days. After remaining a few days in New York, he came to Philadelphia, and from there went to Northampton County, where he taught school near Bethlehem during that winter and summer. In 1818 he came to Hamburg, Berks County, and joined Rev. John Engel, pastor of a number of Lutheran congregations, who soon found him a diligent student. He offered him a home in his family, instructed him in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church in this country, and procured a school for him near Hamburg, at St. Paul's Church, where he taught during the winter of 1818. He also commenced preaching as Rev. Mr. Engel's student, and at times officiated in that minister's congregations. He delivered his first sermon at Plunkel's Church October 18, 1818, in Greenwich, six miles from Hamburg, and from that date continued preaching for fifty-one years to this people. In the spring of 1819 he, with three other young men, Dr. Demme, Dr. Krauth and Henry Kurtz, was received as a member of the old Pennsylvania Synod at Baltimore, Md. On his return from Synod to Hamburg, Rev. Mr. Engel gave him two congregations,—White Church in Albany and St. Jacob's in Lynntown. This was the beginning of the pastoral work in which he engaged as a faithful shepherd for fifty-five years.

On March 14, 1820, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Lewis and Anna Audenried, from McKeansburg, Schuylkill County. In April, 1820, they commenced house-keeping in Lynntown, near St. Jacob's Church, where they remained five years. In 1825 they removed near Klinesville, seven miles east of Hamburg, and resided at this point until 1876, when, on account of the infirmities of old age, Mr. Iaeger gave up his congregations and moved to Hamburg, where he continued active in his Master's work, visiting the sick and the aged, and occasionally preaching funeral sermons. He was an able sermonizer, a pleasant speaker and a beloved and faithful pastor. He, with his devoted wife, reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are still living,—William, in West Virginia; Lewis, in Yuma, Arizona; Rev. Thomas T. and Samuel, in Reading; Mrs. Levan, in Hamburg; Mrs. Berger, in Philadelphia; and Mrs. Salade, in Tamaqua. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Iaeger began to suffer from heart-disease, which often gave him great pain. He, however, endured his sufferings with Christian fortitude and patience, until the Head of the Church called him to his eternal rest. He died November 16, 1879, aged eighty-six years, three months and twenty-six days. His widow still resides at Hamburg, and is now in her eighty-ninth year.



G. F. I. Iaeger

Emanuel Church was built in 1854, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, for the accommodation of Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Congregations, most of the members having withdrawn from St. John's Church, on account of a difficulty which arose from the opposition of many members to preaching in the English language. The building committee was composed of Dr. John Seiberling, John Lubarg, Wm. E. Shollenberger, Jacob Geiger, Reuben Lins, George Shollenberger and Daniel Kern. The united congregations occupied the church under favorable auspices for some years, and at one time had a joint membership of two hundred and fifty. Their services were

conducted wholly in the English language. The Reformed congregation had as pastors the Revs. Moses Kieffer, Joseph H. Appel, Uriah Heilman, D. B. Albright and William H. Reilly, some of them preaching as supplies. On the part of the Lutherans, the ministers were the Revs. Scheide, Keller, Gable and B. D. Zweitzig. On July 5, 1877, the church was badly wrecked by a tornado. The expense attending the repair of the building proved so burdensome to the congregations that the Rev. B. D. Zweitzig assumed the settlement of it on behalf of the Lutheran congregations, and he now holds the church in trust. No services of any kind have been held in the church during the past year, and most of the members have again connected themselves with St. John's Church. A flourishing Sunday-school was maintained by the congregations, and superintended by H. R. Shollenberger, but it has been discontinued.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1853. It is a plain brick building; in dimensions, forty by seventy feet. The congregation has never been large, and without a resident priest, its interests have not received proper encouragement. Lately monthly meetings have been held by a priest from Schuylkill Haven, with preaching in the English language. The membership does not exceed a dozen persons.

Hamburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the spring of 1859 the Rev. H. H. Davis began preaching Methodism in Hamburg and met with so much opposition that a building could not be obtained in which to hold the meetings. Strong in his purpose, however, he continued his labors, and on May 15th preached on the door-steps of a Mr. Epler in the morning, and in the afternoon in Shollenberger's lumber yard. These services won several members, and three months afterward he was encouraged to rent Kern's hall, at a rental of fifty dollars for seven months. He began preaching August 27th, and held semi-monthly meetings. On November 6th an extra meeting was conducted, which produced great excitement and not a little opposition in the town, and on November 25th he organized a class with the following members: James, Geiger, Gleasoner, Dewalt and Long and their families. They met statedly in the hall, till its further use was refused, May 5, 1860. A lot was then bought for church purposes, and in June a tent was procured and services held in it until a church was erected, in the fall of the same year. On July 15th a Sunday-school of twenty-two scholars was formed, with H. H. Dove as superintendent, this having also been organized in the tent. The church was dedicated on November 29, 1860, and Sunday-school was first held in the building on December 2d following, each pupil having been presented with a card to commemorate the occasion. The building was improved in 1870, and again in 1884, the latter repairs involving an outlay of five hundred dollars. It is centrally located, on White Oak Street, and is a neat and inviting brick edifice. The congregation has about fifty members, and the Sunday-school one hundred and thirty five. S. A. Loose is superintendent of the school. The ministers of the church since its organization have been the following:

1859–61, H. H. Davis.	1872, A. L. Urban.
1863, A. Fisher.	1873–74, L. M. Hobbs.
1864, Joseph Schlichter.	1875, W. A. Macnich.
1865, William Manlove.	1876–77, Geo. W. North.
1866, Jacob Hughes.	1878, C. Hudson.
1867, Benjamin Christ.	1879, George A. Wolfe.
1868, M. Barnhill.	1880–81, A. L. Hood.
1869, S. G. Grove.	1882–83, S. H. Evans.
1870–71, John W. Sayers.	1884–86, A. A. Arthur.

St. Paul's Church (Evangelical Association) was built in 1872, under the direction of the Rev. Thos. Bowman and the Rev. B. Miller, for the accommodation of fifteen members. Among these were Jonas Mengle, Henry Gessley, Henry Lenhart and Jesse Rubright. The present trustees are R. T. Lenhart, Jesse Rubright and Allen Savage.

The membership of the church is still small, but the Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of R. T. Lenhart, has seventy-five scholars. This congregation is included in the Kutztown Circuit, of which Rev. Wm. H. Weidner is pastor. Other ministers serving here have been Revs. J. Stermer, D. Lentz, D. S. Stauffer, B. Miller and I. Hess.

Schools.—When the first St. John's Church was built it was so arranged that a part of it could be used for school purposes, and therein instruction was imparted as early as 1791. After 1815 the building was wholly devoted to secular uses and English schools were taught in it; and afterward the one-story log house upon the same lot was used for the same purpose. The present brick schoolhouse, in the same locality, was built after 1855

by the united efforts of the school board and the members of St. John's Church, who used the upper part of the building as a place of worship until their new church was completed, in 1858. The large brick school-house on the upper part of White Oak Street was erected at a later day. The first English school in Hamburg was taught in a log building, near Silliman's Ferry, by a lady named Miss Shinnins. Some few years later, about 1820, John Shomo taught English school at his residence on Main Street. About the time Hamburg accepted the free-school system, in 1838, a stone school-house was built on State Street, near the canal, which was used many years. The building stood until 1885, when it was demolished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to make way for its track. Joseph Barr Tyson (who afterwards became a noted lawyer in Philadelphia, taught school for a time at Hamburg; also Philip Ellinger, of the same city, and Charles Smith and P. C. Baum, of Hamburg. The Rev. R. S. Appel taught a select school with success, several years, in the basement of Emanuel Church, soon after the completion of that building, in 1854. R. G. Hunter and D. S. Keck conducted the High School successfully for some years.

In 1885 there were eight public schools in the borough, graded as three primary, two secondary, two grammar and one High School. The average attendance was about four hundred. The school board was composed of R. J. M. Miller, president; O. J. Wolff, secretary; J. Jerome Miller, treasurer; A. B. Shollenberger, D. A. Bauscher and Walter M. Raubenhold.

Associations.—Company E, Fourth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, was organized April 13, 1875, with one hundred men and E. F. Smith as captain. The company owned its private uniforms and kept up the standard of its membership to one hundred for three years. In 1878 it accepted the State uniform for its guards and reduced its membership to a maximum of sixty enlisted men. Captain Smith remained in command until 1882, when Charles F. Seaman was elected his successor, who has since retained that position. The company has kept up its organization to the legal standard. The other officers of the company then were B. F. Geres, first lieutenant; William S. Scott, second lieutenant; William Fesig, orderly sergeant; Lewis Faust, color sergeant. The company then served as color company of the Fourth Regiment. In May, 1885, the company secured an armory on White Oak Street, forty by one hundred and ten feet, and fitted up the same for meeting purposes. This company has won a high reputation for coolness and devotion to duty when in actual service. It was out three months during the Scranton strike and ten days during the great strike of 1877. At Reading the company led the march through the railroad cut. In passing through Penn Street upon that occasion, Captain Smith was knocked down three times and Private John Koller seriously injured. The soldierly conduct of the company was warmly commended by the superior officers of the regiment and their bearing was generally commended by all law-abiding citizens. Connected with the company is a drum corps of three men. There is also in Hamburg a well-trained corps of nine members, of which Samuel Shollenberger is the drum-major.

Hamburg has long been noted for the excellence of its musical organizations. As early as 1825 a band of nineteen members was organized, which was instructed by W. W. Wright, of New York, and played difficult music in so superior a style that the band was held up as a model for Reading to imitate. One of the most popular bands was the Hamburg Brass Band, organized in 1845. Under the instruction of Prof. J. B. Robotham, of Philadelphia, it attained a proficiency which made it the most noted band in the county at that time. Perry R. Shollenberger was the leader, and among the members were Peter Burkey, Edwin Shollenberger, Geo. Seaman, Isaiah Derr, Geo. Shenk, Alexander Shollenberger, John Derr, Elias Kummer, Nathan Bear and H. R. Shollenberger, the last-named having been its last musical director. The band visited Easton, New York City and Philadelphia, where it attracted great attention by its superior rendition of the most difficult music. It was disbanded during the late Civil War, many of its members having entered the military service.

The Hamburg Cornet Band was a musical body of note. It was organized in 1872, with twenty-five men, under the leadership of William Harris. Its standard was kept up until 1879, the band attaining a popularity which caused its services to be in great demand. Engagements were filled at

the Lititz Springs, on the Fourth of July, for four successive years; at the Firemen's Tournament at Reading; at the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar at Philadelphia, one week, having then had the right on the line of march; and at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows in Philadelphia in 1876, four days. In 1879 the membership of the band was decreased, and after the inauguration of President Garfield, in 1881, it was wholly disbanded. In 1883 six members of the old band, under the leadership of Peter Burkey, formed a new band. This has maintained its existence since, with a membership increased to eleven musicians.

Symmetry Lodge, No. 103, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in 1844, with John F. Rhodes, William E. Shollenberger, Charles Lochman, Peter C. Baum and A. S. Fesig as members. In 1885 the lodge numbered one hundred and thirty-two members. Of this lodge H. R. Shollenberger has been secretary the past thirty-seven years. The meetings are held in a hall owned by the lodge. Its entire property aggregates twelve thousand dollars.

Hamburg Encampment, No. 106, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in 1850, with seven members. In 1885 the number was thirty-two.

Its organization was kept up during the Civil War, and notwithstanding the loss of members by removals to the West. The encampment has funds invested, which indicates its flourishing condition.

Vaux Lodge, No. 406, *A. Y. M.*, was instituted March 18, 1868.

In 1885 the lodge reported fifty-eight members.

The meetings are held in a rented hall. The lodge has been prosperous.

Hamburg Council, No. 74, *Order U. A. M.*, was organized on February 8, 1848. Its meetings have been regularly held for the past twenty-five years in the Shomo Block. The hall is well furnished, and the property of the council is valued at four thousand dollars. In 1885 there were seventy-three members.

Washington Camp, No. 78, *P. O. S. of A.*, was instituted in 1866. In 1885 there were seventy-three members, and it had two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars invested.

The meetings are held in Mechanics' Hall.

Arcadia Chamber, No. 20, *Order Knights of Friendship*, was instituted January 26, 1885, with thirteen charter members. Since that time forty-seven additional names have been added to the roll.

General John A. Rawlins Post, No. 157, *G. A. R.*, was instituted in 1868, and attained a membership of forty-five. William R. Smith was one of the first Commanders. Owing to loss of members by removals from Hamburg, the post surrendered its charter in 1872.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM HARRIS was born February 8, 1843, in Hemlock township, Columbia County, Pa., and is the oldest son of Jacob Harris, who, during his lifetime, was a prominent citizen of that county, having served as treasurer two terms, and as a justice of the peace for twenty-five years. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, at Greenwood Seminary, in Columbia County, and Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa. He is also a graduate of the Iron City College, of Pittsburgh, where he taught book-keeping and penmanship for two years.

He was a successful teacher in the common schools and received a professional certificate from William Burgess, the first county superintendent of Columbia County. From his boyhood he was engaged in mercantile business in his father's store, at Buckhorn, Pa., and upon attaining his majority was made a member of the firm.

He read medicine with Dr. M. Reynolds, but, preferring the drug business to the practice of medicine, chose that as his vocation, and removed to Hamburg, Berks County, in 1869 where he has since resided and established a prosperous business.

He was one of the first members of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Society, and has, at various times, served on important committees. Dr. Harris has become widely known as chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee of his county, to which position he has been chosen for seven successive years. He has ability as a public speaker, an organizer and leader.

He conducted the Hamburg Band, a well-known organization, for seven years. At the

formation of the Berks County Merchants' Association he was chosen its president. He has served as school director, and has been for four years burgess of the borough of Hamburg and is now acting as postmaster.

Dr. Harris was married, February 20, 1868, to Ella, daughter of Robert Hagenbush, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and has three children,—two sons, James Albert and Charles Caleb, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Dr. Harris is a member of Symmetry Lodge, No. 103, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of the Grand Lodge. He is connected by membership with the Reformed Church of Hamburg, and conducts the music of the Sunday-school as its organist.



Wm Harris

BIRDSBORO.

The flourishing borough of Birdsboro is on the southern bank of the Schuylkill, nine miles below Reading, and includes, within its corporate limits, the villages of Brooklyn, Beidlertown, Lincolnville and Silverton It is on both sides of Hay Creek. It was formed out of parts of Union and Robeson townships; and, though founded nearly one hundred and thirty years ago, it has had the most of its growth within the last three decades. In 1850 the population was two hundred and fifty, and in 1880 the inhabitants numbered fully two thousand more. This increase was brought about mainly by the development of the iron business at that place, through Messrs. Edward and George Brooke, and by becoming a station on three lines of railways. The oldest station is on the Reading Railroad, on the opposite side of the river, where new and attractive buildings were erected in 1883, by L. H. Focht, contractor for the company. On the Wilmington Railroad, Raymund Moore erected a superior station in 1885, as contractor for the company; and during the same year the handsome station of the Pennsylvania Railroad was built. The architecture of these buildings has had a wholesome effect upon the place, causing a pleasing

diversity of style in the new homes erected, in which respect Birdsboro surpasses all the other boroughs in the county.

First Settlement by William Bird.—Iron-works were established at Birdsboro among the earliest in the country. In 1740 William Bird bought a tract of land lying along Hay Creek, where it empties into the Schuylkill River, including several water-powers. Here he built the first forge, and took out warrants for adjoining lands, until at the time of his death, about 1760, he owned three thousand acres of land, three forges, a grist-mill and saw-mill. His son, Mark Bird, succeeded him in the business, built Hopewell Furnace and increased his boundaries, until in 1785 they included eight thousand acres. He also built a rolling and slitting-mill, which was one of the first mills of the kind in the country, and stood upon the same ground that the present rolling-mill occupies. A nail-factory was also in operation here at an early date making nails, by cutting them from plates of iron and heading them by hand. Mark Bird became embarrassed in business, and in 1788 transferred the greater part of his property to John Nixon, who sold to Cadwallader Morris and James Old, and, after passing through other hands, James Wilson, in 1794, became possessed of nearly all the estate. He was the brother-in-law of Mark Bird, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. James Wilson sold the forges, with two thousand two hundred acres of land, in 1796, to John Louis Barde, the grandfather of the present proprietors. He came to Birdsboro in the year 1788, and had been running the forges under a lease. John Louis Barde was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1756, and educated in England at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He entered the English army and accompanied the expedition to this country with the troops sent to operate against the Spaniards in their attack on Pensacola, in 1779, where he married the daughter of Major Robert Farmar, the English Governor of West Florida. He came North in 1782, sold his commission, and became a citizen of the United States. He died at Birdsboro in 1799, and the property came into the hands of Matthew Brooke, who afterwards married his daughter, and was the father of Edward and George Brooke.

Matthew Brooke had purchased the Birdsboro farm in 1796, and in the year 1800 he, together with his brother, Thomas Brooke, and Daniel Buckley (who was married to their sister), purchased Hopewell Furnace from Judge Wilson. The forefathers of the Brooke family came from Yorkshire, England, in 1698.

Development of Birdsboro by the Brookes.—John Brooke and Frances, his wife, with their two sons, James and Matthew, arrived in the Delaware River in the above year, but in consequence of a contagious disease on board the vessel, the passengers were not permitted to come to Philadelphia, but disembarked lower down the river, where the parents died soon after landing and were buried in the grave-yard at Haddonfield, N. J. They were of the Society of Friends, and before leaving England John Brooke had purchased of William Penn one thousand five hundred acres of land, to be taken up anywhere between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, where vacant land should be found. James and Matthew took up the land in Limerick township, Montgomery County, and settled there. Matthew Brooke, of Birdsboro, was the grandson of this Matthew, and the third of that name. The old mansion-house, which was built by William Bird in 1751, and still standing, was the residence of all the early proprietors of the works. It was in its time one of the finest country-seats in the State. The front, which was of cut sandstone, faced the Schuylkill, with a lawn stretching to its banks. On the side along Hay Creek stood a grove of large old trees which Mark Bird had fenced up and used as a deer-park. When the canal was built in front of the house it became unsuitable for a residence, and one near the lower forge was used for that purpose. The latter was torn down in 1879 to make room for the enlargement of the rolling-mill.

Matthew Brooke left two sons and three daughters, two of whom died young, and the third married the Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Reading. His sons, Edward and George Brooke, took charge of the property in 1837. The works then consisted of two forges, one of which was called the "refinery," where the pig-iron was converted into what were termed "Anchovies," being blooms hammered down into a bar at one end for convenience of handling and taken to the other forge, called the





Gen. Brooke.

"chafery," where they were heated and hammered into various kinds of bar-iron. The whole production was only about two hundred tons per annum.

After building the residence now occupied by Mrs. Edward Brooke and a large flour-mill, they turned their attention to enlarging the production of iron. In 1846 they built a charcoal furnace where old Hampton Forge had stood, with the object of using their wood to make pig-iron in place of operating the forges. In 1848 they commenced building the rolling-mill and nail-factory, which were put in operation the next year. No. 1 Anthracite Furnace was built in 1852, and two other furnaces in 1870 and 1873. The furnaces are supplied with ores chiefly from the French Creek, Warwick and Jones' Mines, in which the firm own nearly one-half interest. These mines are situated ten to fifteen miles south of Birdsboro, and are connected with the furnaces by the Wilmington and Northern Railroad. In 1864 E. and G. Brooke, in connection with Seyfert, McManus & Co. and Samuel E. Griscom, opened the William Penn Colliery, near Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Pa., which has since come into the sole possession of Edward and George Brooke. It is one of the best mines in the coal region, both for quality of coal and large production. It has for a number of years been managed by William H. Lewis.

Edward Brooke was born at Birdsboro, and died there, deeply regretted by all who knew him, on Christmas day, 1878. He was distinguished for his business ability and ambition, and united boldness and foresight in projecting enterprises with carefulness and prudence in their execution. To his success in life his extended scientific knowledge largely contributed, and in all business affairs he manifested great industry, perseverance and sound judgment. He was by nature kind and genial, honorable in all his dealings and generous to every one in word and deed. The welfare of Birdsboro was always a matter of interest to him, and, in co-operation with his brother, he was wise and liberal in devising and effecting its advancement. Through his efforts the Wilmington and Reading Railroad was constructed, passing through Birdsboro, and he was its first president. He was one of the original projectors of the First National Bank of Reading, and one of its directors until his death. He married Annie M. Clymer, daughter of Daniel R. Clymer, of Reading, and left one daughter, Annie C., and three sons,—Robert Edward, George Clymer and Frederick Hiester. In order to continue the business after his death, it was organized into two companies, under the title of the Edward and George Brooke Iron Company and the Edward and George Brooke Land Company, all the property remaining in the same ownership. Geo. Brooke was made president of the two companies, and Geo. W. Harrison, treasurer, and Richard T. Leaf, secretary. Under this arrangement the business has since been conducted, and kept up fully to the progress of the times. A steel plant is now being erected at No. 2 Blast Furnace, with the intention of converting the molten iron directly into steel, which will be used to make nails. A new train of rolls will also be put into the rolling-mill and other alterations made to work steel.

The capacity of the works has been gradually increased until now they are capable of producing fifty thousand tons of pig-iron and two hundred and fifty thousand kegs of nails per annum. About six hundred and seventy-five men and boys are employed at the works and iron-mines, who earn about twenty-eight thousand dollars per month. One hundred and seventy houses belonging to the firm are occupied by workmen employed, and about one hundred other houses are owned by the employees, who have built them out of the savings of their wages. At the William Penn Colliery five hundred and seventy-five men are employed, earning about twenty-two thousand dollars per month, and about two hundred and forty thousand tons of coal are mined annually.

George Brooke was also born at Birdsboro, and has always taken the same interest with his brother in the substantial and moral improvement of the place. He is a member of the Town Council and School Board, giving his assistance and advice in their deliberations. Beside his engagements in the iron business, he is president of the First National Bank of Reading, a director in the Wilmington and Northern Railroad and in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, president of the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Company, and treasurer of the Keystone Coal Company of West Virginia. In 1862 he married Mary B. Irwin, the grand-

daughter of Captain Stephen Baldwin, a well-known and highly-respected ship-owner and merchant of Philadelphia, and daughter of John H. Irwin, a grandson of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, the first Speaker of the House of Representatives. They have two sons,—Edward and George.

General Industries, Stores and Hotels.—The present Brooke flouring-mill is the third occupying that site. It was begun in 1844 and completed the following year. In the fall of 1844 a Henry Clay meeting was held in the building, there being at that time no hall to accommodate such a gathering. In 1879 and 1882 the mill was remodeled and supplied with modern machinery and steam-power. Its capacity has been much enlarged. Another mill was started in the borough in 1876, when J. R. Kerst supplied the old Bland building with mill machinery. It was operated till 1885, when work was discontinued, and the machinery removed the following year.

In 1867 the Birdsboro Iron Foundry Company, a joint-stock association, was formed, with David Knaur as president, and Edward Parlaman as secretary. In 1868 they erected a large building for manufacturing purposes, and this was enlarged in 1869 by the addition of a wing, when forty-five men were afforded employment. Stoves were manufactured, a specialty being made of the "Enterprise" pattern, and machine-castings were also produced. In 1869 the works were leased to A. R. Young and Joseph R. Kerst. Soon afterward they were operated by the former alone; and he then began the manufacture of fine castings for the Boston market. In 1871 work was discontinued and the buildings were sold to E. and G. Brooke. After standing idle till 1885, they came to be then occupied by the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Company, which removed their works to that place from Pottsville The company is engaged in the manufacture of diamond drilling-machines, mining tools and high-speed electric light engines. Thirty-five men are employed.

The first store, independent of the iron-works, was opened about 1829, by Geiger & Umstead, in a building which stood on the site of the present mill-shed. In 1837 the Brookes opened a store in the mansion, in the same locality, but soon afterward occupied a store-room which they erected at the canal lock. In 1875 a fine business-stand opposite the mill was erected by the Brookes, but it was burned out when nearly ready for occupancy. It was immediately rebuilt. The third story contains a large auditorium, known as "Brooke Hall." The lower stories form spacious business rooms, now occupied by Brooke & Co.

In 1850 Caleb Harrison erected a business house on Schuylkill Street, which was occupied as a store for six years by John Bland. In 1876 it was converted into a steam grist-mill by J. R. Kerst.

Opposite this place Jacob E. Hook erected a business house, where L. R. Bland was long in trade, and where Harry E. Hook & Bro. are now merchandising. In a part of the block is situated the Washington House, now the oldest hotel in the place. For many years the public-house of Birdsboro was in the old Bird mansion, and since 1882 it has been occupied by I. G. Steinrock.

In 1859 George Brinley established a business and it is still carried on by John H. Brinley. Other business men, prominent in the borough, are F. B. Kern, James S. Brusstar, Raymond Moore and A. S. East.

The Birdsboro co-operative store was in operation from 1875 to 1886, I. L. Pauling being the president of the association.

The borough has had three building and loan associations, two of which, the "Birdsboro" and the "Keystone," have closed up their business with satisfactory results; the third, the "Enterprise," is now in operation, having one thousand shares at four hundred dollars each. Its officers are George W. Harrison, president; James S. Brusstar, secretary; and C. K. Rhoads, treasurer.

The Birdsboro post-office was established January 6, 1851, and has had S. B. Hafer as postmaster since July, 1885. There are six mails per day and since July, 1884, the office has been a postal money-order office. Other postmasters have been William Lincoln, Sarah Evans and Reese Evans.

Incorporation.—On the 11th day of July, 1872, sixty-five freeholders and forty-four tenant citizens of Birdsboro and its outlying villages petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County for a decree of incorporation as a borough; and, on the 14th day of August of the same year, the grand jury recommended that the prayer of

the petitioners be granted. The court made the decree on November 23, 1872, and directed that the first election of officers should be held March 11, 1873, having appointed Joseph R. Kerst judge, and Levi R. Bland and Benjamin Grubb inspectors. The first election resulted in the choice of George W. Hain as burgess; Edward Brooke, Henry A. Beandencup, George W. Harrison, Geo. R. Brinley, B. F. Bunn and John Mock, Councilmen. Caleb K. Rhoads was appointed the clerk and treasurer, and he has since been annually appointed to the same offices. The following have been the burgesses: 1874–75, James Liggett; 1876, George Beard; 1877, D. K. Miller; 1878, George W. Hook; 1879–80, H. B Brusstar; 1881–82, C. B. Beard; 1883, Cyrus Painter; 1884, Michael Hoffman; 1885–86, A S. East. The presidents of the Council for the same period have been Edward Brooke, B. F. Bunn, John Mock, George Brooke and A. S. East. The clerk and treasurer from 1873 till now has been C. K. Rhoads. The Councilmen in 1886 were George Brooke, George E. Hook, I. G. Steinrock, Isaac Huyett and Isaac March. The justices of the peace have been J. R. Kerst and J. S. Brusstar.

The borough was incorporated with the following bounds: S. 24° 15′ W., 5118 feet; S. 74° 40′ E., 7128 feet; N. 14° 13′ E., 6349 feet; thence up the Schuylkill River to the place of beginning, containing eight hundred and five square acres. The survey was made by Kendall Bros., and the entire incorporation cost $133.50.

From the records of the borough the following extracts, relating to its affairs, have been taken: George R. Brinley and George W. Harrison were appointed a committee to name the streets. The latter, B. F. Bunn and John Mock, were appointed a committee to secure fire-ladders and other means of protection against loss from fire, which were ordered to be purchased April 19, 1873.

On the 5th of March, 1873, the first ordinances were adopted.

On the 6th of June, 1873, George W. Harrison, on behalf of the committee on a "lock-up," reported a plan, which was adopted, and Moses Stubblebine was awarded the contract for building the same, a two-story building, which was ready for occupancy December, 1873. The upper story has been fitted up for the business meetings of the borough officers, and the expense of the building was $1275.

In December, 1878, Edward Brooke died while holding the position of president of the Council, and that body passed appropriate resolutions of condolence, and ordered his chair in the council-room to be draped in morning.

On the 27th of January, 1883, the council presented a purse of fifty dollars to the Reading Hose Company for its assistance in putting out the fire in the De Witt shop.

In September, 1883, Kendall Bros. established the grade of the streets of the borough. October 17, 1883, resolutions of condolence were passed upon the death of Jacob E. Hook, a member of the Council; and December 29th, of the same year, President George Brooke reported that the system of water supply, established by his company, was completed to allow the water to be put in the mains for the use of the borough. Twenty-seven fire-plugs were erected at convenient points in the borough, to afford protection against fires, the Council agreeing to pay two hundred and fifty dollars for the use of the first twelve hydrants, and fifteen dollars apiece for the use of the remainder. The reservoir is in the mountains, two miles from Birdsboro, on Indian Run, and is fed by springs of pure water. It has an area of about eight acres, and a capacity of thirty-seven million gallons. The pressure is eighty-four pounds to the inch, and a stream of water can be thrown two hundred feet high in the lowest part of the borough. The water is conducted to the borough in a ten-inch main and thence distributed through three miles of smaller pipes to the different parts of the village.

December 31, 1884, the Council contracted with the Pennsylvania Globe Gas-Light Company, to erect twenty street lamps in the borough, at a cost of eighteen dollars per lamp; and the same were put up and have been used since the spring of 1885.

The principal streets of the borough have been curbed and some substantial sidewalks built.

Churches—*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first Methodist Episcopal Church in this locality was erected in the Mt. Airy neighborhood in 1839, and had as its first board of trustees, J. Beard, David Gilmore, John Kupp, Daniel Fox, John Harrison, John Rorke and Chas. Hoyer. The building was of stone, one-story high, and dimen-

sions, twenty-five by forty eight feet. It well served its purpose a number of years. In 1869 the present edifice was erected in Birdsboro by a building committee composed of John Rorke, L. R. Bland, L. L. Bush, Wm. Morris and Joseph R. Minker. It is a spacious brick structure, with basement, forty-four by seventy feet, and cost eight thousand dollars. It was dedicated November 7, 1869, and on the 16th of May, the following year, the society became an incorporated body with the following as trustees: John Rorke, Jos. R Minker, William Morris, Charles Hoyer, Adam Hoyer, L. R. Bland, Jeremiah Beard and Daniel Gilman The church has a membership of three hundred, with the Rev. Thomas S. Mutchler as pastor (he serving also the Monocacy Church). A Sunday-school of two hundred and eighty members is connected with the church, and has J. Beard as the superintendent

St. Michael's Episcopal Church.—The congregation occupying this house of worship had its origin in missions, which were established at Birdsboro and Mt. Airy by St. Gabriel's Church, of Douglassville, of which the Rev. Edmund Leaf was at that time rector. The interest thus developed led to the building of a small church at Birdsboro, the corner-stone of which was laid by Rev. Leaf, May 31, 1852, and the building consecrated February 12, 1853, by the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D D. Rees Evans and Joseph R. Kerst were chosen wardens; and Edward Brooke, Levi E. Hook, George Brinley, George Brooke and David J. Lincoln, vestrymen. Some time afterward, through the liberality of E. and G. Brooke, a chapel was built on the same lot, in which a well-attended Sabbath-school has been maintained. For a few years a mission Sabbath-school was maintained at Mt. Airy, in the building which was formerly the Philomathean Academy, discontinued ten years ago. In 1877, E. and G. Brooke built a rectory at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars, and presented it to St Michael's Church It is built of cut sandstone and presents a fine appearance. In 1885 the Brookes again manifested their interest in the welfare of St. Michael's Church by remodeling and rebuilding the church, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, making it one of the finest churches of its size in the county. Its exterior has been made very substantial, and the interior is beautifully decorated, containing also memorial windows, perpetuating the remembrance of Edward Brooke, Caleb Harrison, Rees Evans, the family of Hiester Clymer and others.

The last improvement was the erection of a library hall, in 1884, which contains a reading room, free to all, upon the payment of a very small membership fee. It has been supplied with eight hundred standard books, and is under the direction of the church officials. In 1886 they were: Wardens, David J. Lincoln[1] and William Young; Vestry, George Brooke, George W. Harrison, H. G. Hunter, James King and William Brusstar. These also control St. Michael's Cemetery, in Union township, which includes the old Philomathean Academy property. The building has been fitted up for a chapel, for use when interments are made, and the ground has been enlarged, so that it now includes about six acres. Thus far, two hundred and sixty lots have been laid out, and upon which about four hundred interments have been made. In the past sixteen years it has been open to the public. About two thousand five hundred dollars have been expended in the improvement of the property, which is becoming one of the handsomest cemeteries in the county.

The parish, when the first church was built, included the churches at Pottstown and Douglassville but has for many years been limited to the church at Birdsboro, and the Rev. Edmund Leaf has been the only rector. Through his efforts the work has grown from a small mission to a well-established church, having one hundred members.

St Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1877 by a committee composed of Raymond Moore, Harry E. Hook, C. K. Rhoads and F. B. Kern. It is a plain brick building, with the rear wall recessed to form pulpit space, and cost two thousand three hundred dollars. The congregation was organized in 1875, with forty-five members (the first services in this behalf having been held in November, 1873); at present it numbers one hundred and fifty. Rev. Z. H. Gable has been the only pastor. A flourishing Sunday-school, numbering two hundred members, has C. K. Rhoads as its superintendent. It was organized in 1878.

[1] Died in 1886.

Birdsboro Evangelical Church is a plain frame building, erected in 1874 in South Birdsboro. It is part of a charge called the Birdsboro Circuit. The membership was at first small, and the congregation has had many obstacles to contend with. It has, however, prospered, and numbers one hundred and ten members, with the Rev. N. A. Barr as pastor. The Sunday-school superintendent is William Homan, and has one hundred and thirty-eight members.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—The congregation which occupies this church was organized in March, 1880, with thirty members, most of whom had previously belonged to the Schwartzwald congregation, in Exeter township. S. R. Hofer and E. R. Hain were chosen as the first elders. The following year a building was commenced by Samuel R. Hafer. John Wunch and Frederick De Turk, as a committee appointed by the congregation, consecrated it in the fall of 1882. It is a rough stone structure, thirty-five by fifty feet, plastered on the outside, and cost three thousand dollars. The church has no settled pastor, having been supplied by ministers residing at Reading, the Rev. W. J. Kerschner being the present supply. The membership has been increased to sixty persons, and there is also a Sunday-school, having an attendance of a hundred, of which S. R. Hafer is the superintendent.

Schools.—In the locality of Birdsboro, common pay-schools were maintained soon after 1820 Among the teachers there were Samuel Bard, Thomas Graham and John Paulding. After the free schools had been established, so that a general interest was awakened in educational matters, a demand arose for a local High School. This feeling received material encouragement at the hands of Henry S. Kupp, who was instrumental in securing the services of B. F. Boyer, a graduate of Yale College, and opening a select school in a building on the Kupp farm, east of Birdsboro, in Robeson township, and near the Mount Airy neighborhood. His success as a teacher encouraged the building of the Philomathean Academy, on the same farm, in 1855, in which Prof. Boyer taught four years. Other teachers continued the school until 1865, when the building was vacated and set aside for religious uses. St. Michael's Cemetery was opened on adjoining lands.

The following year another school, called the "Birdsboro Academy," was opened, and Prof. J. H. Swindell, of North Carolina, became the first teacher, receiving a salary of one thousand dollars per year. This school was discontinued in 1871.

In 1866 the borough maintained nine schools, in five buildings, which were attended by four hundred and fifty pupils, whose instruction cost about ten dollars per pupil. These schools were under the principalship of Prof. H. D. Hunter the past twelve years, and were graded by him into primary, secondary, grammar and high schools. The board of directors at this time is composed of William K. Young, president; Daniel K. Miller, secretary; L. E. Hook, treasurer; George Brooke, John I. Reeser and David Watts.

The old public-school building on Mill Street was demolished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when its road was built through the place in 1884, and in its place a spacious building, costing eight thousand dollars, erected. The school building in the Brooklyn addition, which was erected in 1873, was enlarged also in 1884, and the edifice on First Street was built in 1881, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars

Physicians.—In the practice of medicine Dr. Caleb Liggett (who located here about thirty-eight years ago) may be regarded as the first. Dr. Jonathan Pounder, an Englishman, who suffered shipwreck on his voyage to America, and who died at Morgantown a very aged man, was also an early practitioner. Dr. B. F. Bunn has been in Birdsboro continuously since 1867, having come from Chester County. He opened the first drug-store in 1867. Dr. J. B. Holman, a Scotchman, was in practice from 1865 till his death, in 1873. Dr. H. B. Brusstar, who graduated in 1873, located in Birdsboro in 1875, and since 1883 has carried on a drug-store in connection with his profession. Dr. James Lincoln, after being in practice three years in Chester County, located at Birdsboro in 1880, and since 1881 has also been in the drug business. Dr. M. A Hengst has been in practice there since his graduation in 1877.

Secret Societies.—*Neversink Lodge, No.* 514, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted December 16, 1854. Among the surviving members are Levi E. Hook,

Henry Yeager and Jacob Bower. In 1886 there were one hundred and seven members, having a fund amounting to two thousand four hundred dollars.

In 1848 *Seminole Council of American Mechanics* was instituted at Birdsboro. In June, 1850, a hall was built for its accommodation, and dedicated September 28th, the same year. After a season of prosperity it went down.

In 1868 *Council No. 37, Order of Junior American Mechanics*, was instituted, and its meetings are still continued with success, the members in April, 1886, numbering one hundred and twenty-two.

Fire Company.—Friendship Fire Company, No. 1, was incorporated August 2, 1883, and is the first distinct fire company organized in Birdsboro. In 1886 it had eighty-six members and occupied a very handsome building, which was erected in the fall of 1884 and delivered to the company January 20, 1885, by the contractor, L. H. Focht. The lot was donated by George Brooke. The building is two stories high, twenty-three by forty feet, of very pleasing architecture, and cost three thousand dollars. The upper story forms a neat parlor, and in the lower the apparatus of the company is kept, consisting of five hundred feet of hose and a carriage for the same, which was presented by Friendship Fire Company, No. 4, of Reading, on the 12th of May, 1883. The present property of the company is valued at four thousand five hundred dollars.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Levi H. Focht is descended from German ancestry. His grandfather, George Focht, was born February 1, 1773, and died March 1, 1839. He resided in Robeson township, and devoted his life to farming. By his marriage with Catherine Huyett, the following children were born: John, June 14, 1804; Samuel, August 8, 1805; Daniel, April 20, 1807; Mary, January 18, 1809; Charles, January 5, 1812; George, January 1, 1814; and Jacob, July 18, 1815. Jacob, the youngest son, is the only survivor, and now resides in Reading. Daniel Focht, the third son of George Focht, was born on the homestead in Robeson township, and from his boyhood until his death, October 14, 1871, gained a livelihood by working upon the Schuylkill Canal as a repair man, and by cultivating the homestead farm after the death of his father. He married Catherine, daughter of David Hemmig, and had the following children: Mary Ann, born May 12, 1834, and now the wife of Raymond Mohr; Sarah, born November 12, 1835, married to Lewis Fritz; Catherine, born September 19, 1839, married to David Mock; David, born October 30, 1841, now deceased, leaving a widow, Martha Lincoln; Elizabeth, born March 21, 1845, married to Jeremiah Weidner; Hannah, born April 17, 1846; and Levi H., the subject of this sketch, who was born August 3, 1850. The last-named is a native of Robeson township. He obtained his education in the public schools of Birdsboro, and at the age of thirteen secured employment with the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and worked upon the repairs to the canal for two years. He was next apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter with his brother-in-law, Raymond Mohr, of Birdsboro, and was then employed on the Perkiomen Railroad, and afterward entering the service of Berton & McDonald, bridge-builders, of Philadelphia. He assisted them in the erection of a number of bridges in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. When the large wooden bridge spanning the Pompton River, on the line of the Midland Railroad of New Jersey, was built, he was given charge of the construction of it, then being but eighteen years of age. On the 23d of May, 1874, Mr. Focht was married to Alice, daughter of Jeremiah Beard, of Birdsboro. They had two children,—George Walter and Levi Roy, deceased. In 1873 Mr. Focht established himself in Birdsboro as a contractor and builder, and has prospered through his energy and determination to make the excellence of his work a guarantee of success. His most important orders include the stock-farm buildings of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, the majority of the stations on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and many large and elegant residences along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has recently completed an addition to the Haverford College buildings, at Haverford College, Pa.; also the Wood Memorial Chapel, adjoining Christ Cathedral, Reading, Pa. Mr. Focht has done the major part of the building in the town of his adoption, and is the projector of

that portion of Birdsboro known as Lincolntown addition, in which the greater part of the many attractive residences were erected by him in conformity with his own plans and designs. Mr. Focht is a Republican in politics, and has represented that party in the Borough Council. As a Free and Accepted Mason, he is connected with Chandler Lodge, No. 227, of Reading, with Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, and with Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T. He is also a member of Neversink Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, No. 514, and of Mount Pleasant Council, No. 37, Jr. O. U. A. M.



BOYERTOWN.

The borough of Boyertown is comparatively recent in point of political existence, yet it has a degree of prosperity which places it amongst the most thriving and enterprising towns of Eastern Pennsylvania. It has a charming and healthful location, in Colebrookdale township, in the eastern section of Berks County, and near the Montgomery County line. It is the most important station on the Colebrookdale Railroad. The inhabitants are wide-awake and intelligent, having numbered about fifteen hundred in the year 1885; and the place contains an unusual number of large and attractive buildings.

In 1769 Henry Stauffer became the owner of a large tract of land on part of which Boyertown is now located. He sold off from this tract to Jacob Latshaw in 1775; to Jonathan Rhoads in 1786; and to Henry Baer in 1795. But upon part of this land John Salter lived as early as 1720; and he was, probably, the first resident of that immediate section of country. Henry Stauffer was a son of Jacob Stauffer, one of the first settlers of Hereford township, and died in 1803. His son Jacob, born in 1754, died in 1839, and was the father of Henry and John Stauffer, both of whom lived on the homestead until their death. The Shaner family was also one of the first to settle in

that vicinity. Soon afterward came Henry Boyer and the Schaeffers, who settled on the Latshaw place. Boyer secured a central location on the above farm and opened a public-house, and his sons engaged in other business at the same point, which, through them, received the name of Boyertown, long before it was laid out in town lots in 1835.

Borough Incorporation.—The first attempt to incorporate Boyertown into a borough was made in 1851; then thirty-three persons signed a petition for such a purpose. But it was not successful. A second effort was made in April, 1866, which received the consideration of the grand jury, a favorable report having been made October 20, 1866, and then the decree of incorporation was accordingly made. An election was held and the first Council was organized at the Union Hotel November 19, 1866, with William Fegley, president; Samuel Shaner, treasurer; H. B. Rhoads, clerk; Dr. John Todd, Samuel Leaver, William Binder and Philip Gabel, Councilmen. Jonathan Kepler was the first burgess.

Since that time the following have been the burgesses, clerks, treasurers and presidents of Council:

Term	Burgess	Clerk.
1867	Jonathan Kepler	H. B. Rhoads.
1868	Jonathan Kepler	Jacob L. Fritz.
1869	Samuel Shaner	Jacob L. Fritz.
1870–75	Thomas J. B. Rhoads	J. K. Grant.
1876	W. K. Grim	J. K. Grant.
1877	W. K. Grim	J. K. Grant.
1878	W. K. Grim	J. K. Grant.
1879–80	W. K. Grim	L. M. Koons.
1881	W. H. Grim	L. M. Koons.
1882	W. H. Grim	C. F. Emes.
1883	John Stauffer	C. F. Emes.
1884–85	John Stauffer	C. F. Emes.

In 1886 the officers were,—

Franklin Hartman, burgess; C. F. Emes, clerk; Levi H. Lefever, treasurer; Jeremiah Romig, president.

Councilmen, George E. Bleim, Samuel G. Sands, Zep. Gottshall, John Schaeffer.

The justices since the organization of the borough have been William K. Stauffer, L. M. Koons, William Fox, J. B. Haukey, Henry B. Rhoads and C. F. Emes.

The solicitors for the borough have been B. Frank Boyer, Daniel and James Ermentrout and J. K. Grant, the last-named serving at present.

In 1867 the grades of the streets were established by D. S. Zacharias and William K. Stauffer. Since that time several of the principal streets have been graded in a very substantial manner, and the benefits sought by the incorporation have been generally realized.

Industries—*Iron-ore.*—The oldest and most important pursuit of the citizens of Boyertown has been iron-mining, an employment engaged in with more or less activity the past one hundred and sixty years.

As early as July 29, 1718, David Powell obtained a patent for two hundred acres of land, which afterward became known as the "Furnace Tract," and a source of great profit to the proprietors. On June 4, 1719, Powell sold this land to Thomas Ruter, and on May 22, 1733, Samuel Potts obtained an interest in the same. These parties were the first to develop the mineral resources on the land. The Colebrookdale Furnace was erected about 1720[1] in that locality, and supplied with iron-ore obtained from the land near by, where mining operations are still carried on. When they sold the land to Henry Stauffer, December 29, 1769, they reserved the mineral right, retained one acre where the iron vein cropped out and exacted a condition whereby they might have the privilege of mining at the "Red Bank," holding themselves liable for damages resulting from mining operations. In later years, a claim for consequential damages having been made, the owners of the mineral right purchased six acres of land at that point, including the "Red Bank." This land, including the mineral right of the old "Furnace Tract," is now the property of Robert and Morris Lewis, of Philadelphia, but is worked under a lease by the Phœnix Iron Company, which was the first to carry on operations on an extensive scale and to employ machinery to increase the product. Before this the owners of the Colebrookdale Furnace, the Eckerts at Reading and others, had mined at the "Red Bank" in the old way. After working the mine on a limited scale, from 1852 for a few years, the Phœnix Iron Company began using steam-power in 1855, and so continued

[1] See Early Furnaces, etc.

at the "Red Mine" until 1881, since which time operations have been confined to the lower mine, or the acre lot. At that place steam-power has been employed since 1869. At the lower place slope-mining is carried on, the slope at present being four hundred feet long and running at an angle of forty degrees. The ore is black magnetic and yields fifty-five per cent. of pure iron.

The lands contiguous to the "Furnace Tract" have the same vein of iron, though at much greater depths, and generally having a horizontal position. On the Binder lot, tests made for the Warwick Iron Company, in 1873, gave proof of the presence of rich ore, which has been developed and mined by that company. The shaft has a depth of six hundred and seventy feet. Sixty men are employed.

Gabel, Jones & Gabel are extensive miners on the Ritter tract, having operated since 1877. Their shaft has reached the depth of six hundred feet. They employ forty-five men and mine large quantities of first-class ore.

The fourth mine is on the John Rhoads tract, and has been worked by the present operators since October, 1883. Fifteen men are employed.

The united product of these mines is about six thousand tons per month, all of which is readily moved by direct tracks or sidings of the railroad from the mines.

Cigars.—The manufacture of cigars is another industry which has quickened the business life of the borough, and affords employment to hundreds of persons. The pioneer manufacturer is D. S. Erb, the proprietor of the

Keystone Cigar Factory.—Mr. Erb began business at Boyertown as a tobacconist in 1864, employing two hands, but increased the force from year to year until, in 1883, he had five hundred hands employed. About that time he changed the grade of of his work, and has since produced fine cigars only, employing at present two hundred hands. His factory is one of the most complete in the county, occupying the greater part of a three-story brick building, seventy-five by seventy-five feet, which he erected in 1882.

Enterprise Cigar-Factory is conducted by William M. Riegner & Brother. It was established in 1880, and also had a small beginning. In 1882 sixty persons were employed, but on raising the grade of the work, the number was reduced to thirty-two.

Boyertown Cigar Factory (P. A. Brauss & Co., proprietors) was established in the summer of 1884, and enlarged to its present size in the spring of 1886,—a frame factory, two and a half stories high, sixty by fifty-three feet. It contains eight rooms, heated by steam, and affords working space for one hundred and seventy-five men. This factory is operated with other factories elsewhere.

Cigar-Box Factory.—William W. Wren and Oliver Engel established this factory in 1881,—a two-story frame building, is supplied with first-class machinery, operated by steam-power. Eight hands are employed.

Boyertown Machine-Shop was established in 1878 by Daniel Schlegel, and has since been carried on by him. The motive-power is steam and the products are general farm and mining machinery. Four men are employed.

Churches.—*Mennonite Church.*—The Mennonites were the first to establish a place of worship in what is now Boyertown. In 1790 Henry Stauffer, a member of this sect, granted one acre of ground to Abraham Bechtel and Henry High, in trust for the use of the "Mennonite Congregation of Colebrookdale," an organization some twenty years old at that time, and worshipping in a meeting-house in the eastern end of the valley. Upon this lot a log church was built the same year and a cemetery opened, which is still kept up, though in the borough. This log meeting-house was used as an auxiliary place of worship by the old Colebrookdale congregation, meetings being held every four weeks, until 1819, when it was replaced by a more commodious brick church, sustaining the same relation as the old house. For a number of years John Gehman and Christian Clemmer were the ministers, and the congregation had a harmonious existence until May, 1847, when a dissension arose on account of a change in the time-honored dress of the ministry and a modification of some of the cardinal doctrines of the sect, causing a division into old and new measure parties The latter held that Menno Simon, the founder of the sect, did not lay down an imperative rule in regard to dress, or one which should for all time be unchangeable, but that the essential required was simplicity, a

condition which could be obtained as well by the use of buttons as of hooks and eyes, or by modifying the cut to adapt it to the wearer instead of following an arbitrary cut. They claimed that a revision of the catechism had also been made necessary, and that the rule forbidding marriages outside of the pale of the church should be amended. They did not think that the use of musical instruments, as a means of worship, was sinful, and advocated the necessity of having a printed or written constitution instead of relying entirely upon the traditionary customs which so long governed them. They claimed, further, that the times demanded an educated ministry, and that the aids to progress and social and religious advancement should be accepted and used to the honor of the Divine Master. These innovations, introduced and demanded by John H. Oberholtzer, were too sweeping in their nature to be accepted by the Mennonites generally, and a determined opposition to them was aroused on the plea that they were inimical to the best interests of the church, and that, if entertained, the disruption of the sect would follow. The old party held that while the new coat of Oberholtzer, rounded to suit his person and provided with buttons, was not sinful by itself considered, it symbolized a rebellion against the usages which had been a distinguishing characteristic of the sect, and brought with it a change of principles which would destroy all the traditions of the church. A vital issue having thus been made, a spirited controversy ensued which caused Oberholtzer to sever his connection with the Franconia Conference, in which body the title to the church property was vested, and to whose rulings the old Mennonites loyally held. Hence, when the new measure Mennonites demanded an interest in, or possession of, certain church property, the courts decreed that their claims had been forfeited. At Boyertown and Colebrookdale Clemmer became a follower of Oberholtzer, and was seconded by a large number of members, to whom he preached as a separate congregation. They used the old brick meeting-house alternately with the old congregation until 1877, when the latter proceeded to demolish it with the purpose of erecting a new house. They gave the new congregation notice of their intention and invited it to co-operate with them in building a new church, the title to which should remain in the Franconia Conference. They declined to do so, and had an injunction served on the old congregation to restrain the demolition of the old building A long and costly litigation ensued, and, at the end of six years, the courts finally decreed as above stated. Meantime, the old congregation completed a new brick meeting-house forty-five by fifty feet, which was occupied in the fall of 1879. The building committee was composed of Samuel H. Landis, Jacob Bechtel, Joel B. Bauer and Henry G. Gabel. This building has since been used in connection with the old church in Washington township, meetings being held every four weeks. There are about forty members, and John B. Bechtel and Andrew Mack served as ministers.

The courts having decided that the new Mennonite congregation had no interest in the old church property, a new church edifice was begun by it on July 20, 1883. The building committee was composed of J. H. Borneman, Isaac Borneman and George Bleim, and the building was dedicated January 7, 1884, by the Rev. Andrew Schelly. It is a brick edifice, in dimensions, forty by sixty-five feet, situated in the southern part of the borough. The trustees, in 1886, were John Bechtel, Samuel Landis and J. H. Borneman. The Rev. Christian Clemmer preached for the congregation until his death, in 1882. The present minister is Bishop Moses Godshall, who is assisted by Abraham Godshall. There are about forty members and services are held semi-monthly.

Old Union Church. — The members of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations of the Swamp Church, living in Colebrookdale township, erected a house of worship in 1811, upon a lot of ground donated by Henry Stauffer, adjoining that of the Mennonites. It was a plain edifice, forty by fifty feet, and contained galleries on three sides. It was arranged similar to the churches of that period. In 1851 a small steeple was added to the building, which was consecrated on April 26th. A bell was introduced at the same time, this having formerly been on the court house at Reading. The bell was cast in England in 1764, and weighed three hundred pounds. The congregation paid fifty dollars for it, which was a

low price for a bell of such a quality. After the old house was demolished, as the property of the Reformed congregation, the bell was stored away for future use on a chapel or lecture-room. In 1853 the stone wall inclosing the cemetery was built by the united congregations, Dr. Charles Keeley having bequeathed two hundred dollars for that purpose. In 1854 lamps and chandeliers were supplied, and these were lit for the first time January 28th of that year. In 1873 the Reformed congregation became the owner of the property, and the old church building was taken down and the present Reformed Church of the Good Shepherd erected in its place, the meetings of the congregation having, in the mean time, been held in the Mennonite Church. The corner-stone was laid April 30, 1874, by the Rev. A. S. Leinbach, of Reading, and contained, among other things, a leaden plate, upon which were engraven the names of the building committee,—Jacob Kuser, L. M. Koons, Jeremiah Sweinhart, Joseph Young, J. H. Funk and Henry Leh, Sr.; the consistory, Jacob Kuser, Daniel Leidy, F. H. Stauffer, Daniel Borneman, W. Schealer, H. Will, Charles Hagy and John K Stauffer, and the pastor, Rev. L. J. Mayer.

It is a two story edifice, with a front of Philadelphia pressed brick. The building is fifty-two by eighty feet, with the rear wall recessed nine feet more to afford pupil space. In front is a tower, one hundred and forty feet high, the upper part presenting an octagonal appearance. The building contains a number of fine memorial windows, presented by the friends of the church. The auditorium is finely finished, and has a seating capacity for six hundred persons. It was dedicated on December 25, 1876. The cost was thirty-five thousand dollars.

The following pastors of the Reformed congregation officiated: Revs. Frederick Herman, Henry S. Bassler, Samuel Siebert, N. S. Strassburger, Augustus S. Dechert, R. A. Van Court and L. J. Moyer, the last being the present pastor. Rev. Mr. Dechert introduced English preaching every four weeks. The congregation has four hundred members, and a consistory of which L. P. G. Fegley is the secretary, and L. H. Lefever the treasurer.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran congregation, organized about the time the Union Church was built, had as its first pastor the Rev. Jacob Miller, who served it eighteen years. He was succeeded by Conrad Miller, whose pastorate extended through twenty-four years. Revs. Nathan Yeager and A. H. Groh officiated for a short time. Since December 9, 1865, the Rev. L. Groh has been the pastor, and during his ministry the history of the church has been the most eventful. Soon after his accession the question of building a new church was agitated, to accommodate the growing congregation; but it was not until 1870 that definite action was taken. On the last day of that year a meeting was held, at which it was decided that a charter should be procured and a new church built. It was then reported that ten thousand dollars had been pledged for a new church, one-fourth of the amount having been tendered by Samuel Shaner. The charter was procured the following January, and in it the congregation was designated by the present name, having been known up till then by the locality only. Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Jeremiah Romig, William Binder and Aaron Mory composed the building committee. The corner-stone was laid September 2, 1871, and the church was formally dedicated August 18, 1872. It is a well-proportioned, two-story brick edifice, fifty-five by ninety feet, with a high auditorium, having galleries on three sides, and affording seating capacity for one thousand persons. The church is finely finished and contains a pipe-organ of twenty-four stops. A steeple one hundred and sixty-nine feet high is attached to the building, and includes a fine bell, weighing two thousand six hundred pounds. The total church improvement cost about thirty-five thousand dollars.

A Lutheran Sunday-school has been conducted since September, 1872. In 1885 it had five hundred members, with David S. Erb as the superintendent. The congregation has about eight hundred members. The services are conducted in the German and English languages.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church.—The corner-stone of this church was laid August 10, 1875, and the church was completed for consecration the following year. It is a brick edifice, with a seating capacity for four hundred persons. The building committee were composed of James Wren, Joseph

Tyrrell and Richard Richards, the latter serving as treasurer. When the congregation was organized there were fifty members, but owing to removals only thirty-eight were reported in 1882. During Rev. Martin's ministry there was an increase of membership, so that at the close of 1884 the entire number was seventy-two. On March 1, 1886, there were one hundred full and thirty-five probationary members.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school of twenty-one teachers and officers and one hundred and eighty-one scholars, supported by the church, William W. Wren being the superintendent.

Educational — *Public School.* — The first schools at Boyertown were taught by German teachers in the school-house standing on the Union Church lot. When the free-school system was accepted, in 1838, English instruction began to be imparted in the octagonal school building, which was used until 1860, when the board of directors —composed of Amos K. Strunk, Daniel K. Ritter, Isaac Ritter, John Murkel, Jesse Pennypacker and William Ritter—purchased a lot in another part of the town and erected a two-story brick building to accommodate two schools. This build ing was enlarged and remodeled in 1876 by the directors of the borough, who had controlled the school since 1866. It contains four rooms, neatly furnished. The schools were graded in 1878 and have achieved a good reputation. The four departments had an average attendance of one hundred and forty-one in 1885, and the schools were under the principalship of Henry B. Yorgey. At the same time the directors were J. H. Funk, president; William H. Fox, secretary; O. P. Grimley, treasurer; L. M. Wootman, D. B. Bauer and Daniel H. Fox.

Mount Pleasant Seminary had its origin in a select school, established in 1842 by Hon. John Stauffer. Its success encouraged him to erect a building for a school on a more extensive scale, and in 1849 the present seminary building was put up. Prof. Jacob Whitman was the first principal, in 1850, he having been a very able teacher and especially skillful as a botanist. The course of instruction he provided embraced the common English branches, the classics and higher mathematics. After occupying a professor's chair at the State Agricultural College he removed to Kansas, where he now resides. Henry Dechert and Charles Albert were later teachers. In 1854 Prof. P. D. W. Hankey took charge of the seminary and ably conducted it for thirteen years, and was assisted, part of the time, by his brother, Isaac B. Hankey. In 1855 the building was enlarged and its facilities much increased, so that it afforded accommodations for fifty resident scholars, besides having a number of day scholars. In 1867 Prof. L. M. Koons became principal and continued until the school was closed, in 1880. He was an able teacher, but his failing health caused him to relinquish a work which had become a part of his nature. The school afforded instruction for both sexes and supported a literary society, which had a library of several hundred volumes. The building has a fine location on spacious grounds, and is at present the property of Fred. H. Stauffer. Since the school was closed it has been used as a residence.

Kallynean Academy was established in 1866 by Prof. Isaac B. Hankey. He erected a large brick building, which had accommodations for seventy-five scholars, and had a corps of four teachers. The library contained about one thousand volumes. For a number of years the academy was highly prosperous. This school has also been recently discontinued and the property is now occupied as a private residence.

Taverns.—A public-house was opened about 1805 in a long, log building, which stood upon the site of the present "Union House," and of which Michael Boyer was the landlord. Prominent among the early landlords was Samuel Hartranft, the father of the ex-Governor. The present building was erected in 1855 by William Binder, and has been owned by D. D. Boyer since 1861. The recent landlords have been Frederick Graeff, Charles Grant, Nathaniel Erb and the present, M. K. Grant. In the days of stage travel this house was the headquarters at Boyertown for several lines.

In the lower part of the town Jacob Neidig had a small beer-shop, which afterwards became a public-house. The building has been torn down.

The present "Keystone House" was the second hotel of any size. It was built in 1850 by Henry Boyer, and has been enlarged several times, the last time by George K. Ritter. It is now an attractive, four-story building, kept by Jacob Schaeffer.

The third public-house of note was built as a residence by William Shaner and changed to a hotel by Charles Fegley in 1870. It was then known as the "William Penn Hotel," but after having been enlarged by the present owner, Samuel Sperry, in 1884, it was called the "Mansion House."

Stores.—Some time after the year 1805 Daniel Boyer opened the first store in the place, occupying a part of the old log tavern; and some years later he built a brick store on the corner opposite, which has ever since been known as the "Boyer Stand." In 1835 Samuel B. Boyer opened another store, on the corner diagonally opposite the hotel, and Daniel B. Boyer engaged in trade the following year. In 1875–76 D. B. Boyer erected a three-story brick block, seventy by sixty-nine feet, on the site of the old stand, the upper story forming two public halls. In this building his sons, James and Horace K. Boyer, are now carrying on business.

Grim's Block, adjoining, was erected in 1873, by William K. Grim. It is sixty by eighty feet, three stories high, with large halls in the upper story.

The buildings on the opposite side of the old Boyer stand were removed and the present fine block built in 1879 by D. B. Boyer, and the adjoining block was built by him in 1884. Part of it is occupied by Levi E. Lefever, who started the first general hardware-store in the borough. In the lower part of the town L. H. Lefever put up a large business house, in 1868, and he has since been engaged there as a general merchant. Opposite is the Rhoads Block, erected in 1885, by Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, in dimensions forty-eight by one hundred and fifty-seven feet, and four stories high. An opera-house is in the second-story front, with a seating capacity for five hundred persons. It was formally opened December 26, 1885. In the lower story are three fine store-rooms.

D. C. Brumbach's furniture establishment is in the same neighborhood and was erected in 1882. The building is forty by ninety feet, three stories in height, and is entirely occupied by him. H. M. Houck is the pioneer in this branch of trade, having established himself about twenty years ago. His present large warerooms have been occupied since 1883. Charles A. Mory and Baker & Weller are also general merchants; J. K. Himmelreich and A. E. & H. Leidy, dealers in millinery; D. H. Fox, clothier; J. S. Case, shoe dealer; I. J. Renner, harness; B. M. Yost, coal and feed.

Among the early inhabitants of the place were Lewis S. Worman, who established himself as a harness-maker in 1842, which business he still continues; David K. East, a watchmaker, for the same length of time; Hugh Borneman, a watchmaker, in 1841; Benjamin Riegner and John Deysher, blacksmiths; Abraham Eshbach, John Stauffer, John Steinrook and Israel R. Laucks, tinsmiths; John Maurer, Daniel Sands and D. H. Fox, tailors; John Fegley, shoemaker; William Whitman, Josiah, Frederick and Jeremiah Sweinhart, wheelwrights; Reuben Prile and John Stauffer, cabinet-makers; and Daniel Cressman, tobacconist. Aside from a few stores and shops, with the general interests of a country town, the borough had nothing to distinguish it as a business point until the building of the railroad, in 1869. The depot buildings were erected in 1869 and Daniel Spare was appointed the first agent. Since January 1, 1879, the agent has been L. M. Wartman. The principal shipment is ore, about two hundred tons being moved daily. Cigars follow next as an article of shipment.

Keystone Fire Company.—Before the incorporation measures had been taken to secure protection against fire, and a small hand-engine had been bought at Pottstown by means of a popular subscription. This engine was manned by a volunteer company whose organization was not kept up very strictly, and, in 1867, it was in debt to such an extent that the borough bought the apparatus and thenceforth appropriated a small sum of money each year to keep the same in order. In 1873 a good No. 2 Silsby steam fire-engine was bought, as well as a hose-carriage and a hose-truck, with six hundred feet of leather hose, which were placed in care of the newly-organized Keystone Fire Company. For a number of years a house was leased to store the apparatus; but, in 1878, a desirable lot was purchased, on which a good two-story engine-house was built the following year. In 1884 a part of this building was arranged for a borough lock-up. The upper story has been

handsomely fitted up for the use of the fire company.

The company was organized January 27, 1873, and became an incorporated body May 6, 1873. Its first officers were I. B. Hankey, president; S. N. Bucher vice-president; J. K. Grant, secretary; D. G. Gabel, assistant secretary; William Binder, treasurer; John Schealer, chief engineer.

The company adopted as its motto: "When duty calls, 'tis ours to obey," and selected a full board of hose and engine directors. On the 4th of July, that year, it made the first public exhibition of the engine, the department parading on that occasion. Since its existence the company has demonstrated its usefulness on several occasions, subduing fires when general conflagrations were threatened. It has acquired property to the amount of four hundred dollars and receives a yearly appropriation of one hundred dollars from the borough. Its active membership in 1886 was about forty, embracing only about one-third of the persons enrolled. Officers for 1886: John Leaver, president; William Wallace, vice-president; William H. Sperry, secretary; Frank Bucher, treasurer; Jacob Sassaman, chief engineer; James Anderson and Wilson Geyer, firemen; John Schealer, D. H. Fox and F. G. Binder, trustees.

Friendship Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized May 5, 1882, and had as its first officers George Endy, president; Franklin Deysher, secretary; and John Deysher, treasurer. A membership of thirty was reported in 1886, who manned a good outfit, consisting of hooks, ladders and trucks. Officers for 1886: Charles Bird, president; Charles Deysher, secretary; and Jacob Freed, foreman.

Post-Office.—The Boyertown post-office was established February 14, 1828. The following persons have been the postmasters: Daniel Boyer, 1828–36; Daniel B. Boyer, 1836–41; Jacob K. Boyer and D. B. Boyer, 1841–65; J. H. Funk, 1865–69; D. B. Boyer, 1869–85; W. K. Grim, 1885–86. The office is kept in a commodious room in the Grim Block, which has been especially fitted up for it. There are thirty-eight lock and two hundred and sixteen call boxes in addition to the general delivery. The office has twelve mails per day, one being direct from Philadelphia. Since August 1, 1880, it has been a postal money-order office. For many years the nearest office was Pottstown, and when established but one mail per week was afforded.

Physicians.—The first practitioners were William and Joel Bryant and a Dr. Wagenzeller, after 1830. Dr. Charles Keely is remembered as one of the most prominent of the early physicians, practicing here from 1840 for ten years, when he removed to Reading. Dr. Erastus P. Schull succeeded him, and he by Dr. John Todd, Dr. Samuel Todd, Dr. Addison Schultz and Dr. L. K. Francis, the latter being still in practice. The other resident physicians now are Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, since 1863; Dr. T. H. Leidy, since 1878; Dr. Wilbur Hankey since 1881; and Dr. John S. Borneman, since 1882. Dr. J. Funk is a resident physician, but not in practice. Dr. Henry Johnston, who died at Boyertown in 1861, had been a successful practitioner for fifteen years.

The first drug-store was established in 1865, by Dr. J. H. Funk, and is now continued by J. Gieger. Another drug-store was opened in 1882 by J. H. Borneman. The latter was the first to practice dentistry at this place, a profession which has also been followed by Dr. Joel B. Bower since 1862.

Printing. — *Franklin Printing-House* was opened, in the fall of 1878, by Clinton S. Miller, who here published the *Boyertown Weekly Messenger*. In the fall of 1880, M. G. Oberholtzer purchased the office and discontinued the paper, devoting his attention to job work. In the spring of 1884 he sold out to J. H. Stauffer and C. F. Emes, who continued until September, 1885, when I. T. Ehst bought out Stauffer's interest, and the firm became Ehst & Emes.

Boyertown Democrat, a semi-German-English weekly, is published by the Charles Spatz Company. (See chapter on Newspapers.) The office is well equipped to do job printing.

Banks.—*National Bank of Boyertown* began business in March, 1874, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which, in 1875, was increased to one hundred thousand. The business was first conducted in Aaron Mory's building. In 1882 a spacious and substantial banking-house was erected for its exclusive use, at a cost of nine thou-



W. Hast. J. B. Rhoads. M.D.

sand dollars, which has been occupied since 1883. The bank was organized with a board of stockholders composed of Thomas J. B. Rhoads, D. B. Boyer, Aaron Mory, Milton A. Mory, William K. Grim, J. W. Hillegas, Daniel L. Rhoads, Thomas Christman, William Weand, Jacob B. Bechtel, Andrew B. Bauer and Jeremiah R. Guldin. The first-named became the president and Milton A. Mory the cashier, the latter serving since. The business of the bank has been very successfully conducted. The total resources March 1, 1886, were $453,690.89, with undivided profits amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars.

Farmers' National Bank of Boyertown was organized March 20, 1883, with the following directors: Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, president; William K. Grim, vice-president; Hiram Burdam, J. William Hillegas, E. G. Fegley, Joseph H. Moyer, Dr. R. B. Rhoads, John Sabold, William H. Schneider and A. Y. Yoder. The capital stock is $50,000, and its total resources March 1, 1886, were $179,361, of which $103,848 were owing to depositors. An office is occupied on Philadelphia Avenue, and W. B. Grim is the cashier.

Thomas J. B. Rhoads was born September 26, 1837, on the Rhoads homestead, now included in the corporate limits of Boyertown, he being the youngest son of John Rhoads and his wife, Catharine. His progenitors emigrated from the Palatinate early in the eighteenth century, and took up their abode in what is now Amity township, this county. His great-grandfather, Mathias Roth, became a resident of Colebrookdale township about the year 1760, and twelve years later became the owner by purchase from Rutter and Potts of several hundred acres of land, with improvements, in what is now Morysville, near Boyertown. His grandfather, Jonathan Roth, became the owner of the mill property and farm at Morysville by inheritance. To this he added by purchase several tracts, which became the property of John Rhoads upon the death of Jonathan Roth. The orthography of the name was changed from Roth to Rhoads through the instrumentality of the instructors of the children of that period, in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Before the adoption of the public school system in Berks County he was chiefly under the instructions of that precise, veteran school-teacher, Henry G. Stetler, who is still living. Later he became a student in Mount Pleasant Seminary, of Boyertown, when that institution was in the height of its success; and later he was for a time a pupil of Hon. Augustus S. Sassaman, under whose instructions he acquired a knowledge of the higher branches of English literature and mathematics.

At the age of eighteen he was selected by the school directors of Colebrookdale township to take charge of the Wise School, and during the three succeeding school terms he was teacher of the Gabeltown School, and closed his experience as a teacher of public schools in the spring of 1859. In his leisure hours, during 1857 and 1858, he commenced the study of medicine, of which he acquired considerable knowledge, until the spring of 1859, when he entered the office of his brother, Dr. R. B. Rhoads, then a physician in successful practice at Zieglersville, Montgomery County. He prosecuted his studies with diligence until October, 1859, when he became a matriculate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; from this institution he was graduated in March, 1861, and on May 23d following he opened an office at Gilbertsville, Montgomery County, where he soon gained the confidence and esteem of the community, and acquired a good paying practice.

On May 10, 1862, he was married to Theresa F., only daughter of Captain Henry S. Leidy, which union was blessed with two sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter only are living.

In September of the same year, responding to the call of his country for assistant surgeons of volunteers, he proceeded to Harrisburg, and after having passed a creditable examination by the State Board of Medical Examiners, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, and assigned to the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stationed at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, Virginia. During the winter of 1862 he and his brother, Dr. R. B. Rhoads, had medical charge of all the forces then stationed at Gloucester Point, Fort Keyes, and a large settlement of "Contrabands," as well as the brigade hospital connected therewith, his brother being

the senior officer. The onerous duties connected with his calling, in conjunction with the unavoidable exposures incident thereto, brought on an attack of typho-malarial fever, which laid him up for several weeks, and came nigh putting an end to his career, but an iron constitution and an indomitable will at last triumphed, and he became convalescent, although the disease left him a subject to rheumatic attacks thereafter.

Upon the opening of the campaign of 1863 he shared the trials, dangers and vicissitudes of his regiment until it was mustered out of service, on July 28th of that year. Upon returning from the army he settled down in Boyertown to continue the practice of his profession. His varied experience in medical and surgical practice whilst in the army gave him a leading position among the medical fraternity of his section, and he was soon overrun with practice.

He has been in continuous practice for a period of twenty-five years, with the exception of about six months during 1882, when he was laid up with a compound fracture of the right leg, the result of a runaway horse and several attacks of inflammatory rheumatism previously.

He was one of the projectors of the National Bank of Boyertown, when it was organized in 1874, and became its first president, which position he held until January, 1883, when he peremptorily declined a re-election. In March, 1883, he was one of the projectors of the Farmers' National Bank of Boyertown, which was organized on March 20th, becoming its president, which position he is holding at the present time.

On January 2, 1886, he became treasurer of the Boyertown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, upon organization of that corporation. He has held various offices of trust and honor, indicating the high estimation in which he is held. Besides carrying on his practice, in which he is still actively engaged, he is interested in real estate, principally in Boyertown.

Other Companies.—*Boyertown Mutual Fire Insurance Company* was projected at an informal meeting, held December 5, 1885, by L. P. G. Fegley, Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, William K. Grim and William D. Kehl, and it was then decided to open subscription books and solicit insurance. At another meeting, held December 28th, it was ascertained that a pledge of $216,500 of insurance had been secured. A charter was obtained January 2, 1886.

The first policy was issued on February 20, 1886, for three thousand dollars insurance, in favor of Jacob W. Leaver, of New Berlinville. On the 1st of March, 1886, the policies numbered eighty, all of which are perpetual and limited to safe risks, none exceeding five thousand dollars.

Boyertown Water Company was incorporated under an act of the Assembly, approved April 8, 1856, on the petition of George Mull, Samuel Shaner, Daniel B. Boyer, William Binder, Fred. H. Stauffer, Dr. Charles Keeley, William K. Stauffer, Lewis S. Worman, Benjamin Riegner, Jeremiah Sweinhart, Aaron K. Strunk, Henry Borneman and David H. Fox. The company supplies the borough with pure water, from springs in the neighborhood. The direct supply is from a reservoir of large capacity, in the rear of the Mount Pleasant Seminary, on an elevation which will afford a flow higher than the tallest building in the borough. An additional supply of water can be pumped into the reservoir from springs at the Ironstone Creek, distant one-fourth of a mile, by means of a steam-engine located there. The town is supplied with water-mains and eight fire-plugs.

Fairview Cemetery.—A company was organized March 2, 1859, with the following trustees: Jacob Merkel (president), William K. Stauffer (secretary), Samuel Shaner (treasurer), Samuel Witman, Thos. Shaner, Fred. H. Stauffer and Peter Fryer.

Five acres of land adjoining Boyertown were first purchased, and afterward five acres more—the present area being ten acres. One thousand lots, each fourteen by sixteen feet, have been laid out and many sold. A number of substantial and attractive improvements have been made, including a sexton's residence. The association has a fund of three thousand dollars unexpended.

Union Cemetery is southwest of the borough and has an attractive location on an elevated tract of land. It embraces several acres, much of which was donated by the iron-mining firm of Gabel, Jones & Gabel.

Secret Societies.—*Freedom Council, No. 25, American Mechanics*, was instituted January 5, 1854, at Boyertown.

The meetings were held with interest until 1862

when they were discontinued for the time being, and soon wholly given up. The last trustees were H. B. Rhoads, L. S. Worman and B. Riegner.

Some years later a lodge of the Brotherhood Society was established, which had a flourishing existence for a few years.

Washington Camp, No. 104, *P. O. S. of A.*, was instituted in the fall of 1869, and flourished until a determined local opposition caused the meetings to be discontinued. There were at one time eighty members in good standing, some of whom remained faithful to their obligations, and still retain possession of the camp property, hoping some day to revive the meetings.

Oley Lodge, No. 218, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized at Pleasantville, in Oley township, but removed to Boyertown in 1874. Its meetings were continued three years; then the lodge was transferred to Reading, where it still exists.

Boyertown Beneficial Association was instituted in 1847. At one time there were one hundred members, and the meetings were kept up with beneficial results until 1857, when removals and other causes led to the dissolution of the society. It was purely beneficial and entirely local.

Miners' Beneficial Society was organized February 18, 1882, for the purpose of affording the miners of Boyertown mutual assistance, in case of sickness or death. It has some sixty members in good standing.

Salah Castle, No. 46, *A. O. K. of M. C.*, was instituted February 15, 1873. It has a membership of sixty-seven, and a fund approximating $700.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK G. BINDER, BOYERTOWN, PA.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Frank G. Binder was born January 29, 1860, in Boyertown. William Binder, his father, was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery County, November 18, 1820, and had four brothers —Samuel, born October 19, 1822; Jesse, born September 2, 1824—Benjamin, born July 13, 1831; and Franklin; and three sisters,—Esther, Magdalena, born December 23, 1827; Emma, born May 6, 1834; and Maria Ann, born June 23, 1837. Benjamin died from wounds received in the army and Franklin died when but seven years old.

William Binder died February 25, 1880. He had three children,—Henry M., with first wife and Clara G. and Frank G., with second wife. Clara was married to Frank Hartman, and died February 13, 1885.

Jonathan Binder, father of William, was born in Montgomery County, June 14, 1789, and was married to Joanna Bickel, born June 9, 1794. Jonathan Binder, father of Jonathan, was born in Germany, came to this country early in the eighteenth century and settled in Montgomery County. He and his son Jonathan were fullers by trade.

In 1854 William Binder came to Boyertown and moved into the old log hotel, then located on the corner of Philadelphia and Reading Avenues, upon which site, in 1857, he erected the three-story brick hotel, and remained there eight years, and for sixteen years dealt extensively in horses.

In 1859 he purchased fourteen acres of land from James Ellis. March 6, 1872, he leased a part thereof to H. and J. Gabel, Griffith Jones and Jacob and Isaac Fegley for twenty years. June 6, 1874, the lease was extended to fifty years. Rich ore was discovered. Since 1878 this "Binder mine" is extensively operated by Fegley & Co., and is called the "Warwick Mines," superintended by Jacob Shupp. This property was inherited by Frank, Henry and Clara, and is still owned by them.

William Binder was one of the first Councilmen of the borough, treasurer of Fire Company, building-master of St. John's Church and director of the Boyertown Building and Loan Association. His good council was often sought.

Frank G. Binder, in early youth, attended the common public school and in early years commenced going to Mount Pleasant Seminary and Kallynean Academy of his native town. In the fall of 1877 he entered Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., and took one session in that institution; returning, he remained with his father until the latter died.

In the spring of 1883 he entered into co-partnership with his brother Henry, engaging in the trade of their father—dealing in horses—under the firm-name of H. M Binder & Bro., doing an extensive business, and commanding the esteem and confidence of their customers, and, like their father, true in their dealings. December 23, 1884, Frank married a daughter of Hon. Isaac F. Yost, ex-associate judge of the Montgomery County Courts. Mr. Binder is very popular and a young, influential citizen. He is president of the Keystone Fire Company of Boyertown, and was a director of the Boyertown Building and Loan Association at its close, in 1884.

John Scheaffer, of Boyertown, Pa., was born August 26, 1859, in Earl township, Berks County, Pa., at the place known then as "Scheaffer's Tannery," now "Rapp's."

His father, Jeremiah Scheaffer, was born on the "Scheaffer farm," at Boyertown, November 12, 1818, and died on the same farm April 27, 1880, leaving an only son. John Scheaffer, father of Jeremiah, was born in Philadelphia, February 28, 1788. Christian Scheaffer, grandfather of Jeremiah and great-grandfather of John Scheaffer, Jr., was a Hessian; came to this country when but fifteen years old and served in the Revolutionary War. He first settled in Exeter township, and by economy became possessed of three farms,—one in Exeter township, still known as the "Captain Scheaffer Farm," one in Oley, and the Scheaffer farm at Boyertown.

The accession of this Boyertown farm records an exceedingly important history. A pile of old deeds, written on parchment, are in possession of the present owner of the farm, John Scheaffer. The tract first consisted of two hundred and forty-five acres, and comprised then also the Landis farm adjoining, at New Berlinville. The oldest records show that by a claim of right of proprietary, Thomas Baylie, of the city of Bristol, England, obtained it September 26 and 27, 1601. March 4, 1707, the commissioners of property, by warrant, granted the same to Edward Roberts in right of said Thomas Baylie, who, May 8, 1713, sold it to Edward Roberts, Jr., for four hundred and sixty-five pounds, who had a part patented in 1717, and November 31, 1725, sold the whole farm to Nicholas Scull, who the same day, sold it to Thomas Rutter, of Philadelphia, who sold it, December 14, 1727, unto Henry Keyler, who died intestate, and his heirs afterward sold it to George Keyler. George Keyler, December 4, 1754, sold it to Matthias Holsbough, who sold it, August 19, 1762, to Stephen Crumrein (Krumrein), for "seventeen hundred pounds in

good gold and silver." (At this period the Landis farm was sold off, leaving in the Scheaffer tract the present number of acres—one hundred and forty-two.) In 1785 Krumrein sold the one hundred and forty-two acres to Jacob Latshaw, who sold it, March 19, 1801, to Abraham Latshaw, who, April 2, 1810, sold it to Christian Scheaffer, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, for three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, and from this it was inherited from father to son down to John Scheaffer, Jr. In 1874 fear arose as to the patent, and in that year it was patented to George Landis, P. Y. Brendlinger, James Focht and the trustees of the St. John's Lutheran congregation, of Boyertown, Pa. A part thereof is within the borough limits, and fine building lots have been sold, the St. John's Church being erected on one of the lots in 1872. The old log farmhouse still stands and was the first in the vicinity.

Jeremiah Scheaffer was the third burgess in the borough, and for nine years Councilman, holding that office at the time of his death.

John Scheaffer's early years were spent on his father's farm. He attended the borough schools and in 1875 and 1876, Kallynean Academy, at Boyertown. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Borough Council. Mr. Scheaffer is an enterprising young man, and is highly respected. He is married and has one child.



John Scheaffer

BERNVILLE.

THE borough of Bernville is situated in the western part of Penn township, on the North-Kill, near its confluence with the Tulpehocken Creek, and about ten miles from the nearest railway station, Mohrville, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Many substantial improvements have been made lately and the business men are enterprising; but there has been no increase in the population. In 1885 the in-

habitants numbered about five hundred. Bernville was laid out in 1819 by Thomas Umbenhauer, who owned the farm on which it is located. On the 24th of August of the same year Peter Bennethum bought the first lots, six in all. The old tannery occupied this ground, and near by he built the first house.

The place was named January 22, 1820 by Thomas Umbenhauer, after the native place of his father, Stephanus Umbenhauer, which was Bern, in Switzerland. Number of lots laid out was sixty-two.

On March 7, 1820, sales of lots were made to the following persons:

Philip Filbert	No. 10
John Umbenhauer	Nos. 12 and 14
Mathias Stoudt	No. 15
Henry Waters	No. 16
Peter Filbert	Nos. 18 and 20
Philip A. Good	No. 21
Samuel Umbenhauer	Nos. 22 and 24
Catharine Stoudt	No. 51
Joseph Seybert	No. 29
Samuel Seybert	No. 31
Nicholas Haas	No. 35
Samuel Filbert	No. 37
John Heck, Jr.	No. 41
John Miesse	Nos. 8 and 46
Jacob Wagner	No. 50
John Wagner	No. 52
Daniel Strause	No. 53
John Allenbach, Jr.	No. 57
John Heck, Sr.	No. 49

All of the lots mentioned were not immediately improved.

The first houses were occupied by

Henry Witman	tinsmith
William Runkle	merchant
Abraham Reber	merchant
Andrew Greth	blacksmith
John Haag	wheelwright
Joseph Burkhart	chair-maker
Jacob Allenbach	hatter
Rev. Boyer	minister
Peter Bennethum	tanner
Michael Parst	paper-box maker
Benj. L. Kerschner	coach-maker
Jacob Wagner	butcher
Joseph Kauffman	hatter
Catherine Stoudt	cake-baker
Lewis Perr	tailor
John Umbenhauer	weaver
William Umbenhauer	tavern-keeper
Daniel Klopp	tavern-keeper
John Daniel	tinsmith

INCORPORATION.—Bernville was incorporated as a borough in 1851 in order to secure better schools and roads. The latter at that time were in a very poor condition, and measures were taken, as soon as the power was vested with the Council, to improve them. To more fully encourage the authorities in this matter, the following persons, on the 17th day of August, 1852, agreed to sustain the Council in the expenses necessary to improve the streets and gutters:

A. R. Koenig.	Joseph B. Conrad.
Jacob Riegel.	John F. Burkhart.
Wm. E. Huber.	John Runkle.
Adam Snyder.	Joseph Wolfinger.
John Miller.	Jacob Strauss.
Elijah Richardson.	Samuel Hix.
Jonathan Miller.	John Greiner.
Joseph Renner.	John Yeager.
Adam Bohn.	Benj. Lins.
A. B. Kerschner.	Jacob Werner.
Henry Witman.	John Herback.
Albert Hine.	John Haag.
Henry Kline.	Wm. B. Noll.
S. W. Miller.	A. A. McDonough.
Daniel Bentz.	Jonathan Kline.
John S. Rick.	Henry Beyerle.
John Spengler.	Wm. Grime.
David R. Faust.	Benj. Himmelberger.
Abraham Andrews.	John Hetrick.
Jacob Rieser.	Daniel Umbenhauer.
Joseph Burkhart.	Wm. Runkle.
John Hix.	John Daniel.
E. B. Filbert.	John Wenrich.

These objects were secured in the course of a few years, and Bernville has since been noted for its well-paved and neatly-kept streets.

The burgesses and clerks since the incorporation have been the following:

Term.	Burgess.	Clerk.
1851	E. B. Filbert	A. R. Koenig.
1852	A. R. Koenig	John S. Rick.
1853	William Runkle	John S. Rick.
1854	Henry Witman	John S. Rick.
1855	Abraham Andrews	Harrison Harner.
1856	Joseph B. Conrad	Harrison Harner.
1857	H. Harner	Wm. H. Kintzle.
1858	Adam Stoudt	H. Harner.
1859	Paul Wenrich	H. Harner.
1860-61	Levi M. Gerhart	H. Harner.
1862	D. D. Deppen	H. Harner.
1863	John F. Burkhart	H. Harner.
1864	A. M. Bright	C. W. Hetrich.
1865	David R. Koenig	Peter Sands.
1866	Adam M. Dundore	C. W. Hetrich.

1867.....Jefferson Haag.....L. W. Rentschler.
1868.....D. D. Deppen.....C. W. Hetrich.
1869..... .....Abraham Witman.....C. W. Hetrich.
1870.....F. M. Harbaugh.....C. W. Hetrich.
1871.....Adam M. Dundore.....John H. Riegel.
1872.....Joseph B. Conrad.....John H. Riegel.
1873.....Ephraim Witman.....John H. Riegel.
1874.....Jacob S. Werner.....C. W. Hetrich.
1875.....Charles F. Rentschler...C. W. Hetrich.
1876.....John A. Hiester.....C. W. Hetrich.
1877.....Lewis Kerschner.....H. S. Machmer.
1878–80.....Levi Ludwig.....H. S. Machmer.
1881.....Levi Berger.....C. H. Hetrich.
1882–84.....John S. Wenrich.....C. H. Hetrich.

In 1885 the officers of the borough were as follows:

Burgess, John S. Wenrich; Clerk, C. H. Hetrich; Councilmen, Benjamin Pleise, Ephraim Bentz, Exeriel Lengel, F. R. Schroeder; School Directors, W. George Beyerle, Charles F. Rentschler, D. D. Deppen, Benj. Klahr, Levi Berger, Christ. Schweikert; Assessors, J. M. Bordner, Joseph B. Conrad, J. B. Miller; Auditors, C. W. Hetrich, N. P. Stoudt, Edwin Umbenhauer; Constable, William Fidler; Justices, Benj. Klahr and C. W. Hetrich.

In 1880 the borough contained 86 dwelling-houses,—45 brick, 28 frame, 12 log and 1 stone; also 6 frame shops, 1 bending-works and 1 foundry.

Stores.—After the Union Canal was completed to this point the place became a trading centre for grain and lumber, and then a warehouse was erected by Henry Witman and William Runkle for this business. David Renno built the second warehouse about 1839, about ten years later than the first. Philip Filbert had one of the first stores in this locality at his tavern-stand, just outside of the borough. In Bernville proper a man named Uhlman first traded, near the present Miller store. Reber & Penrose came next, closely followed by Wm. Runkle, Michael Boyer and Charles Heine. In 1885 there were six stores in the place, representing all branches of trade. Of these, several are noteworthy. The hardware business has been carried on by John F. Burkhart since 1848; the drug trade by Dr. H. H. Snavely since 1877. The mercantile business of the Millers was established at Bernville in 1847 by S. W. Miller, the father of the present proprietor. In 1864 the firm became S. W. Miller & Son, and so continued until 1878, when the father retired, leaving the son, Jonathan B. Miller, in charge of the business. In 1849 this stand was established in a store-room, twenty by thirty feet. A new room was found necessary in 1867 and accordingly supplied, twenty by fifty-five feet. In 1884 an addition of thirty-five by fifty-one feet was made, giving a room one hundred and six feet in depth. The main building is fifty-five feet square and three stories high. The extension has well arranged sky-lights and the entire building is heated by steam and lit by gas, generated on the premises. In its arrangement and general appearance this store is regarded as one of the finest in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the volume of business is not excelled by stores outside of large cities.

Jonathan B. Miller traces his ancestry to an early member of the family who emigrated from Germany. His great-grandfather was Johannes Miller, who resided in Tulpehocken township, where he conducted a tannery. His children were John, Samuel, Henry, Matthew and four daughters. John was a native of the same township, and succeeded his father as a tanner. He married Elizabeth Wagner, and had one son, Samuel W., who was born in the same township, January 15, 1816. After receiving a rudimentary education he entered his father's tannery, and became familiar with the business, in which he continued until 1847, when, on removing to Bernville, he engaged in mercantile pursuits with such limited capital as it was possible to command. He continued in business alone until 1864, when his son was admitted to an interest, under the firm-name of S. W. Miller & Son, and the enterprise thus managed until the retirement of the senior partner, on the 1st of March, 1878. Mr. Miller married Sarah Brossman, of the same township, born December 4, 1821, whose children are Monroe (deceased), Isabella B. (wife of Dr. D. D. Deppen) and Jonathan B. The death of Samuel W. Miller occurred November 23, 1885. The only surviving son, Jonathan B., was born on the 21st of November, 1841, at Bernville, where his life has been spent in mercantile pursuits. After some attention given to the English branches at the public schools, he entered his father's store as a clerk, having before this time become familiar with the business by

occasional assistance rendered when a lad. In 1868 the trade had reached such proportions as to make larger quarters necessary, and a new store was erected on the present site. This also in a few years proved inadequate to the demands of customers, and a very spacious and attractive extension was added, the total length of the building being one hundred and six feet. It is now one of the most attractive and perfectly equipped stores in the county, requiring, beside the services of the proprietor, the aid of six clerks, which number on Saturdays is increased to eight. The heating appointments are supplied by steam to the store, as also to the dwelling adjacent, and the illuminating power manufactured on the premises. Mr. Miller was married, on the 24th of December, 1863, to Eliza L., daughter of Gabriel Dundore, of Bern township. Their children are Sarah Lydia, deceased, born May 27, 1865; Harry Grant, December 12, 1867; Benjamin F., August 17, 1870; John S., July 4, 1872; Catherine E., June 11, 1874; Amelia I., June 16, 1876; Mary M., June 27, 1878; James Garfield, deceased, June 21, 1882; and Emily N., June 13, 1885. A Republican in his political associations, Mr. Miller has not been an active worker in the party ranks.



J. B. Miller.

He has, however, held for eight years the office of school director and various minor positions in the borough. He is an influential member of the Berks County Merchants' Association. Both he and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church of Bernville, Mr. Miller displayed his patriotism by enlisting for the emergency period of the late war in Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania State Militia. He varies the routine of trade by superintending the

cultivation of a productive farm he owns, located in the suburbs of Bernville.

The store of Albert F. Schock is of large proportions. He has been in trade since 1872. He took possession of his present fine room in the fall of 1884. The main room is twenty-seven feet wide and one hundred feet long, including a wing eighteen by twenty-five feet. The second story is used for storage purposes as well as a large brick warehouse in the rear of the building. The store is well arranged for a large and varied stock. Seven clerks are employed.

Post-Offices.—Philip Filbert was the first postmaster in 1832, keeping the office at his inn. Wm. Runkle had the office many years at his store. The present postmaster is C. H. Hetrich. The office has a daily mail from Reading and a tri-weekly from Mohrsville *via* Centreport.

Taverns.—In this locality the old Filbert tavern is best remembered as an old-time inn, kept before the present century. On this site a tavern is still kept. In the borough Samuel Umbenhauer opened the first inn about 1821, in the house now occupied by Dr. John A. Brobst. The second inn was kept by Daniel Bentz and is now known as the upper tavern. The Eagle Hotel was first a store and was changed to a tavern by John Runkle. The lower tavern was built for hotel purposes by Samuel Hix and has been kept by different landlords.

Physicians.—Dr. Enoch Bricker, who died about 1835, was the first practicing physician at Bernville, and he was followed by Dr. Daniel Deppen.

Dr. George Beyerle was one of the pioneer physicians of the place. He was born at Reading in 1804, studied medicine with Dr. John Livengood, of Womelsdorf, and located at Bernville in 1828. Here he practiced forty-five years. He died in 1875. Then came other physicians,—Dr. A. A. McDonough till 1857, Dr. Philip R. Palm and Dr. George W. Ditzler, all removed.

Dr. W. G. Beyerle since 1853, but more actively since the close of the War for the Union, when he succeeded to his father's practice.

Dr. Darius D. Deppen has been here since 1855, having practiced in Penn township two years previously, after his graduation from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1853.

Dr. John A. Brobst since April, 1857, having followed his profession here continuously since his graduation.

Industries.—The oldest industry in the place is tanning. As early as 1820 Peter Bennethum engaged in this business, and continued until his death, fifteen years later, when John Miller began operations. Since 1872 the tannery has been carried on by Charles F. Rentchler, using steam-power. The plant is well arranged and capacitated to work up two thousand five hundred hides per year, oak tanning.

West from this point a foundry was built by Painter & Embich, but converted into a tannery by Elias Stoudt, and carried on as such a short time. Stoudt had also a distillery, which, in the course of a few years, was changed into a grist-mill, and is still in operation.

In the same locality, about thirty-five years ago, Zadoch Weaver carried on a foundry on a small scale, using steam-power, but the buildings have long since been removed. The foundry in the upper part of the borough was built by Joel Haag, who used the waters of the North-Kill for motive-power. Changes of ownership followed, Haag, Kline & Co. being the last to operate it, in 1875. The buildings are large, and at one time employment was given to fifty men in the manufacture of farm machinery. Among other articles manufactured was Klahr's boring and sawing-machine, a very ingenious contrivance, patented January 31, 1865, by Benjamin Klahr, of Bernville. Since 1883 Mr. Klahr has carried on a pottery, operated by steam. It was established in 1873 by Levi Yonson.

The Bernville Handle-Works is an important factor in the industrial history of the village. They were established April 1, 1868, by Klahr & Son, and successfully carried on until their destruction by fire, September 24, 1882. The loss also included more than one hundred thousand feet of lumber. They were immediately rebuilt by Joseph Klahr, the present owner. The works use steam-power, and are

well supplied with good machinery, much of it patented by Joseph Klahr. Employment is given to six men.

Benneville has mechanics of all kinds, and in addition half a dozen small cigar-shops, in which about forty men are employed.

CHURCHES—*North-Kill Church (Lutheran and Reformed.*—This is an old stone church, situated on a lot of ground adjoining the borough on the north. It was built in 1791, and is essentially the same as when put up, some few modifications having been made in the inside of the building.

The first house of worship at that place was constructed of logs, and stood in a corner of the old cemetery, which was part of one acre of ground given for church purposes by Gottfried Fidler, in an agreement bearing date December 25, 1745, and about which time the building was erected.

This document was witnessed by Rev. John Casper Stoever, the minister in charge, Jacob Hoffman, John George Haag, and Albrecht Strause. In 1768 Stephen Fidler confirmed this gift, on the part of his father, by a deed, and John Nicholas Haag was appointed trustee of the property, in an instrument attested before Justice Peter Spycker, of Stouchsburgh. A year later Samuel Filbert gave a lot of ground to the church, and in 1770 conveyed the same to Christopher Minnich and Jacob Strause, as trustees. The old log church was used until 1791, when it had decayed so much that a new house became necessary, which after much effort was built that year. The membership at that time was small and the people poor, so that aid was sought from adjoining districts through Helfrich Kolb, who was appointed collector to visit neighboring churches. His credentials were signed by the pastor, Emanuel Shultze, D.D., Nicholas Haag, Thomas Long, Samuel Strause, Thomas Umbenhauer, Philip Filbert, Frantz Umbenhauer and Michael Guiss. In 1795 the church was supplied with an organ, which is still in use. In March, 1834, the church ceased to be exclusively Lutheran; then persons of the German Reformed faith obtained an interest which has been maintained since. On February 26, 1870, the church was incorporated.

In 1885 the Lutheran congregation had two hundred and forty members; the Rev. J. J. Cressman as pastor.

The Reformed congregation then had two hundred and sixty members, and the Rev. Thomas C. Leinbach as pastor.

In the old North-Kill Cemetery are interred, among others, the following:

John George Geihers, born 1738, died 1811.
Benjamin Adam Reif, born 1725, died 1784.
Johannes Fidler, born 1734, died 1784.
Nicholas Haag, died 1797.
Johannes Brossman, born 1768, died 1830.
Christopher Witter, born 1759, died 1808.
John Nicholas Umbenhauer, born 1799, died 1823.
Samuel Umbenhauer, born 1790, died 1826.
Johannes Thomas Umbenhauer, born 1762, died 1832.
John P. Heyler, born 1756, died 1832.
George Bellman, born 1739, died 1813.
Jacob Gerber, born 1784, died 1813.
Johannes Haag, born 1776, died 1826.
Melchoir Tiegel, born 1754, died 1822.
Michael Sibert, born 1761, died 1831.
Philip Filbert, born 1770, died 1829.
John George Haag, born 1758, died 1845.
Christian Gruber, born 1712.
John Adam Gruber, born 1752, died 1781.
Valentine Reber, born 1742, died 1818.
Conrad Reber, born 1778, died 1817.
John Peter Haas, born 1750, died 1816.
John Philip Filbert, born 1743, died 1817.
Albrecht Strauss, born 1760, died 1832.

This old lot is small and inclosed by an old stone fence. The new cemetery is spacious, well-kept and contains a large number of modern headstones.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association, just outside of the borough limits of Bernville and forming a part of the borough, is a brick building, with spire and bell, and a seating capacity for four hundred persons. It is the third church erected on this site. The first was erected in 1852 and the second in 1872. The latter, a commodious brick building, was burned September 24, 1882. The congregation immediately proceeded to rebuild the church. It was dedicated by Bishop Bowman in February, 1883. Among the first members of this faith in the vicinity of Bernville were the families of John Daniel and John Henry Kline, Benjamin Klahr and a few others. The member-

ship has never been large, numbering at present about thirty. They are served by ministers assigned to the Womelsdorf Circuit, which connection has been maintained many years. H. H. Swavely is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Schools.—One of the first English teachers in this locality was Michael Borsch. The first school-house was of logs, on the present school-ground. The second was a brick building, and this becoming too small, another was built on the same lot. In 1878 these were removed and the present two-story brick building was then erected. It has four well-arranged rooms and presents a neat appearance. Ever since the incorporation of the borough, in 1851, a commendable interest has been manifested by the people of Bernville in their schools and the education of their children.

Societies.—*Bernville Lodge, No.* 122, *I. O. of O. F.*, was instituted on September 6, 1845. In 1885 there were twenty-seven members. A hall was dedicated June 7, 1851.

Washington Camp, No. 113, *P. O. S. of A.*, was instituted May 6, 1869, with twelve charter members. In December, 1885, there were fifty-eight members. Weekly meetings are held in a neatly-furnished hall in the Miller Block.

Bernville Association for Detection of Horse-Thieves was incorporated on April 14, 1862, with following members:

Joseph B. Conrad.	Abraham R. Koenig.
William N. Potteiger.	Exereal Lengel.
Adam H. Potteiger.	Daniel Bentz.
John S. Wenrich.	William Rishel.
Joseph M. Stoudt.	John R. Koenig.
Samuel Stump.	H. F. Groff.
Peter Umbenhauer.	Moses Scheffer.
David Luckenbill.	D. D. Deppen.
Aaron M. Bright.	Elias Obold.
Peter Bright.	John B. Reber.

This society has maintained a successful existence since its organization.

Military Encampment.—A large military encampment was held at Bernville on August 27, 1841, comprising seventeen companies of militia, almost entirely from Berks County. Several companies were from Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties. At that time Berks County had altogether twenty-three companies, indicating that the majority of the local companies were present upon that occasion.

The principal officer in command was General William H. Keim. The grand review of all the companies in dress parade was witnessed by Governor David R. Porter. Many persons were in attendance. The encampment was a great success.

FLEETWOOD.

The borough of Fleetwood is situated on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, in the southeastern part of Richmond township. It is located principally on the old Wanner, Schlegel and Ely farms, and the town here, prior to the building of the railroad, in 1857, was known by the name of Coxtown, which also was the name of the post-office until the railroad station was established. As Coxtown the place antedates the century. In 1800 there were five log houses, one of them occupied by the Cox family, which came into notoriety in 1809 on account of the hanging of one of the daughters, Susanna, for the murder of her illegitimate child. The family removed at an early day, but the house is still standing, with an addition, as the property of Solomon Schlegel. For a few years after 1810 the place was locally known as "Crowtown," a term applied to it by a wag who passed through the town, lying on the bottom of his wagon and cawing like the crow to express his disgust with the place. Coxtown was not favorably situated, before the railroad was built, to become a business place; and in 1856 it contained but twenty-five buildings, three of which only were of stone, all the rest being one-story log houses, occupied by mechanics or laborers. The stone houses are still standing as the residences of George Sholl and Isaac Mertz. The other building is part of the present Schaeffer tavern. All of them were built about 1825. The log cabins have nearly all given place to more substantial structures, while the old-fashioned sweep-well which was almost invariably found in the back-yard, has been replaced by the modern pump.

Among the early residents of the place were,

Michael Moyer, carpenter; Peter Hill, blacksmith; Jacob Sholl, shoemaker and inn-keeper; John Messersmith, tailor; Joseph Reifsnyder, carpenter; Jacob and John Widman, hatters; Christian Schlegel, farmer; Peter Wanner, farmer and miller; George Merkel, hatter; John Lehman, hatter; George Young, weaver; James Maxim, wheelwright; Benjamin Parks, store-keeper; and George Heckman, school-teacher.

Many of the early citizens of the place attained great age. Isaac Koch died aged eighty-three years, and his wife, Elizabeth, was eighty-six. Among those living at present, whose length of years borders on the four-score list, are George Scholl, Solomon Schlegel, Samuel Schlegel and Mrs. Hannah Hoch, the latter being eighty-five years old.

In 1868 Thomas Mellon laid out the town-plan and acknowledged the same on the 11th of May, in the year named. About that time some very substantial improvements were made, and the future of the place was assured by the erection of several prosperous manufactories. Since then there has been a steady increase of fine residences and business houses. The town, in 1885, numbered about one thousand inhabitants.

Incorporation of Borough.—Fleetwood was incorporated as a borough by a decree of the court October 4, 1873. The first election was fixed for October 31, 1873, and George D. Schaeffer was appointed judge; Daniel Melot and Samuel Dumm, inspectors. The election resulted in the selection of John Swartz as burgess, and the following Council: Daniel Koch, president; Jacob S. Kelchner, secretary; Edwin M. Shollenberger, treasurer; Jonas Weaver and Amos Melot. Conrad Nill was the first high constable. Since that time the following have been the borough officials:

Term.	Burgess.	Clerk.
1874	Levi Templin	Thos. J. Kreidler.
1875	John E. Maurer	Thos. J. Kreidler.
1876	John E. Maurer	C. F. Reifsnyder.
1877	Lewis Schaeffer	C. F. Reifsnyder.
1878	William H. Madeira	C. F. Reifsnyder.
1879	William S. Merkel	C. F. Reifsnyder.
1880	William S. Merkel	C. F. Reifsnyder.
1881	Cosmus Schwoyer	E. M. Mill.
1882	A. C. Kemp	E. M. Mill.
1883	E. M. Shollenberger	Adam W. Haag.
1884	John Herbein	S. K. Cleaver.

In 1885 the officers were,—

Burgess, J. P. Koch; Council, George B. Schaeffer (president), George D. Schaeffer (secretary), William S. Schaeffer (treasurer), Samuel Cleaver, Henry Schlegel, Henry Reider; Justices, James F. Dumm, William Bernhart; High Constable, Jacob Keim.

The first justices of the borough were George D. Schaeffer and Samuel Dumm.

On the 3d of September, 1874, the Kendall Bros., of Reading, who had laid out and surveyed the streets and alleys of the borough, covering an area of three hundred acres, reported the following names for the streets:

Willow.	Richmond.	Locust.
Buttonwood.	Chestnut.	Main.
Laurel.	Maple.	Washington.
Walnut.	Cedar.	Arch.
Franklin.	Spruce.	Race.
Green.	Poplar.	Vine.
	Elm.	

All streets were made fifty feet wide, from house to house, except Main Street, from J. Deisher's to Hannah Schaeffer's house, and Richmond, between Main and Arch Streets, which were made wide streets. Forty-three alleys were located, with widths of twelve, fifteen and twenty feet. A number of the above streets have been much improved. No action leading to the formation of a Fire Department has yet been taken, excepting to purchase the old Neversink fire-engine, of Reading, but which has never been used.

Stores.—Benjamin Parks, Esq., had the first store in the place, in a building which stood opposite the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, and which, in a remodeled condition, is now occupied by Samuel Schlegel. A man named Bachman was the next in trade at that place, and John Messersmith in 1830. The latter soon opened another stand in the present Fleetwood House, keeping both store and tavern. In 1837 he was succeeded by Benjamin Messersmith, who continued there until 1851, when he built the store on the opposite corner, still known as the Messersmith stand. In that building Daniel J. Wanner first traded and the successive merchants were John Shollenberger, Melot & Kline, Melot & Schaeffer, C. A. Messersmith, Schaeffer & Reifsnyder and since 1880 the present firm, Schaeffer, Messersmith & Co.

The next stand was opened in a building put up by Daniel Schaeffer, Philip Schaeffer and Israel Kline, who occupied it for trading purposes. This place is now occupied by Daniel Melot, Oscar Melot and Nathan Schaeffer as a general store.

In 1860 William Sholl put up the business house on the corner of Main and Franklin Streets, which is at present used by Isaac Merkel and C. F. Reifsnyder as a general store. In this period John Shollenberger had a store opposite the foundry for a time. The stand on Main Street, occupied by Kelchner Brothers, was built by Samuel Kelchner and is the fourth business place in order.

The first distinct hardware-store was opened in 1885 by Albert Kline.

The first to engage in the furniture trade was Joseph Reifsnyder, and Joseph Schlegel was the next. This business is now carried on by Edwin M. Mill.

In the general produce business Schaeffer & Co. were the first firm, at the railroad, establishing a large trade, which is still carried on by Lewis A. Wanner, Joel M. Schaeffer and others. Large quantities of iron-ore have been shipped from Fleetwood station, the shippers of the more recent period being the Schaeffers, James F. Dumm and Samuel H. Rothermel & Brother, the latter also being miners, operating on an extensive scale.

Taverns.—Opposite the old Parks store the Sholls had a tavern,—the first in the place—which is still continued as the property of that family.

From 1837 to 1851 Benjamin Messersmith was the proprietor of the present "Fleetwood House," and which has been kept for a number of years by the present landlord, George D. Schaeffer. The original building has been much enlarged.

The "Union House" was built by Levi Templing about the time the railroad was completed, but was enlarged by George Dewees, and is at present kept by Samuel Dewees.

A fourth hotel was built by its present occupant, Jacob Knoll, in the neighborhood of the depot.

Post-Office.—The post-office at Fleetwood was established in 1852 as Coxtown, and Benjamin Messersmith was the first postmaster. Subsequently the office was held by D. J. Wanner, John Shollenberger, Daniel Melot, Lewis Schaeffer, C. F. Reifsnyder, C. A. Messersmith in 1880, and since January, 1886, by Daniel Schaeffer. Since August 15, 1881, it has been a postal money-order office. Six mails per day are supplied, and it is the distributing office for Moselem Springs and Pricetown.

Physicians.—In the practice of medicine Dr. James Matthews, now of Temple, was located at this place about four years. Among other practitioners who were here a short time may be named Drs. Heiser, Long, Evans, Maury, Nagle and Thompson.

Dr. Edward Bieber was located at Fleetwood on the breaking out of the war, and joined the army from this place. Dr. L. R. Lentz has been in successful practice since 1865, and has as contemporaries Dr. A. N. Fretz and Dr. M. O. Grenawalt. Dr. Fretz carries on a drug-store in connection with his practice. Dr. Grenawalt located in the fall of 1885.

Dr. Peter H. Gehris is the dentist of the borough.

Societies.—*Fleetwood Council, No. 20, Order of American Mechanics,* was instituted in August, 1858, and has maintained its meetings regularly since its organization, convening every Saturday evening. In 1885 there were forty-four members.

The council has an invested fund of $2100, $800 real estate and $600 widows' and orphans' fund.

Willow Valley Lodge, No. 142, K. of P.—This body was instituted in March, 1868, and reported ninety-two members in 1885.

An invested fund of two thousand dollars is evidence of the prosperity of the lodge.

Washington Camp, No. 103, P. O. S. of A., was instituted September 22, 1868, with twenty-seven members, as a junior camp. On the 24th of January, 1880, it was re-chartered with its present title, the membership at that time being thirty-five. In 1885 the number belonging was thirty-nine.

Graded School.—In 1877 the graded school building was erected at a cost of more

than six thousand dollars. It is a fine, large brick edifice, standing on a spacious lot, shaded by young, thrifty trees. The building is well supplied with apparatus, and a literary society, which meets regularly in it, maintains a library. The schools are graded into four departments,—primary, secondary, intermediate and grammar,—having a total enrollment of two hundred and nine pupils. Since 1883 William M. Zechman has been the principal.

CHURCHES. — *St. Paul's Church* (German Reformed and Lutheran) is located a short distance west of the borough, in Richmond township, but continues to be the principal place of worship for many of the people of Fleetwood. It is a plain stone edifice, erected in 1841, and has the architecture peculiar to that period. The grounds embrace two acres of land, cut from the farm of Benjamin Hoch, and most of which constitutes a cemetery. The church was built by a committee composed of Reuben Sholl, Joseph Reifsnyder, Abraham Mertz and Henry Seidel.

The Rev. Isaac Roeller became the pastor of the Lutheran congregation and served it until 1860, when the Rev. B. E. Krumlich took charge and still continues the pastoral relation. His congregation numbers more than three hundred members. The Reformed element of the church has a smaller membership, and has had two pastors, the Rev. Charles Herman being the first, with Rev. J. Sassaman Herman as his successor.

A Sunday-school, organized in St. Paul's Church, had William Sholl as its first superintendent, and after being continued here some time, was moved to the borough, where it is kept up in St. Paul's Chapel.

St. Paul's Chapel is a non-sectarian house of worship, dedicated in 1884, "for the use of any denomination professing the teachings of Christ and His followers, on proper consent obtained from the board of trustees controlling the house." The building is to be forever independent of synodical connection, but as it was erected mainly by the members of St. Paul's Church, to afford a more convenient place of worship in the village, the meetings of the foregoing congregations are most frequently held in it. The movement to erect this building was set on foot at a public meeting in August, 1883, when a number of the leading citizens were appointed to solicit subscriptions, conditioned upon a purpose to build, if funds sufficient could be secured. Their success led to the organization of a building society, September 1, 1883, of which C. F. Riefsnyder was president; T. J. Kreidler, secretary; and George B. Schaeffer, treasurer; and a building committee was appointed, composed of Lewis Schaeffer, A. H. Madeira, George Knoll, C. F. Reifsnyder and Levi Boyer. At the same time a board of trustees was selected, consisting of George B. Schaeffer, Lewis Schaeffer, C. F. Reifsnyder, George Knoll and Amos H. Madeira. A lot of ground was secured on Franklin Street, where the corner-stone was laid, September 28, 1883, by the Revs. N. C. Schaeffer, B. E. Kramlich and others. Upon this was built an attractive superstructure of brick, forty by seventy feet, and crowned with a steeple more than a hundred feet high. In this is a bell of fine tone, weighing two thousand and thirty-four pounds. The building was completed at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, and is a worthy monument to the public-spirited citizens who erected it. The property is in charge of a board of control, from whose numbers a body of trustees is selected, as the executive body of those who have contributed to the building of the chapel, and they also select the controllers.

Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association, at Fleetwood, was built in 1866. It is a brick building of respectable appearance, with about five hundred seats. Among those interested in its erection were Dr. L. H. Thompson, George Kline, Levi Templin, Samuel Heckman, William Bernhart, Henry Gehris, Peter Gehris and George Haight. The members number fifteen hundred and seven, constituting three classes.

The Sunday-school connected with the church was organized with Peter H. Gehris as superintendent, and is at present in charge of Edwin M. Mill. It is well attended. The pastor in 1885 was the Rev. H. J. Glick, serving the church in connection with other appointments on the Friedensburg Circuit.



Lemuel Hoch

The United Mennonite Church was built as the Church of God, by Daniel Koch and others, in 1868. The same year the few members at this point connected themselves with the United Mennonites, a relation which has since been maintained. The society has not been strong at any time, and in 1885 there were but sixteen members, who had C. F. Hill as elder and Daniel Koch as deacon. Among the pastors have been the Revs. S. H. Fry, Gaman, Shelly and Samuel Musselman. No regular minister serves at present, but Mr. William Gaman, of Lehigh County, is the presiding elder of the district to which this church belongs.

INDUSTRIES.—The oldest industry, in the place, and the only one operated by water-power, is the grist-mill of Franklin Fritch, situated on Willow Creek. The power was first improved by the Wanner family. Samuel Wanner has a pioneer grist-mill. The mill now standing was built in 1844 by William Schaeffer, and has had as intermediate owners to the present, Jacob Wanner, Daniel Hoch and Daniel Koch. The capacity is small and the milling is done by old methods.

DANIEL KOCH is of German descent and the grandson of William Koch, who resided in Schuylkill County, where he was both a miller and a successful farmer. He was twice married, the children by the first alliance being Mrs. Knoskey, Mrs. Haller, Mrs. Rouse and Mrs. Hunsicker. By a second marriage, to Miss Neiphon, were children—William, Jacob, Henry, John, Hannah (Mrs. Benjamin Bensinger) and Sarah (wife of Daniel Fultz, M.D., of Schuylkill County). Henry Koch resided in his native county of Schuylkill until his death, at the age of seventy-six years. A miller by trade, he afterward adopted agriculture as a pursuit. He married Susannah, daughter of Baltzer Bock, of the same county, whose children were four sons and one daughter. The children of Henry Koch and his wife are Daniel, Benjamin, Hugh, Henry, William, Charles, Maria (wife of Eli Miller), Catherine (wife of William Schuman), Sarah (wife of Charles T. Bowen) and Amanda (wife of Jacob H. Pile).

Daniel Koch was born on the 24th of December, 1816, in Schuylkill County, where, after a common-school education, he engaged in work on the farm. At the age of seventeen he decided learning the trade of a miller, and with that purpose in view, entered the mill of his father, where, after an experience of four years, he became thoroughly proficient in the miller's art. Soon after he engaged in the purchase and sale of produce and later opened a country store at McKeansburg, Schuylkill County, from whence he removed to Middleport, in the same county, and conducted a prosperous business for a period of thirteen years. He next became a farmer, having purchased a farm in Auburn, Schuylkill County, and removed to it. Eight years later he repaired to Monocacy township, Berks County, and purchased a mill, which, after managing a short time, he sold, and, removing to Fleetwood, in 1866, again engaged in milling. At the expiration of an extended career of sixteen years Mr. Koch retired from business. He was elected, in 1860, to the State Legislature as a Republican; has also filled several borough offices. He has frequently been appointed to such responsible offices as that of administrator and executor and filled them with a scrupulous regard to duty.

Mr. Koch and his family enjoy a record for patriotism which can be equaled by few families in the State. He enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for the emergency period and served for two months in defense of his State, engaging in the skirmish at Wrightsville, Pa. Three of his brothers also enlisted and were in active service. Mr. Koch was, on the 24th of October, 1839, married to Mary Ann, daughter of Emanuel Beck, of Columbia County, Pa. Their children are Harriet (Mrs. Benjamin Jacobs), born January 17, 1841; Francis D., born August 21, 1842; Allen, February 10, 1844; Jeremiah, October 27, 1845; Albert, November 27, 1847; Sarah (Mrs. L. R. Lentz), March 26, 1850; Richard Henry, April 2, 1852; Emanuel, March 3, 1854; Areneus, April 3, 1856; Catherine (Mrs. Oscar Melot), January 8, 1859; Ambrose E., January 24, 1864.

All of this number survive but Albert, who died April 6, 1853. Francis Koch joined the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volun-

teers and served until the close of the war, participating in many important engagements, in one of which he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the office of captain before his discharge. Allen enlisted as a drummer-boy, at the age of seventeen, and during his three years of service participated in many battles. Jeremiah accompanied his father during the emergency period. Mr. Koch's religious creed is that of the Evangelical United Mennonite Church, of which he is a member.

In 1867 George Cox, William Cox and William S. Young built a wadding-mill, which was enlarged in 1869. The Messrs. Cox came from New York to engage in this business. Later, C. A. Messersmith became interested in the factory, employed from ten to twenty hands and transacted a yearly business of one hundred thousand dollars. On May 5, 1873, the factory was totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of forty-five thousand dollars, and it has never been rebuilt.

Amandus Kern began the manufacture of mill-picks in 1868, and in 1885 he carried on a shop with two fires.

About the same time E. C. Weston began the manufacture of cigars, and he has since continued the business in a factory which affords employment to fifteen hands. Small factories are also carried on by Oliver Hoch and the Gehret Bros.

Coach-making is followed by Daniel Focht and Moses Foulk.

William B. Melot has a small shop for the manufacture of a seamless base-ball, which was patented by him November 27, 1883, and which has been received with great favor by the several leagues in the country.

Creamery.—The Fleetwood Creamery was built in March, 1885, by Cleaver & Moyer, and has been operated since by them. They occupy a fine building supplied with steam, and manufacture butter, cream only being delivered by the farmers who patronize it. The operations of the first year were very successful.

Foundry.—The most important industry in the borough, which more than any other has given growth to the place and quickened its business activities is the

Fleetwood Foundry and Machine Works, carried on by Schaeffer, Merkel & Co. The business was established in 1864 by Lewis, George D., Daniel and Jonathan Schaeffer in a shop which is now the main building of the works, and this was enlarged as the business expanded. In 1885 the works embraced a machine-shop, foundry, wood-working shop, a blacksmith-shop and pattern-house, buildings for the storage of machinery and sheds for housing lumber, all conveniently provided with sidings from the railroad. The firm occupy three acres of ground. The motive-power is steam. The cupola of the foundry has a capacity for eight tons at a casting. From eighty to one hundred men are employed; capital invested, one hundred thousand dollars. The products embrace all classes of general farm machinery; mining machinery, since 1869; stationary engines and mill machinery, since 1876; and the celebrated Reliance Turbine Water-Wheel since 1873. The latter machine was invented by Adam W. Haag, a member of the firm, and is reputed one of the best wheels of the kind now in the market. The engines manufactured here are also deservedly popular. In 1867 George D. Schaeffer retired from the firm, his successor being Charles Melcher, when the title became Schaeffer, Melcher & Co., and so continued until 1872, when Wm. S. Merkel took the place of Melcher in the firm-name. The present members of the firm of Schaeffer, Merkel & Co. are Lewis Schaeffer, William S. Merkel, Adam W. Haag, C. F. Reifsnyder and John B. Bertolet.

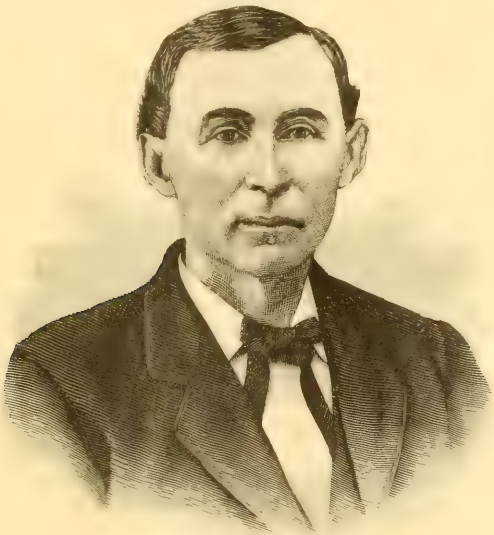
Lewis Schaeffer.—The Schaeffer family comprises numerous members in Richmond and adjoining townships of this county. The progenitor was George Schaeffer, who emigrated from Germany about 1750, and upon arriving at Philadelphia, proceeded to "East Penn Valley," and settled in Richmond township, where he took up land and carried on farming. He had four children—two daughters (one married to Dewald Bieber, and the other to John Bieber, a brother), and two sons—Philip and Peter, the latter of whom moved towards Philadelphia, where many of his descendants are now living.

Philip Schaeffer was born in Richmond township, and there carried on farming. He was

married to a Miss Fetherolf, a descendant of that old family in Northampton (now Lehigh) County, by whom he had issue twelve children —eight sons (George Jonathan, Peter, Isaac, Daniel, Philip, William and David), and four daughters—Sarah (married to Jacob Delong), Elizabeth (married first to Isaac Siegfried, and then to Solomon Yoder), Anna (married to Isaac Merkel) and Esther (married to Francis Delong).

The second son of the eight named, Jonathan Schaeffer, was born in the same township, and there carried on farming for a number of years. He then became the senior partner of Schaeffer & Co., a firm organized at Fleetwood for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing business, in which he continued till his decease. He was a man of enterprise and highly esteemed by the community. He was married to a Miss Barto, by whom he had issue ten children,—Lewis, Reuben, Adam, George, Jacob, Sarah (married to Joel Hoch, of Richmond), Mary (married to Peter L. Diener), Amanda (married to John B. Bertolet), Susanna (married to Amos Rothermel and Caroline. He died in 1869, aged seventy-seven years, and his widow died in 1884, aged sixty-seven years.

Lewis Schaeffer, the eldest son of Jonathan Schaeffer, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Richmond township in 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native township, and was then engaged at farming for a time.



Lewis Schaeffer

In 1864 he became interested with his father in the manufacturing business at Fleetwood, in which he has continued successfully till now, being the senior member of the firm of Schaeffer, Merkel & Co., and owning the major part of the interest in its business and property. Mr. Schaeffer is recognized for energy and success in business affairs, and he has contributed greatly toward the development of the borough of Fleetwood. In 1877 he officiated as chief burgess.

He was married twice; first to Caroline Messersmith, daughter of Benjamin Messersmith, who died in 1881, and by whom he has two daughters, Mary and Alice, and then to Mrs. Sallie Schaeffer (*nee* Kaufman), a daughter of David Kaufman, of Oley township, by whom he has a daughter, Alice.

TOPTON.

The borough of Topton is situated at the junction of the Kutztown Railroad with the East Penn Railroad, near the northwestern line of Longswamp township. Its name was derived from its location, at the highest point of the East Penn Railroad between Reading and Allentown. Although the railroad was opened in 1859, the place made but slow progress until within the past five years, when some substantial improvements were erected.

Incorporated into a Borough.—On the 11th of August, 1875, a petition, signed by forty-five persons, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County, praying for a decree authorizing the incorporation of the town as a borough, and on the 12th day of the same month the grand jury reported favorably. Exceptions having been filed October 12, 1875, objecting to the incorporation, on account of including too much farming lands, action in the matter was stayed. Subsequently the plan was modified to exclude these lands, and on January 18, 1877, the decree of incorporation was finally granted. At the first election, held in that year, the following borough officers were elected:

Burgess, Peter W. Fisher; Councilmen, Benjamin Pott (president), C. D. Trexler, T. DeLong, David Merkel, J. D. Sanders, Peter L. Diener; Secretary, E. J. S. Hoch; Treasurer, B. C. Baer.

Since that time the following have been the burgesses and presidents:

Term.	Burgess.	President.
1878	John Henning	B. C. Baer.
1879–81	John Henning	C. D. Trexler.
1882	John Henning	Jesse Fisher.
1883	S. H. Fisher	Peter W. Fisher.
1884	S. H. Fisher	Josiah H. Fisher.

The secretaries for the same period were E. J. S. Hoch, W. D. Trexler, L. F. Moll and James W. Sallade.

In 1885 the officers were,—

Burgess, S. H. Fisher; Councilmen, M. H. De Long (president), Ephraim Butz, C. D. Trexler, Philip De Long, Josiah H. Fisher.

The borough justices then were William D. Trexler and John H. Miller. These offices had been previously filled by Levi F. Kuhns and B. C. Baer.

The population in 1885 was estimated at six hundred.

Stores.—One of the first business houses in the place was carried on in the Butz building, now occupied by the Topton Bank. There a store was kept in 1860 by Jerome Tidlow & Co., and three years later by Peter L. Diener and Smith Ubil. The next stand was opened in 1866 by Peter W. Fisher, being the building now occupied by C. B. Trexler as a general store. In 1875, Michael H. Miller built another store-house, which was first occupied by David H. Merkel, and where Peter L. Diener is now in trade.

Hotels.—The first hotel in the place was the Topton House, built in 1859 by James Butz, which became the property of Peter W. Fisher in 1866. The following year James Butz built the present American House, which is still owned by his family. The Washington House was built in 1874 by James George. It contains a hall, used for lodge purposes.

In February, 1886, the first shoe-store was erected, which was occupied by Daniel Heist. An extensive business in lumber, grain and coal is carried on by A. S. Heffner.

Topton Post-Office was established in August, 1861, and J. D. Haas was the first postmaster. His successors have been Peter L. Diener, C. D. Trexler and Levi F. Moll. The office is supplied with four mails per day.

Physicians.—Dr. W. D. Trexler has followed his profession successfully the past fifteen years; and since 1881 Dr. A. C. S. Herman has also been located at Topton.

Dr. C. H. Rives was located at Topton a short time before 1870, but soon removed. In 1875–76 Dr. D. S. Bruner was at this place as a practicing physician; and others have lived here for short periods.

Topton Furnace was built in 1871 by a

company organized for this purpose, which had Isaac McHose as president, John H. Miller, secretary, and Thomas Berker, treasurer. William H. Berlin was the first manager. The company failed in 1873, and for some time the property lay idle, when Jacob H. Huntzinger became the owner. In 1879 the furnace was again put in blast and operated by William M. Kauffman & Co. until March, 1885, when that firm was succeeded by the Topton Furnace Company, of which Henry S. Eckert is president and Isaac S. Eckert superintendent. The plant embraces about twenty acres of land. Six good tenements are included.

Topton Roller-Mill was built in 1885, and set in motion in August of that year, by Sylvester Rohrbach, Oliver Rohrbach and Albert F. Kutz, the firm-name being Rohrbach Brothers & Kutz. The mill building is a three-story brick, forty-five by fifty-five feet, with an engine-house attached, and a sixty-five horse-power engine. The mill is supplied with twelve pairs of Odell rollers and operated on merchant work only, one hundred barrels per day being produced.

T. & M. H. DeLong's Furniture-Factory was established in 1880 by T. DeLong. The power is furnished by a steam-engine, and fourteen men are employed in the manufacture of furniture. In 1883 the present warerooms were occupied, which are well stocked with first-class furniture.

Railroad Station. — The present depot building was erected in 1875. It has ample accommodations and is well conducted by the station agent, G. F. Motzer. Large quantities of ore are shipped, but the output is only one-fourth as large at present as ten years ago, owing to the depression of the iron trade.

Topton National Bank was organized under the National Banking Laws, June 1, 1885, with a paid-up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The old Butz building was fitted up for this purpose, and the business has been highly prosperous. At the close of the first six months the assets were $93,859.29, and the undivided profits $1683.19. The erection of a new bank building is contemplated, a lot for this purpose having been purchased opposite the Topton House.

The president was John N. Jacobs, the cashier James M. Slifer. The other members of the board of directors were John H. Miller, Levi F. Mall, M. S. Long, D. H. Schweyer, George B. Schaeffer, William F. Stimmel and Ben Smith.

Schools.—The chief object aimed at, by the incorporation of Topton was obtained in the improved condition of its schools. A superior building was erected in the fall of 1885, at a cost of nearly five hundred dollars, it being an imposing two-story brick edifice, thirty-four by seventy-two feet in dimensions, surmounted by a belfry, which contains a fine bell. There are four recitation-rooms, three of which have been occupied by schools since October 12, 1885, under the principalship of S. W. Kline. The enrollment of pupils was one hundred and thirty-five. At the time the building was erected the board of directors was composed of A. S. Heffner, D. D. Hinterleiter, J. H. Moll, H. C. Roth, W. D. Trexler and Levi F. Moll.

Societies.—*Topton Stamm, No.* 201, *Red Men*, was instituted in 1873. It is a beneficial order, paying five dollars per week in case of sickness of members, or one hundred dollars in the event of their death. In 1885 there were thirty-five members, and the society had a reserve fund of nine hundred dollars.

Centennial Castle, No. 80, *Knights of the Mystic Chain*, was instituted at Topton in 1876, flourished a short time, but after three years the meetings were discontinued.

Topton Lodge, No. 437, *K. of P.*, has been in existence since 1873, having forty-six members twelve years later. It has a fund of five hundred dollars invested for the good of the order. The meetings are held in a good hall, in the Washington House.

CENTREPORT.

The principal town in Centre township comprises several hundred inhabitants, three stores and one public-house. It is located in a very rich section of country, two miles

from Mohrsville. The locality became a business point as early as 1818, when a public-house was opened by John Haag, whose family owned a farm covering the site now occupied by the town. This house has since been open for the entertainment of the public, and it was kept for a long time by John Pefferman and Bennewell Loose. In a part of the building John Faust, George Haag, Samuel Perry and others kept small stores. The first building for mercantile purposes was put up near this house in 1856, by Jacob Haag. William Borkey occupied it first in 1857, and after a period he was followed by James R. Koller and the present Kantner & Rentschler. The post-office is at this store. It was established in 1868, with James R. Koller as postmaster. The present postmaster is J. H. Spatz. It is supplied with tri-weekly mails from Mohrsville.

At the upper end of the town Perry Ludwig and John Koenig opened the first store, where John E. Pautsch and James T. Kline are now carrying on business. William Haag has a furniture-store.

The first mechanics, etc., at Centreport were:

Daniel H. Noecker, saddler; Joseph F. Seaman, shoemaker; Michael Rentschler, tailor; Joshua Reber, blacksmith; Emanuel Pleiss, coach-maker; Isaac H. Reber, undertaker; John Riegel, cigar-maker; George P. Rentschler, butcher.

Physicians.—Doctor J. H. Spatz is the oldest physician of the place. He located in West Leesport in 1848, and north of Centreport in 1874. Since 1881 he has resided in the borough.

The first doctor at Centreport was Dr. William Palm, who came in 1860 and remained until 1875. Dr. C. G. Loose was here from 1876 till 1882, when Dr. James A. Hoffman, a native of Kutztown, located in the practice of his profession and still remains. Dr. C. G. Rither located here in the spring of 1885.

Incorporation.—Centreport became a borough in 1884, mainly to obtain the benefits which such bodies have in regulating their own affairs. The bounds are small, including only the town proper. The first registry-list showed only thirty-two voters. The first Board of Councilmen was organized April 10, 1884, with W. W. Haag, president; J. H. Moll, secretary; Henry Stoyer, treasurer; David Stepp, W. R. Kline, G. W. B. Kauffman.

Morris Reeser was the first burgess; William Dewees, constable; and G. W. B. Kauffman and James W. Klopp, justices.

The first Board of School Directors was composed of John E. Pautsch, David Myers, Henry Stoyer, A. A. Lesher, John Stepp, George P. Rentschler.

A well-conducted school is maintained in the borough.

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWNSHIPS OF BERKS COUNTY.

Boundary of County.—Berks County is bounded on the northwest by Schuylkill County, the Blue Mountain forming the natural boundary line, in length about thirty-six miles; on the northeast by Lehigh County, the line extending N. 49° W. 24 miles—; on the southeast by Montgomery and Chester Counties, the line along the former county extending S. 33½° W. 16½ miles, and the line along the latter S. 53° W. 11½ miles; and on the southwest by Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, the entire line extending N. 49½° W. 39 miles—along the former county 19 miles, and along the latter 20 miles. These lines inclose 526,000 acres, or 822 square miles.

The Schuylkill River divides this territory into two nearly equal divisions,—the eastern division containing about 280,000 acres, and the western 246,000 acres; and each division is capable of a natural subdivision.

Four Sections of County.—The eastern division can be divided into two sections by a line which extends eastwardly from the "Great Bend" of the Schuylkill, at Tuckerton, along the upper boundary lines of Muhlenberg, Ruscomb Manor, Rockland District and Hereford townships to Lehigh County. The southern section contains about 133,000 acres, and the northern 147,000 acres. Each section was identified from the earliest settlements by conspicuous streams of water, the southern section having been known by the name of *Manatawny*,

and the upper *Ontelaunee*. Both these words are of Indian origin. The Indians had first possessed the entire territory, and their names naturally became attached to it. It is not only natural, therefore, to recognize the Indians, but simple justice to them in the use of these names to perpetuate their memory in its description. These streams extend northwardly through, and drain the greater part of, the respective sections from one extremity to the other. Nature has made them prominent; the Indians recognized them; and the historian cannot justly do otherwise.

The western division can be similarly divided. A natural boundary line divides it into two sections. It extends from the outlet of the Tulpehocken stream along the northern and western boundary lines of Spring township, formed by the stream named and its tributary, the Cacoosing, to Lancaster County. The upper section was called *Tulpehocken* by the first settlers—a word also of Indian origin. This stream extends westwardly and northwardly through this section and drains it almost entirely. The lower section was called *Schuylkill*, from its connection with a large district of territory in Chester County known by this name. It has two streams which are known by Indian names, the Wyomissing and the Allegheny; but neither was sufficiently prominent to give its name to the entire section. The upper section contains about 130,000 acres, and the lower 116,000 acres.

The four sections have therefore been named *Manatawny*, *Ontelaunee*, *Tulpehocken* and *Schuylkill*, and they are treated in the order mentioned.

MANATAWNY SECTION.

The Manatawny section comprises fourteen townships, viz:

Oley.	Hereford.
Amity.	Washington.
Colebrookdale.	Ruscomb-manor.
Douglass.	Rockland.
Exeter.	District.
Alsace.	Earl.
Muhlenberg.	Pike.

They are arranged and treated in the order of priority of settlement and erection. Reading is situated within this section; but it is treated separately as the county-seat in Chapter XXIII.

The central portion of this large section of territory is almost surrounded by hills. These hills form natural water-sheds for the section, whereby the streams are drawn through the several parts, south, east, north and west, affording invaluable irrigation and industrial power. The hills to the eastward and northward have been known for over one hundred and fifty years as the "Oley Hills;" and those to the westward for nearly the same period as the hills of "Ruscomb Manor," and "Penn's Manor,"—the latter including "Neversink" in Alsace, and "Schwartzwald" in Exeter. The greater proportion of the land is rather elevated and rolling; and about a fourth part of it is wood-land.

Streams.—The principal streams are Manatawny, Monocacy and Antietam. The Manatawny is the largest and longest stream. It has three sources, which unite near Pleasantville,—Beaver Creek, East Branch and West Branch. From the junction the Manatawny flows southwardly through the eastern part, and near the line of Oley; thence southeastwardly through Upper Amity and Central Douglass, into and through the extreme southwestern corner of Montgomery County into the Schuylkill. From its source to its mouth it is about twenty-five miles long, only three miles being in Montgomery County. In Douglass, near Pine Iron-Works, the Iron-stone Creek flows into it. The Manatawny and all its tributaries have a total length of fifty-six miles.

The Monocacy rises in the eastern part of Alsace and western part of Oley, and flows southwardly through Exeter and Amity into the Schuylkill, a length of eleven miles. It has two branches which, flow into it on the east,—Little Monocacy and Limekiln.

The Antietam rises in Ruscomb-manor, and flows southwardly through Alsace and Exeter into the Schuylkill, a length of nine miles.

To the westward the minor noteworthy streams are Rose Valley Run, Bernhart's Run

and Laurel Run. All empty into the Schuylkill.

Besides the streams mentioned, the following rise in this section: Willow Creek, Sacony and Perkiomen, with its tributaries, West Branch and Swamp Creek.

The total length of the streams and their tributaries in this section is over one hundred miles.

The water system of this territory is thorough. It plays a very important part in its prosperity. It affords invaluable and constant water-power. This power was appreciated by the first settlers, having been appropriated by them for mills, and subsequently utilized for forges, furnaces and factories.

Internal Improvements. — Numerous roads have been laid out in this territory. Each township is well supplied. The most prominent roads of considerable length in this section are the following: Four from Reading, —1, to Boyertown (*via* Stonersville), eighteen miles; 2, to Friedensburg, nine miles; 3, to Pricetown, nine miles; 4, to Kutztown (*via* Temple). Two roads lead from Amityville,—one by way of Friedensburg and Pricetown to Blandon, and the other by way of Yellow House, Pleasantville and Stony Point to Kutztown. And a road leads from Boyertown, *via* Shultzville and Claytonville, to Lehigh County, ten miles.

Two turnpikes have been constructed in the section,—the "Perkiomen," from county line *via* Douglassville and Baumstown to Reading, and the "Centre," from Reading to Tuckerton, which extends nortwardly, *via* Leesport and Hamburg, to the county line. A short turnpike has also been constructed in the extreme eastern part through Hereford.

Three railroads extend through it, viz.: The Philadelphia and Reading, along the Schuylkill River through the lower portion of Douglass, Amity, Exeter and Alsace and the central portion of Reading and Muhlenberg, for twenty miles; the East Pennsylvania, through Reading and Muhlenberg, for six miles; and the Colebrookdale, through Douglass, Colebrookdale and Washington, for ten miles—altogether thirty-six miles.

The Schuylkill Canal extends along the river, through Reading and Muhlenberg, to "Stoudt's Ferry," a distance of nine miles.

OLEY TOWNSHIP.

The district of Oley comprised the greater part of Manatawny section for a number of years till 1720. Next to "Manathanim" (Manatawny), it was the first name given to any considerable tract of territory in this region of the province, and by it the early settlers designated the locality. Strictly speaking, the district included only those lands in the central portion which were surrounded by hills. This circumstance led the Indians to name them Olink, and from this word the first settlers derived the name Oley.[1] Its first appearance in a written form was in the patent to Isaac le Turk,[2] granted to him for three hundred acres of land taken up in 1712. At that time there were two other settlers who had taken up lands by patent, named John le Dee and John Frederickfull. The land of the former was situated along the "Little Manatawny" (now adjoining Friedensburg), and in a continuous line of transmission for one hundred and seventy-four years, it has passed from father to son, grandsons and great-grandsons to the present generation.

Before the year 1700 William Penn had granted to different parties the right to take up lands in Pennsylvania, by virtue of which right certain large tracts were taken up in Oley. Actual possession was not taken by the original grantees when the right was given to them, but some years after 1700 by subsequent grantees. Prominent representative ancestors of some of the first families in the county ob-

[1] It has been suggested that possibly the name arose from *Oleye*, a community in the Belgian province of Lüttich Circuit, Warenmue, from which the first settlers may have emigrated.

[2] Isaac le Turk had previously been settled on the Quassick Creek, in Dutchess County, New York, having emigrated from the country along the Rhine, with twelve thousand Germans, upon the invitation of Queen Anne. In 1709 he was registered there as a husbandman, unmarried, aged twenty-three years. He left in 1711, and migrated to Oley in 1712.

tained lands under these grants, among them having been John Hoch[1] and John Yoder, and the lands purchased by them over one hundred and sixty years ago have been transmitted from generation to generation in their respective descendants to the present time.[2]

The Friends made early settlements in this district, prominent amongst them having been George Boone, Sr., and Anthony Lee.[3] Boone served as a justice of the peace for many years, and practiced surveying, having surveyed a number of the townships in proceedings for their erection. He was the grandfather of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. He took up a tract of four hundred acres in Oley (now Exeter) in 1718, about which time he settled there and erected and carried on the first mill in this section of the province. His son, James Boone, was a superior mathematician and served as one of the provincial judges of the county.

Early Prominent Roads.[4]—At the March sessions of court at Philadelphia, in 1735, a petition was presented to extend the Tulpehocken road (laid out in 1727) from the Schuylkill River to Oley. Mordecai Lincoln, Marcus Hulings, James Thompson, Peter Robeson, Benjamin Boone and Thomas Potts were appointed viewers. At June sessions, 1736, they reported "a road from the ford of the Schuylkill at the end of the Tulpehocken road[5] to the road from Oley to Philadelphia, in length thirty-seven hundred and twenty-six perches, or 11.64 miles." The course of this road occupied, in a general way, the present road from Reading *via* Black Bear, Jacksonwald and Stonersville to Amityville.

At that session also (June, 1736) a petition was presented for a road from Jacob Levan's mill, in Maxatawny, to the "King's Highway," by John Yoder's fence in Oley. John High, John Yoder, Jr., Samuel Golden, Benj. Langaworthy, Abraham Ashman and Thomas Ellis (all residents of Oley) were appointed viewers. They laid out the road. It is now called the "Kutztown Road," and extends from Pleasantville, *via* Lobachsville and Stony Point, to Kutztown.

Indian Villages.[6]—The Indians had a prominent settlement in this township. They had villages scattered at different places. One was situated a little north of the "Moravian

[1] In a deed from William Penn to John Snashold, of Chiddington, Sussex County, England, dated 26th of May, 1682, for a tract of five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania, it is mentioned as "in his actual possession now being." This tract was subsequently conveyed to William Ranberry, and by Ranberry, on 30th of January, 1728, to John Hoy (Hoch). A part of this land is now owned and possessed by Gideon Hoch, who has (amongst the title papers) the original patent of 1682. Snashold did not have *possession* in point of fact, but in point of law.

[2] See "Oley and Vicinity," manuscript history by Dr. Peter G. Bertolet, in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia, which contains a valuable collection of data relating to the early settlers of Oley, to the genealogy of their families, to the Indians and to other interesting topics. Dr. Bertolet had intended to publish this history, but was prevented by his untimely death. He was a man of unusual intelligence and displayed great energy in behalf of our early county history. (See sketch in Medical chapter of this history.)

[3] Arthur Lee settled in Oley about 1718. He was a native of England. It is possible that he came into this section of Philadelphia County with George Boone, Sr. He then took up a large tract of land on the west branch of the Manatawny Creek, and Boone took up a large tract several miles to the west, along the Monocacy Creek. There had been an Indian village on his land, which was, doubtless, removed beyond the South Mountain about that time, when the land was released to the Penns by the Indians. By a tradition in the Lee family, the Indians were for a time neighbors of Arthur Lee, and they showed a high respect for him on account of his principles,—they knowing that he was one of the class of men to which the Penns belonged. At one time these Indians, hearing that a hostile tribe intended to make an incursion into the settlement, came and notified him, but not without an apparently cruel demonstration. They visited his home in the night-time, painted and equipped as if to carry on warfare. Their formidable attitude alarmed the family, especially the younger members, who, in consequence, made some efforts to escape. But they assured the family that they came to notify and prepare them for a threatened invasion, rather than do any injury. They came disguised in this manner so as to deceive the Indians in case they should meet them. They then inquired of Mr. Lee for a confirmation of this alarming report; but they learned from him that it was untrue. This information delighted them. They shot off their guns into the air with a shout of exultation, and returned to their homes.

[4] See "Early Roads" in Amity township.

[5] At the Penn Street bridge, Reading.

[6] Bertolet's "Oley and Vicinity."

School-house," near the foot of "Grand Hill," on the farm occupied by Jared Hoch. Five springs were at that point. Engle Peters was a near neighbor, with whom, it is said, they were upon intimate terms. He was a blacksmith by occupation and in appearance large and powerful. The Indians frequently visited his shop. Another village was on the Bertolet farm, at "Clay Slate Hill." The largest village was on the Lee farm, where marks of numerous graves existed till about 1860. The spot was called "Lee's Field," having doubtless been a burying-ground of the Indians. Some of the Indians continued to live in that vicinity for a score of years after the territory was sold by them to the proprietaries. One of their employments was basket-making, in which they were expert. Upon the breaking out of the "French and Indian War" all intimacy between them and the settlers ceased.

In May, 1728, George Boone—a justice of the peace, residing in Oley township—addressed the following interesting letter to Patrick Gordon, Deputy Governor of the province, in reference to the unsettled and uncertain condition of the inhabitants, which arose from the threatening attitude of the Indians:

"Our condition at present looks with a bad Vizard, for, undoubtedly, the Indians will fall down upon us very suddenly. Our Inhabitants are generally fled. There remain about twenty men with me to guard my mill,[1] where I have about 1000 bushels of wheat and flour; and we are resolved to defend ourselves to the last extremity and not to quit our habitations if we can have any succor from you. Wherefore I desire the Governor and Council to take our cause into consideration and speedily send some messengers to the Indians, and some arms and ammunition to us, with some strength also, in order to defend our frontiers. Otherwise we shall undoubtedly perish and our province laid desolate and destroyed. The bearer is able to inform you with his own mouth the cause of my writing."[2]

First Assessment List.—No assessment lists have as yet come to light for this district for the period between 1719 and 1734. But fortunately, in spite of the gross and inexcusable carelessness of the county officials, a record of the taxable inhabitants of Philadelphia County for the year 1734 has been found. It was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in whose careful and worthy possession it is now. It includes four districts—which were then recognized, though not yet established—now parts of Berks County: Oley, Amity, Colebrookdale and Maxatawny. The names of the taxables and the quantity of land held by each taxable, upon which quit-rents were paid, for Oley, were as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
George Hunter	250	Adam Weidnor	100
John Yoder	200	Peter Baaly	200
John Yoder, Junior	300	George Boon, Junior	250
Jonas Yoder	150	John High	300
John Kimes	100	Abraham Levant	150
Anthony Lee	100	Philip Killwaine	200
Sebastian Groff	10	Samuel High	150
Peter Shillpert	200	Jonathan Herbine	200
Jacob De Plank	100	John Snyder	200
Engle Peters	150	Elizabeth Bartolet	200
Andrew Bally	200	Samuel Golding	200
Nicholas Lesher	150	John De Turk	300
Hance Mirtle	150	David Caughman	300
David Jones	100	John Kearson	100
John Webb	200	Margaret Kearson	300
George Boon	200	Francis Rutter	150
Thomas Ellis	200	John Fisher	100
John Bartolet	200	John Lineabah	250
Arnold Houghmale	200	Martin Shinkle	100
Christopher Battle	100	Abraham Asheman	150
Martin Wylet	100	Robert Stapleton	200
Mary Messersmith	100	Benjamin Langaworthy	400
Christian Weeks	100	David Garrad	100
Maxmithan Shecaper	200	Gabriel Boyer	150
Isaac Levant	250	Benjamin Boon	200
John Collins	100	Rudolph Heagler	250
George Rutter	150	John Englehart	150
Martin Allstadt	150	Squire Boon	250
Peter Furnawald	100	John Ellis	150
Peter Bingaman	100	Daniel Wilkinson	12
Ellis Hugh	200		

In 1741 fifty-eight taxables were reported for the township.

Erection of Township.—On September 5, 1720, a petition was presented to court, at Philadelphia, in which the petitioners represented that they were settled on lands adjoining Amity, altogether about ten thousand acres, and requested that, owing to the inconveniences under which they labored, that said land should be erected into a township by the name commonly known. It was signed by the following inhabitants, mostly in German handwriting:

John Longworthy.	John Yoder.
Benjamin Longworthy.	Hans Schneider.
John Henry Kirsten.	George Kreider.
Hans Helfin Week.	Henry Baker.
Johannes Keihm.	Hans Klemer.
Jacob Koch.	Peter Bertolet.

[1] The Boone mill was situated on the Monocacy Creek, several miles from the Schuylkill

[2] Penna. Arch., 218.

Isaac de Turck.	Samuel Saul.
Philip Kuhlwein.	Jonathan Herbein.
Hans Siegfried.	Jacob Stauber.
Abram Zimmerman.	Arnold Huffnagle.
Engel Pötter.	Anthony Lee.
Jacob Plank.	Jost Joder.
Johannes Jung.	George Boon.
Martin Schenkel.	Peter Trakseler.
Isaac Lennerd.	Richard Gregrey.

Abraham Ashman.

Action on this petition was delayed for some unknown reason for twenty years before the township was regularly erected.

The application for the erection of the township was renewed in June, 1740. A petition, signed by fifty-four subscribers, was presented to court, in which they asked for viewers to fix the boundary lines. Viewers were appointed, and on September 1, 1740, they made the following return:

"Beginning at a corner of Thomas Pott's land in the Amity township line; thence N. 70 W., 591 ps.; S. 20 W., 36 ps., to the North side of the King's road leading from Philadelphia to Tulpehocken settlements; thence along said road 1043 perches; thence N. 20 E., 1200 ps.; S. 70 E., 1400 ps., and S. 20 W., 1720 ps., to the beginning, containing about 14,000 acres of land."

Benjamin Eastburn was the surveyor. In the draft on file, the stream which empties into the Schuylkill above the Monocacy, is called "Lahundakie," now as the "Antietam." This return was confirmed, known, and the district inclosed was named Oley.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list comprises the taxables of the township for the year 1759. The tax levied amounted to one hundred and thirty-nine pounds, and Samuel High was the collector:

Abraham Bartolet	25	Widow Gelbach	30
Frederick Bartolet	18	Henry Gorst	16
John Bartolet	22	Isaac Greenleaf	10
Isaac Barto	14	Caspar Griessemer	45
Gabriel Boyer	16	Samuel Gulden	30
William Boone	4	Francis Gerlach	2
Peter Briel	16	Leopold Gross	2
Michael Blatner	2	John Greth	4
Jacob Berstler	6	Frederick Gulden	4
Michael Brost	2	Henry Ginter	3
William Collins	3	Jonathan Harpine	30
James Delaplank	17	Peter Harpine	18
George Dollinger	12	John Hill	13
John Durck	35	Peter Herple	8
John Deobald	2	John High	32
Henry Derr	2	Samuel High	45
Mordecai Ellis	15	Elias Huffnagle	14
John Frederick	7	Benjamin Huffnagle	14
Conrad Fisher	6	Valentine Huffnagle	14
Christian Farry	6	Matthias Hollebach	10
Anthony Hamscher	4	Melchior Meyer	2
Philip Hartman	2	Henry Newkirk, Sr	9
Jacob Hasenger	1	Henry Newkirk, Jr	3
Valentine Hutt	1	Valentine Nunnet	1
Frederick Hill	2	Henry Norpet	1
Casper Hoffman	1	Abraham Peter	20
Anthony Jager	8	Conrad Reel and Two Sons	100
Nicholas Jaget	9	Widow Reitt	8
John Joder, Sr	20	John Reppert	7
John Joder, Jr	16	Michael Reiter	3
John Yost Joder	18	Jacob Reiter	2
Jacob Joder	7	William Reiter	2
Michael Joder	1	Martin Schenkle	32
Valentine Jung	4	Widow Scheffer	12
Widow Jungman	8	Benedict Schwob	24
George Jungman	1	Jacob Schneider	24
Jacob Kauffman	20	William Stapleton	12
Nicholas Kime	1	Leonard Scheffer	2
Michael Knab	24	Henry Schenkle	1
George Kaltepen	2	Martin Schlagenhauf	6
Adam Keldy	2	John George Schnebel	2
George Kephinger	1	Jacob Siery	6
Samuel Koenig	3	Jacob Stauffer	8
John Lee	31	John Stitzel	3
Thomas Lee	28	Jacob Stolz	2
Samuel Lee	26	Lazarus Weidner	18
Abraham Levan	32	Jacobus Wertzer	17
Frederick Leimbach	4	David Welser	18
Henry Leimbach	15	Jonas Weaver	2
John Leimbach	11	George Welkert	2
John Lesher	70	John Welkert	3
Nicholas Lesher	18	Andrew Weiler	7
Benjamin Longworthy	20	Daniel Wentz	2
Adolph Meyer	10	Jacob Wernert	3
Nicholas Matery	3	George Windbigler	14
John Mertz	3	Jacob Wiest	4
Philip Meth	6	John Zug	6

Single Men.

Frederick Eberly.	Yost Lerch.
Samuel Gulden	Frederick Meinder.
Daniel Gulden.	George Michael.
John High.	Matthias Moser.
Jacob Harpine.	Michael Oerter.
Jacob Joder.	Peter Reath.
John Joder.	Nicholas Smith.
Philip Knabb.	Conrad Shoemaker.
Peter Knabb.	George Seitzinger.
John Knabb.	John Thomas.
John Kelchner.	Jacob Wiest.
George Kime.	Jacob Wesner.
Daniel Levan.	Martin Wetzel.
Andrew Lerch.	

INDUSTRIES.

Before the county was cleared of its forests the Manatawny and its affluents had a sufficient volume to operate numerous mills and small factories, some of which are still carried on successfully. On what is locally called Furnace Creek, near the mountains, the Oley Furnace[1] was erected, which during the Revolution be-

[1] Near this furnace a valuable deposit of iron-ore was discovered about 1760. The ore was doubtless used in the forges in that vicinity, notably the "Oley" and the "Spring," and induced the erection of the furnace. Ore was also conveyed hither from the Moselem mine, in Richmond township, about eight miles to the northwest. See Early Industries.

came the property of General Daniel Udree. The Clymer Iron Company succeeded in the ownership of this old industry and are still operating it. It is the oldest charcoal furnace in use in the State. The grist-mill connected with this property has been continuously operated. Down the creek John Stoetzel had a paper-mill as early as 1790. It was converted into a forge by Solomon Boyer in 1836. About 1849 Nimrod Yeakel became the owner and he built a grist-mill in the place of the forge, which is still operated by his family. Above this place a woolen-factory was erected by John R. Edelman, which is also continued and produces all kinds of woolen goods. A little more than half a mile down the stream on the present Mahlon De Turck's farm was the Seger saw-mill, whose power was last employed to operate a flax-brake. But the Weiser saw-mill, below this point, has been operated for several generations, having as successive owners Christian, Jacob and Daniel Weiser. At the mouth of this stream the Bertolets had an oil-mill, but later the power was used only to operate a saw-mill. This property, as well as the old Bertolet grist-mill on the Little Manatawny, is still owned by that family, the owner of the latter being Daniel G. Bertolet. It is on a good site and is well patronized. The saw-mill is operated by Israel Bertolet, the owner of the large farm and a direct descendant of the first purchaser, one hundred and sixty years ago. Near Friedensburg, on the power above the Bertolet mill, is the Kerst mill, now the property of Ammon Kaufman and long operated by Daniel Kaufman. It is a substantial mill, supplied with good steam-power and four sets of stones. The old Reiff mill, on the headwaters of this stream, is now operated by A. Carl. It has also done service for several generations.

On the Monocacy John Knabb had a saw-mill, which after many years of successful operation was burned down. A new mill was built by Charles Knabb. Half a mile lower down the stream John Knabb erected a large stone grist-mill, which, in a repaired condition, is now carried on by Daniel Bieber. Lower down, the Herbein saw-mill, built by Jonas Herbein, is situated. Gehr's fulling-mill was just outside the township, in Exeter, but has long since been removed.

On a branch of the Bieber Creek Jacob Bieber had a pioneer saw-mill, which was afterwards operated by Wm. Bieber; it is now the property of Benjamin Keim. A short distance below is one of the oldest mill-seats in the township. As early as 1742 a corn-mill was operated there by Snapphold, the mill standing some distance below the present one, which was built in 1761 by John Hoch. Originally it was a one-story building, not near as large as at present, having been built to its present size in 1830, by Solomon Peter. Before 1790 Casper Maul owned the property. Since 1846, Daniel Y. Peter has owned this mill. In 1884 he supplied steam-power. He has manufactured molasses at the same place. Below this point Joshua Hoch had an oil-mill about 1835, but the building has been idle many years; the saw-mill, built in 1839, is now operated by Isaac Brumbach. Several miles lower down the stream Ely & Yoder erected a paper-mill about 1850, using the power which had before operated a saw-mill and carried it on some time. When owned by Daniel Yoder alone he enlarged it. Subsequently it became the property of, first, Ezra Becker and then Geo. B. Conrad. At present it is owned by Henry Conrad. It was worked in the manufacture of printing paper and employed twenty hands. On the Yoder farm, at Pleasantville, Daniel Yoder had an oil-mill, which was abandoned and the power used to operate a clover and feed-mill, owned by John and David Yoder. These interests still remain. The Yoders were large land-owners. On the lower part of the tract there was another mill-site; it is now the Griesemer mill. This was first built by John Griesemer, and in 1839 destroyed by fire. It is at present operated by Jacob L. Griesemer and is one of the principal mills of the township. A short distance below were the Oley Forges, operated by the Leshers and the Spangs. The stream there afforded a strong water-power; the dam covered about forty acres. Spang also had a fulling-mill at that place, which was at one time extensively operated. The last power on the Manatawny, in Oley, was improved for a saw-mill, built by

John P. Kaufman, and now owned by Samuel Kaufman. It is claimed by Benneville Griesemer that he used the first stationary steam-engine in Oley, in 1848, in furnishing power for a stave-factory. Finding it unprofitable, he sold the machinery to parties who moved it to Bucks County. The township formerly had half a dozen small tanneries, but some of them have been altogether discontinued. One of the largest was carried on by David Bear, at Friedensburg.



LEVI JOHN BERTOLETTE.

Levi John Bertolette was born at Spring Forge, in Earl township, March 29, 1813. His father was John Shenkel Bertolette, and his mother, Mary Boyer. His paternal ancestor, Jean Bertolette, emigrated to this country from the Palatinate, on the Rhine, in 1726. He was a native of Chateaudeux, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland; was a Huguenot, and is said to have been a descendant of a French family driven from their native country during the persecution of the Huguenots in France. Jean Bertolette settled, upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, at a spot about one mile west of what is now the Yellow House. He brought with him a son named Abraham, then fourteen years of age, and who married Esther De Turk and had a son John, who was married to a Miss Shenkel. John Shenkel Bertolette, a son by this marriage, was the father of Levi J. Bertolette. John S. Bertolette was the proprietor of the iron-mill known as Spring Forge, near where Earlville is now located, and managed the forge and a farm at the same time. He was a man of energetic business qualities, firm in purpose, and quick in execution. Levi J. Bertolette, his son, before he was fifteen years of age, was placed by his father in charge of a six-horse team, with which he hauled iron blooms to Philadelphia. At the early age of eighteen he was married to Henrietta Guldin, and was placed by his father in possession of a farm, which came to him in his own right but a short time afterward, at his father's death. He lived upon this farm, which was part of the originally settled tract, all his life, and became one of the prominent men of his neighborhood and of the county. He varied his farm duties with those

of stock-raising and dealing in stock, and made frequent trips to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, buying up stock, bringing it home and selling it, the business proving lucrative. In stock raising his tastes ran toward fine driving horses, and he raised and turned out some of the fastest trotters and pacers in the county. At the time of the organization of the National Union Bank of Reading he became one of its directors, and filled that position for many years.

Politically, he was a Democrat of the Jacksonian stripe, and never varied in his faith. He was a member of the Lutheran Church from his early youth. He had a sympathetic nature under a somewhat stern and severe exterior. He was a warm friend and held the respect of all his neighbors, and thoroughly enjoyed his long life. He was guarded and judicious in his business relations. He had a great taste for travel, which was never gratified to its fullest extent, though he made several trips to Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. Throughout his life, and until his final sickness, he was a remarkable healthy and vigorous man. He was fond of reading, particularly subjects relating to the deeds and achievements of great men, and was possessed of a disposition that looked upon the bright side of life. He died April 10, 1883, full of years, and leaving a beloved and honored memory to his family and friends. He was the father of eight children. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. The former lives in Reading. The eldest son, John C., is a successful ranchman in Colorado, a few miles from the city of Denver. The second, Levi A., is now residing in Wilmington, Del., and the daughter, Emma Josephine, is the wife of Samuel Heckman and lives at the old homestead in Oley township, which she inherited. He left also fourteen surviving grandchildren.

CHURCHES.

In no other township of the county have there been greater diversity of religious thought and freedom of opinion regarding doctrinal usages, than in Oley. Among the very earliest settlers there were a number of ultra-religionists, and during the first half of the eighteenth century various sects, whose doctrines were in direct conflict with the beliefs of the older churches, found adherents in the township. Some of these maintained meetings for a short period in Oley, but did not succeed in effecting permanent organizations.

During the earlier history of Oley, about 1718, there prevailed for a time a certain religious excitement, which was caused by a peculiar sect of people who styled themselves "New-Born." Their leader was a man named Matthias Bowman, who arrived from the Palatinate about that time for the purpose of conducting them in their religious belief. They professed sinless perfection and claimed that they "were sent of God to conform others." Their disputations were frequently heard in the market-places of Philadelphia. Their leader was so forward as to carry his doctrines wherever he could. No person, howsoever retired, seemed to escape his visits. Even Conrad Beissel—the founder of the "Sieben Taeger"[1]—was occasionally annoyed by the importunity of himself and of his disciples.[2] It is probable that they continued for thirty years.

The Brethren, or Dunkards, were quite numerous in Oley from 1724 till 1745, when many removed. No effort appears to have been made by them to establish a regular place of worship. About that time the Moravians obtained a foothold in the southwestern part of the township, holding their first general meetings in the barn of John De Turk, and it was in that building where a general meeting was held February 11, 1742, which was attended by Bishops David Nichtsman and Count Zinzendorf, who had then just arrived in America, and who there ordained Christian Henry Rauch and Gotlieb Buettner as deacons of the Moravian Church. The former was the missionary in Connecticut and was accompanied to this place by three Indians, who had been converted to the Christian religion, and who now sought

[1] Seventh-day Baptists.

[2] Rupp's "Hist. Berks County," pp. 233, 234 and 235, see letter of Maria de Turk and opinion of Muhlenberg on this sect.

the rite of baptism at the hands of the bishops or of some authorized minister.

After the ordination services, "the whole assembly being met, the three catechumens (Indians) were placed in the midst and with fervent prayer and supplication devoted to the Lord Jesus Christ as his eternal property, upon which Rauch, with great emotion of heart, baptized these three firstlings of the North American Indians into the death of Jesus, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, calling Shabash, *Abraham*; Slein, *Isaac*; and Kiop, *Jacob*."[1] This extraordinary meeting produced a marked effect upon the community, and was the means of giving the Moravians precedence in the next few years, so that a school-house and church building were erected some years afterward (1748) in the same neighborhood. It was located upon a tract of sixteen acres, which had been donated by John Diedrich Youngman, who had received a patent for the same from the Penns in 1735. Youngman was very zealous in this enterprise and it was mainly through his exertions that the buildings were erected.[2] The larger building, commonly called the meeting-house, was forty-one feet square and three stories high. The lower story was divided into four apartments, each having a large open fire-place, and were, probably, the living-rooms of the teachers. The second story was devoted to church and school purposes, and the third story contained sleeping-rooms. Youngman died in 1747, and, as he was most interested in it, it was not kept up long afterward.

The large building became a farm-house, on the present Moyer place In 1776 a building was erected by Daniel Hoch and others upon a smaller tract of land, near the burying-ground, which was thereafter known as the "Herrnhueter Schule Haus" (and which is still standing), nominally as the property of the Moravians. In this building schools were maintained with considerable regularity until 1873; then it became a residence and has since been used as such.

From 1850 till 1872 the township rented the building at four dollars per year for public schools, the proceeds, in part, being applied to the care of the property. The last school in it was taught in 1873 by Elijah Merkel. The cemetery is inclosed with a substantial fence and contains a number of graves, some of them marked with sand-stones, whose inscriptions have been effaced. The property comprises about three acres of land and is held in trust by Levi Merkel, Benneville Herbein and Jackson Snyder. Jared Hoch was long the treasurer of the school-house fund.

Dr. George De Benneville may be regarded as the first minister to take up his residence in the township for the purpose of teaching and preaching. He settled on what was known as the Peter Knabb farm. He built a spacious house, in which he taught and preached, and also frequently held services in the Moravian meeting-house. He was a medical practitioner; thus he became well known and popular among the people, and, as he did not belong to any particular sect, he was called on to preach the funeral services of most of the early settlers. It was he who encouraged the custom of having private burial-grounds on the farms, as a matter of convenience, since public cemeteries were few and far removed In belief he was a Restorationist, but made no effort to establish that sect in Oley. Upon the breaking out of the Indian troubles, in 1755, he removed to near Philadelphia, where he died.

Oley Reformed Church was founded in the Manatawny Valley, in one of the richest sections of the township. A number of Calvinists lived there, and one of them, John Lesher, on the 13th of April, 1734, deeded one hundred and thirty-two perches of land to Gabriel Boyer and Casper Griesemer, "in trust for the society of Christian people inhabiting Oley, professing the doctrines and tenets of John

[1] Loskiel.

[2] The Moravian schools of Germantown and of Frederick township were incorporated into this school. In August, 1750, the following pupils were transferred from the Frederick school to Oley: David Beck, of Bethlehem; Abraham and John Bibighausen, George M. Graaf, Abraham Haller, Michael Kraemer, John Riehm and John Weber, all of Lancaster County; Jonathan and Peter Jones, of New Providence township; Abraham Leinbach, Peter Vetter, of Oley; Israel Horsfield, of Long Island; Isaac Noble, of New York; Frederick Klemm, of Philadelphia; John Walton and Isaac, a Mohegan Indian, of Shecomeco.

Calvin." Upon this lot a small log meeting-house was built in 1735, in which preached the visiting German Reformed ministers, and also, occasionally, a Lutheran minister. Among the former were the Rev. Henry Goetschy (who also preached before the church was built), Rev. George Michael Wiest, Rev. Johannes Bartholomaes Rieger, Rev. J. B. Boehm, Rev. Michael Schlatter and Rev. —— Leydick. In 1754 a new meeting-house was built by John Lesher, Casper Griesemer and Gabriel Boyer, which was used until the present edifice took its place, in 1822. The names of these members of the building committee were cut on the vane which adorned the roof of the church, and which was in the form of a huge rooster. The building was partly of stone and finished up with logs, making it more substantial than attractive. The floor was composed of bricks, about eight inches square and three inches thick. For a number of years there was no stove in it. In other respects it was like the churches of that day, having the old-fashioned pulpit and the usual number of side-doors. Whilst the second church was being built the congregation made an effort to secure a regular pastor, and, in 1755, appointed Elders John Lesher and Casper Griesemer to visit the Coetus at Lancaster and present a petition for a minister. Revs. Wiest, Schlatter, Leydick, Waldsmith and Steyner were appointed supplies for this congregation and congregations at Reading and other places in this part of the country. In 1761 Oley united with Reading in extending a call to the Rev. William Otterbein, which he declined, and no regular pastor was secured until 1771, when the Rev. John William Boos assumed that relation and preached eleven years. In 1782 the Rev. —— Nebling became the pastor, followed, in 1784, by Rev. Bernhart Willy, and by Rev. John William Ingold in 1786. A few years later the Rev. John William Boos was again the pastor, and was followed by the Revs. Fred Herman, —— Dechant, Augustus Pauli, J. Sassaman Herman, Daniel E. Schoedler and the present, Rev. I. S. Stahr. The membership approximates four hundred and the congregation is in a flourishing condition. The Lutherans also worshipped in the old church, but in 1821 they became a distinct body and erected a place of worship on an adjoining lot. The following year the Reformed congregation vacated its old church, and in May, 1822, laid the corner-stone of the present brick edifice, which was erected by a building committee having as its members Daniel Griesemer, Peter Knabb, Tobias Schall and Peter Guldin. It was dedicated late the same year and was used as built until 1880, when it was remodeled and made very attractive in its interior arrangements and embellishments.

Christ's Lutheran Church.—Having determined to erect their own house of worship, instead of uniting with the Reformed congregation in building a new church in place of the old Oley Church, which had become unfitted by age, the Lutheran members selected as their building committee Henry J. Spang, Martin Yoder and William Trout, and began operations early in 1821. A lot was procured from Jacob S. Spang, adjoining the old church, upon which was laid the corner-stone May 27, 1821, and the building was completed so far that a meeting was held in it on Christmas the same year. It is a plain structure, almost square, built of rough stone. It has been occupied since its consecration, May 27, 1822. It was repaired in 1878.

On January 6, 1822, Conrad Miller was installed the first pastor, and the congregation adopted its constitution on the 31st of March following. Rev. Miller served until 1834. The subsequent pastors were,—

1834–39, Isaac Roeller.
1840, Daniel Kohler.
1841–44, Mark Harpel.
1845–48, A. T. Geisenheimer.
1848–53, George F. Miller.
1853–56, G. A. Hinterleiter.

Since December 16, 1866, the Rev. T. T. Iaegar has officiated as pastor. The congregation is in a prosperous condition and has about the same number of members as the Reformed. In 1868 both churches were inclosed with a beautiful iron fence, costing two thousand five hundred dollars. It was built under the direction of Benneville Griesemer and James Stapleton.

The Oley Cemetery is controlled by an asso-

ciation chartered in 1870. The present officers are Samuel Hoch, president; Dr. A. N. Fegley, secretary; and John B. Yingling, treasurer. It comprises about four acres, which are neatly kept. Some fine monuments have been erected.

A Sunday-school was instituted here on June 6, 1852, after some opposition had been manifested against it.

Upon part of the old Reformed lot are the ruins of the old stone parochial school-house, which was used before the adoption of the free-school system. In it were taught some good schools, for the times in which they were maintained. It also served as the home of the organist for some years.

Each church has provided ample shed-room for the horses of its members.

FRIEDEN'S CHURCH[1] (Reformed and Lutheran).—Members of these denominations, residing in the northern and western parts of Oley, and desiring a more convenient place of worship than the neighboring churches afforded, decided, at a meeting held January 1, 1830, to build a church of their own at a place in the township now Friedensburg, and appointed John Laucks, Henry Dengler, Gideon Schneider and Abraham De Turk a building committee. A few days later (January 5th) Henry Dengler executed a deed in trust for one hundred and thirty-three perches of land, to Jacob H. Reiff, John Hunter, Sr., Solomon Boyer and Abraham Haas, "for the use of a church in which the Christian religion might be taught in German, according to the several doctrines of the Lutheran and Calvinist, or German Reformed Churches." Church regulations were now drawn up and the plan of the organization set forth as being purely fraternal, whence the name "Friedens" was suggested for the new building. Provision was also made to erect a school-house at the same time, which was to be controlled wholly by the trustees; and all these interests were to be "independent of synodical connection until the end of all time." The corner-stone of the church was laid May 23, 1830, and the two buildings were completed the following year at a cost of $1678.11½. This amount was exclusive of the work gratuitously done, which aided materially in the construction. The frames of the doors and windows were procured from a large oak, which stood on the farm of David Levan (now Mahlon De Turk), this having been cut down by the members and converted into lumber at a neighboring saw-mill.

On the 13th of August, 1831, the first baptism in the church took place, Solomon S. Reider receiving that rite; and the first communion was held October 23d of the same year. On August 30, 1854, the church and cemetery connected with it became an incorporated body. Then the cemetery was enlarged, comprising now more than three acres, which have been attractively improved. The trustees in 1886 were J. B. Leinbach, P. L. Glase, Stephen Reider, Daniel Link, George Brownmiller, John R. Adelman and John Dengler.

The congregations have prospered and increased in membership (each having about three hundred) so that the old church was no longer a fit earthly temple, and it was decided to erect a new one of larger capacity, and better suited to the requirements of the times. On April 5, 1886, the work of demolishing the old church was begun and on its site a new structure of brick will be erected, with a capacity for eight hundred persons. The tower is to be one hundred and three feet high, and is to contain a bell weighing eighteen hundred pounds. The committee charged with building this house are Henry Dellecker, Jacob Hoch, Charles Reiff, Joel Haas, P. L. Glase and J. B. Herbein. While it is being built the congregations will worship in the "Union Church," below Friedensburg, and the Sunday-school, which was organized and held for a time in the church school-house, will be held in the public school building. Until 1867 it was held in summer only, but since that time it has been continued all year. H. Van Sickle and J. H. Major were the first two superintendents; and D. D. Hoch and J. L. Endy the last two. The school is well attended.

The following have been the pastors of the church and the years they began to teach:

[1] From *data* by J. B. Herbein.

Reformed.

1830, Carl Herman.
1839, Aug. Herman.
1841, Isaac Miesse.
1848, N. S. Strassburger.
1861, Isaac Miesse.
1862, P. P. A. Hoffman.
1879, Daniel E. Schoedler.
1884, I. S. Stahr (present pastor).

Lutheran.

1830, Isaac Roeller.
1838, Daniel Kohler.
1848, A. T. Geisenheimer.
1849, George F. Miller.
1853, A. J. Hinterleiter.
1866, T. T. Iaeger.
1883, U. P. Heilman (present pastor).

From the organization of the congregations until 1882 the services were almost exclusively in German, but since the latter date one-fourth of the preaching has been English.

St. John's Lutheran Church is located at Pleasantville, and is an attractive brick edifice, having capacity for four hundred people. It was erected in 1879, and dedicated November 23, 1879, at a cost of about twenty-four hundred dollars. A neat spire embellishes the outside appearance of the building. The congregation occupying it was organized, in 1868, of members who belonged to the Lobachsville and Hill Churches, and who adhered to the Rev. Alfred D. Croll when he withdrew from the old Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and connected himself with the class known as New Lutheran. The membership was at first small, but increased until forty belonged, which is the number reported in 1886. The meetings were held in the Odd-Fellows' Hall until the church was completed, and the Rev. Croll was the pastor until his death, in 1876. Since that time the pastors have been Revs. William Cutter, Edward Darron, William H. Lewars, John A. Singmaster, and the present, George W. Fritsch. The church controls a cemetery of one acre, part of which was the old burial-ground of the Yoder family.

Ebenezer Evangelical Church is a small, plain frame building, erected in 1869, at the same place. At that time there were thirty-five members, and Rev. Frank Sechrist was the preacher in charge of the Friedensburg Circuit, which supplies this church. From the records at hand it appears that in 1853 a class of the association was organized at that place, which had twenty-two members, Jacob Bertolet as a local preacher, and S. Breifogel as the leader. They were known as the Maxatawny Class, of the Milford Circuit, and Henry Bucks was the preacher in charge. Since that time, among the Evangelical preachers in this section have been Revs. Wiland, Specht, Gold, Hess, Ziegenfuss, Gingrich, Zorn, Sechrist, Adams, Harber, Glick and the present, R. Deisher. In 1886 there were fifty-four members. Its trustees then were Albert Cleaver, Reuben Sharer and Irwin Kline.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association at Friedensburg was built in 1881. The congregation occupying it was organized about 1840, and was one of the fruits of the religious excitement which prevailed in the township at that period. Meetings were first held at the house of Daniel Bertolet, Sr., in the barns of the members or in nature's own temple, the leafy woods. But, soon afterward, Daniel Bertolet erected a union meeting-house, in the locality of his home, one mile from Friedensburg, in which the meetings of the Association were statedly held for some ten years, when an acre of land was purchased, at Friedensburg, for church and cemetery purposes, upon which was erected a plain, stone church. This was occupied until 1881, when it was demolished and the material used in the present edifice. The corner-stone was laid in July of that year, and the church dedicated on January 29, 1882, by the Rev. I. E. Knerr. It is a brick building, with a spire ninety-five feet high, which includes a bell weighing one thousand pounds. The building committee comprised W. H. Butterweck, William Schroeder and Amos Manwiller. Rev. Thomas Harber was the preacher in charge of the circuit at that time. The present trustees are B. R. High, William Schroeder and George Schaerer. The members number fifty, constituting a class of which Lewis Hoeffer is the leader. The Sunday-school has seventy-five members and George Dellecker is the superintendent. This church also belongs to Friedensburg Circuit, and, in addition to the pastors named in the Emanuel Church, the Revs. Moses Dissinger, John Koehl and Joseph Sayler preached, in the latter when the stone church was built.

Union Church (mentioned in connection with

Salem Church) is used by various denominations, besides the Evangelicals. The property is held in trust by the heirs of Daniel Bertolet, who thus carry out the purpose of the founder. A cemetery is connected with it, in which are interred many people of that part of the township.

OLEY ACADEMY.

This institution had its origin in the desire of many of the best people of Oley to have in their midst a school where instruction in the higher branches might be obtained. An effort was made as early as 1850 to establish such a school at Friedensburg, which failed, owing to the want of enterprise and forethought on the part of some of the members of the School Board serving at that time.

The free-school system was accepted in 1849, and when school buildings had to be provided, the following year, Dr. Peter G. Bertolet (one of the most progressive citizens of the township), as a member of the School Board, urged the erection of a two-story building, in which a graded school should be taught, promising, on the part of the people of Friedensburg, that if such a school building were erected there, the citizens would defray one-half of the expense. He was warmly seconded by Martin Yoder; but the prejudice against such schools overcame the judgment of the majority of the directors and the proposition was defeated.

The township built two separate district school-houses in this locality and was content with ordinary English teaching a few months each year. Disappointed, but not disheartened, the friends of a liberal education bided their time, and on the 1st of January, 1857, they put forth another effort to establish such a school, but one which should be independent of public control. Dr. Bertolet found warm coadjutors in Daniel S. Leinbach, B. A. Glase and others, who agreed to associate themselves with him to form a stock company to erect and conduct an academy. The project was so warmly encouraged that its success was soon assured; and to put the enterprise upon the best possible footing, the company became an incorporated body April 13, 1857, upon the petition of the following persons:

Daniel S. Leinbach.	P. G. Bertolet.
B. A. Glase.	Jacob Bertolet.
Daniel H. Levan	Daniel G. Bertolet.
John K. Bertolet.	J. H. Major.
John R. Edelman.	Peter Guldin.
Samuel F. Busby.	David Bear.

A commodious two-story brick building was erected in the lower part of Friedensburg, and on December 1, 1857, Oley Academy was opened, with forty students, and Jacob H. Major as principal. From the first it was prosperous. It suffered a reverse in 1874, which threatened the life of the school. Fortunately, a new generation of friends of higher education came to the rescue, and by their united efforts the institution was placed upon a better footing than ever before. Not only were old debts liquidated, but enough money was raised besides to erect a fine three-story boarding hall. The academy was supplied with choice philosophical apparatus, a large collection of geological and botanical specimens, and a library of about five hundred volumes of standard and reference books. Thus equipped, it entered upon a new career of prosperity, which has continued to this day. The yearly attendance is about one hundred students, and, being empowered by its charter to confer "honorary degrees," regular courses of study have been established.

These embrace the study of the English, in all its branches, and the ancient and modern classics. In 1885 the first class was graduated —twelve in number—which had completed the prescribed courses.

The academy has had a number of really distinguished men as instructors, who have conducted the academy very successfully. It has aided in preparing many for the different learned professions; has educated a large number of the ablest teachers in this section of the county, and inculcated a love for literary life in many homes in Oley and the surrounding townships. Of the many academies in the State called into existence thirty years ago, this is one of the few still open and whose present condition is better than its beginning.

Its principal instructors have been the following:

1857–58, Jacob H. Major.
1859–60, I. B. Hankey, J. P. Matthews.

1861–62, Israel M. Bertolet, Frank Laucks.
1863–64, Rev. L. K. Evans.
1865–67, Rev. Daniel M. Wolf, Wm. G. Guinther.
1868–69, Howard Gutelius.
1870–72, Jacob H. Major.
1873, George Hetrick.
1874–75, Samuel A. Baer.
1876, Rev. D. E. Schoedler.

George H. Heffner has served as the principal of the academy since 1884, and manifested a high order of efficiency for the position. His assistant is John G. Dengler, who was a student in the academy in 1858, and has been for the past twenty years an instructor in the institution. Other instructors of special branches are Martha Mertz Heffner, J. B. Leinbach and G. E. M. Herbst, A.M.

The present board of trustees composes President, Jared Hoch; Secretary, John G. Dengler; Treasurer, Daniel D. Hoch, Frank Y. Kauffman, Jacob K. Levan, James B. Herbein.

VILLAGES.

Oley has no large villages within its bounds. Its people, from its first settlement, were almost wholly given up to agricultural pursuits, and cared little for the advantages and influences possessed by those living in more densely inhabited communities. Only within the last few decades have any attempts been made at building in villages. On the Monocacy, where the State road from Reading crosses that stream, is Oley Line (Lime-Kiln post-office). It is a business point, noted in Exeter. Hans Schneider was the first settler there, in 1717, and part of the house he built in 1746 is still in use on the Gehr farm, Jacob Gehr, the owner, having intermarried in the Schneider family. South of the road are still living the Schneiders, direct descendants of the pioneer who died in 1763. To the eastward the Herbeins made improvements, and to the southeast the Knabbs have long maintained their possessions. In this locality Peter Knabb had a country store several years, and also manufactured lime on an extensive scale. Lower down the valley, and also in Exeter, is the well-known Yellow House store and tavern opened by Peter Nagle, and later the property of Lemuel Guldin, who there transacted a heavy business as a dealer in mules for the government during the late Civil War, amassing therefrom quite a fortune. He had as many as one hundred and fifty mules stabled at one time, waiting orders to ship to the army. North on the Oley pike Benneville Griesemer had a country store from 1840 till 1847. In the central part of the township Jacob Kemp had an old-time tavern about 1820, but which was discontinued more than thirty years ago. It was the first election-place of the township, and the polls were continued there after the tavern was closed.

Griesemersville is in the southeastern part, which took its name from the Griesemer family, which at one time owned about one thousand acres of land in that locality. Casper Griesemer was the great-grandfather of the elder Griesemers living in the township at present. He lived on the present Wellington Griesemer farm. One of his sons (Peter) resided a little west of the hamlet, and built a house there in 1782 which is still in use by his immediate descendants. Here also lived Samuel Goodman, who had the strength of a giant combined with the docility of a child. He served in the War of 1812–15, and the many feats which he performed appear almost incredible to the present generation. In that neighborhood several inns were kept at an early day. East of the Manatawny, on the present Henry Fisher farm, Fredrick Hill had a tavern which before him was kept by the Boyer family. It has been used as a farm-house for a long time. Nearer the present hamlet Nicholas Yeager sheltered man and beast in buildings which were closed to the public more than sixty years ago; and about the same time was discontinued the inn of George Focht, on the present High farm. Nearer the Oley Churches, on the present De-Turk farm, Enoch Griesemer had an inn, kept open until about forty years ago. This was, in its day, a noted house, and being on a principal thoroughfare, was well patronized. At the centre of the hamlet a brick hotel building, four stories high and sixty feet front, was erected by Peter D. Griesemer, in 1860, which has since been used as a public-house. At one time the building contained ninety rooms; but this number has been reduced by making several halls,

which are used for public gatherings. In this building a store was also opened and the Griesemersville post-office established in 1870, kept by Peter D. Griesemer. A later postmaster was A. E. Fegley and the present is William Renno, the proprietor of the building. The store is kept by George S. Keiffer. Near this place is a mechanic-shop, carried on for the past fifty years by J. Spahn.

Spangsville, a post hamlet in the neighborhood of the old Oley Forge, derived its name from Jacob S. Spang, one of the owners of that industry, and who also merchandised there about sixty years ago. After his retirement Alexander Peacock was in trade, and subsequent merchants were, among others, George S. Keiffer, John Hartman, and the present, John B. Yingling. These have had charge of the Spangsville post-office, established in 1851, and which is at present supplied with a daily mail from Reading. For a number of years Jacob L. Griesemer has been the postmaster. It comprises a number of houses and shops, which may be classed as belonging to this hamlet. Near the Oley Churches Dr. E. E. Griesemer was in the active practice of his profession before his removal to Reading; and the present physician is Dr. A. N. Fegley, who has resided there the past sixteen years.

Pleasantville is not inappropriately named. It has a fine location on the Manatawny, near the Pike township line, and contains two churches, a store, taverns, shops and a dozen fine residences. Isaac Yoder was the founder of the place. About 1850 he erected part of the present tavern building, which he opened as a public-house. Soon afterward Abraham Cleaver began trading in the same building and later the house was used solely as an inn. It has been much enlarged by Evan Mensch, the present proprietor. In 1856 the Odd-Fellows belonging to Oley Lodge, No. 218, erected a fine three-story brick building, finishing it up in an attractive and substantial manner.

It was formally dedicated on Christmas day of that year. The lower story was fitted up for a business room and the upper stories formed a public hall, and one for the use of the lodges. In 1873 the lodge was transferred to Boyertown and later to Reading, where its meetings are now held. In this building Ely & Yoder, Daniel Hoffman, Jacob F. Holder, H. K. Cleaver, and since 1874, F. R. Cleaver, have conducted a successful store business. Here is kept the Manatawny post-office, established in 1851, and on the Shanesville daily mail-route. Near this place Dr. Peter G. Bertolet practiced medicine a short time prior to his location at Friedensburg, and Albert Cleaver has had a saddlery on the place for many years. Pleasantville was erected into a separate school district in 1857, having been then taken out of Oley township.

Friedensburg is the largest and most prosperous village in the township, having now more than five hundred inhabitants. Though founded in 1831, the place has had the most of its growth within the past twenty years. Recently it has been beautified by the erection of costly and substantial buildings to a greater extent than in all its previous history. It contains the Oley Academy—an institution of learning of good repute—Friedens Church, an Evangelical Church, and stores, shops, etc. The name was suggested by Henry H. Maurer, and was derived from the Friedens Church, which was erected at this place in 1830. About the same time John A. Bertolet opened the tavern opposite the new church. Henry Dengler had opened a store some five years previous. The village was not regularly laid out. The buildings are mainly on the prominent road leading through the place. The original tavern building was enlarged by Peter Glase, who kept it for a long time. The present keeper is Oliver C. Miller. The second hotel was built in 1881 by S. H. Mensch and has since been occupied by him.

Henry Dengler continued his store in the long building until about 1832, when he occupied for some time in trade the building which is now the residence of Dr. J. Jack.

Near the same time, John K. and Malery Bertolet engaged for six years in business in part of the building which now forms the fine business house of John O. Glase. They were succeeded by Schnell & Laucks, and the latter

by B. A. Glase, one of the most successful merchants in the county. His business is now carried on successfully by his son, John O. Glase. In 1860 David Baer built another business stand, which was occupied by William Baer, Calvin Whitner, Edwin Baer and P. L. Glase, the latter since 1884. John K. Bertolet and Jacob Day had other stores for short periods.

The post-office for this section of the township was established in 1828 with the name of Oley Furnace, which was afterward changed to Oley. The postmasters have been Henry Dengler, B. A. Glase, Edwin Baer, J. O. Glase and, for the past six months, George W. Yeager. It has a daily mail from Reading to Pikeville.

In the practice of the medical profession Dr. Francis Palm located here about 1820, continuing till his death, about 1850. Dr. Thomas Rutter came next, remaining several years; and Dr. Mark Kerr, for a short time, when he removed to Norristown. Dr. Henry Tyson came about 1844, and was a practitioner for six years, then removed to Reading; and Dr. Mengel, after a few years' practice, located in Schuylkill County. Dr. Peter G. Bertolet was long, prominently and successfully identified with the medical interests of the township, and he was succeeded by Dr. J. A. Jock. Other physicians are Dr. George E. M. Herbst and Dr. William F. Hertzog, the latter locating within the past year.

The principal industry in the village is the coach-making establishment of W. H. Butterweck, carried on since 1872. He occupies a two-story building, and produces light work, and employs seven hands. Northeast of the village is the old and well-known machine-shop, operated by a small water-power, chiefly on repair-work, which is a great accommodation to the people of Oley. It has been carried on by Martin Yoder. In 1886 the principal tradesmen of Friedensburg were: Wheelwright and blacksmiths, Edwin Lorah, J. Houck and E. Yoder; marble cutters, William Schollenberger and George Brownmiller; saddler, George W. Yeager; tinsmith, Jonas Carl; cabinet makers, Uriah A. Schlegel and Amos Rothermel; shoemakers, David Deihl, Samuel Angstadt and Daniel Angstadt; tailor, John Himmelriech.

SOCIETIES.

Ringgold Council, No. 23, Order of American Mechanics, was instituted at Friedensburg April 28, 1858. At present it has sixty-eight members.

Minnehaha Lodge, No. 154, Knights of Pythias, was instituted January 9, 1869, and in 1885 had one hundred and twenty-two members.

Both the above orders own and meet in a very fine hall, converted out of the David Baer residence in 1884, and they have a flourishing existence.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

The first settlements in the county were made by Swedes along the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, in the locality of Douglassville. In 1701 Andrew Rudman, clerk, in behalf of himself and several of his countrymen, the Swedes, who were desirous of making a new settlement in the province of Pennsylvania, made application to William Penn for the privilege of taking up ten thousand acres of land on the river Schuylkill, near Manatawny Creek. Penn, in pursuance of this application, issued a warrant on October 21, 1701, to Edward Pennington, forthwith to lay out ten thousand acres, which were to begin about six hundred perches up the Schuylkill from the upper line of the German's land (meaning Sprogell's manor, afterwards called McCall's manor), and to extend backward from the river ten miles with the said German's land, if convenient. The following-named Swedes then took up lands, the earliest survey having been made on October 21, 1701, and patents having been issued during the years 1704 and 1705:

	Acres.
Andreas Rudman	1000
Benjamin Burden	500
Mounce Jones	500
Justa Justason	1000
John Cock	500
Andrew Bankson	500
Peter Cock	300
Matthias Holston	900

Peter Boon	1000
Mounce Justice	700
Richard Roads	800
Otto Ernest Cock	500
Morton Morton	1200
Jacob Culinn	600
Jonas Yocum	350
Benjamin Boon	200

Of those named, the following were among the Swedish settlers on the Delaware in 1693, the number indicating the persons in their respective families:

Maus Jonsson	–
Gostaf Gostafson	8
Johan Cock	7
Anders Benkson	9
Matts Hollsten	7
Maus Gostafson	2
Otto Ernest Cock	5
Marten Martenson	10

Acrelius, in his "History of New Sweden," says that "when Penn came to Pennsylvania the second time he offered the Swedes ten thousand acres of land in Manathanim, sixty miles higher up in the country, under the pretext that they might have more room and live together. But the upshot was to get their homes for his Quakers, and few, therefore, accepted of the offer." The Swedes named are the few referred to by him.

In a letter from the Swedes to John Thelin, postmaster at Götheborg, dated in 1693, they asked for two ministers to come over and administer to them and also for certain religious books; they also represented,—"We live in great *amity* with the Indians, who have not done us any harm for many years." From this circumstance the Swedes, who afterward settled farther north, called their settlement "Amity." Their letter was answered by Archbishop Suebilius, upon the recommendation of King Charles, of Sweden, and the two ministers and books asked for were sent to them. One of the ministers was Andrew Rudman, of Gestricia, who, upon his arrival on June 24, 1697, selected the congregation at Wicocoa, in Philadelphia, which included Manathanim [Manatawny].[1]

Old Swede Building.—On the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, at the bridge near Douglassville, a small two-story stone building is still standing in a good state of preservation, though erected one hundred and seventy years ago. Its dimensions are thirty-six by twenty-one feet. A soft yellow shale stone tablet is built in the front wall, between the windows of the second story which face the river, and bears the following inscription: Such inscriptions were commonly made by the Swedes. Many similar stones are found on buildings in Bucks County. The upper letter





OLD SWEDE'S BUILDING.

indicated the initial of the husband's name; the lower letter to the left the initial of the husband's given name, and to the right that of the wife's, and the figures indicated the time of erection. This inscription indicates that the building was erected by Mounce Jones and Ingabo, his wife, in 1716. He took up one of the Swedes' tracts of land, on which this building is situated, on October 21, 1701, and the patent was issued to him on May 15, 1705. At that point of the river there was a ford. It was used for many years till 1833, when a private bridge was erected by a stock company. Previous to 1820 the building had been used for some years as a tavern, and went by the name of "Lamb's Inn."

Soon after the Swedes had effected permanent settlements on their lands they felt the want of roads. In March, 1709, they, with other settlers, who occupied lands lower down the river, presented a petition to court at Philadelphia. They represented that they had plantations lying very remote in the country, and in the edge or outskirts of any inhabitants in the county and that it was very difficult for them to pass and re-pass unto their plantations, be-

[1] Acrelius' "History of New Sweden," p. 197.

cause there was no public road laid out far enough; they therefore prayed for viewers to lay out a road from the late house of Edward Lane, deceased, being on the Queen's Highway, unto Manitania. This petition was signed by

John H. Sprogell.
Mons Jones.
Walter Newman.
John Justus.
John Newman.
Jesta Jestison.
John Jones.
Charles Millard.
Andrew Leicken.
Matthew Brooks.
Robert Billings.
Thomas McCarey.
Henry Parker.
Hübert Hübertson.

The court appointed Mouns Jones, Walter Newman, Matthew Brooks, Andrew Lyson, John Justice and James Brooks, or any four of them, to lay out the road and report at the next session. This report could not be found, and it is believed that the road was not laid out.

Township Erected.—About 1719 an application was made to erect the Swedes' tracts, together ten thousand five hundred acres in area, into a township to be called "Amity." The survey was made by George Boone, Esq. The application was granted; the township was erected, and a constable and other necessary township officers were appointed, but no record was made of the proceedings and the application had to be renewed twenty-five years afterward.

The petition was presented at Philadelphia on March 3, 1744, and signed by the following persons:

Gilbert Dehart.
Simon Dehart.
William Nelson.
John Campbell.
Owen Richard.
John Bell.
John Bausfeld.
David Campbell.
William Falman.
Stephen Miker.
Walter Campbell.
Robert Patterson.
Joseph Boone.
Thomas Dalmar.
Owen Williams.
Ellis Griffeth.
William Davis.
Isaac Wiseman.
Andrew Sadowski.
Nicholas Scull.
Daniel Womelsdorf.
Johann Dietrich, Jr.
Daniel Ludwig.
John Sands, his
Jacob W. Wawer, mark his
John L.O. Lorey, mark
Marcus Hidings.
Jacob Waren.
Peter Weaver.
Windeel Candreas.
Charles Megru.
Malin Sander.
B. Brinly.
Hans Jacobroth.
Abijah Sands.
Jonas Jones.
Monce Jones.
William Bird.
John Danckley.
Henry Beil.
Peter Jones.
Michael Melmyer.

This was the *first* township erected in the district now comprised in Berks County.

In 1717 another petition was presented for a public road from Oley to the King's Highway. At December sessions the court appointed the following viewers: John Rhodes, Thomas McCarty, Andrew Robeson, Matthew Brooks, James Brooks and Matthias Bowman. The road was laid out forty feet wide and confirmed at December sessions, 1719. It is the direct road from Pleasantville, by way of Yellow House, to Amityville.

In June, 1718, Andrew Robeson applied for a road from Perkiomen Creek, through Lower and Upper Limerick and the Frankford tracts, to the upper part of Amity. William Harman, John Jacob, Matthew Holgate, Thomas Stroud, John Redwitzer and Matthew Brooks were appointed viewers. The Perkiomen turnpike occupies the road laid out by them. The name "Amity," to designate locality, was first used in this petition.

The following list comprises the names of the taxables (thirty-seven) of the township in 1734, and the quantity of land upon which they paid quit-rent:

	Acres.
Mordecai Lincoln	500
Peter Robinson	500
Marcus Huling	200
Anthony Sedusky	300
Jonah Yocum	200
Andrew Ruglesly	50
Peter Jones	200
Andrew Jones	220
Henry Gibson	200
Andrew Caldwell	300
Walter Campbell	100
Walter Davis	100
John Warren, Jr.	200
Richard Dunkley	100
John Jacob Roth	150
Jacob Warren	100
Owen Williams, only proprietary land	
Windle Andrews	150
Joseph Boon	240
Morgan Herbert	100
James Thompson	300
Thomas Palmer	100
Jacob Weaver	110
George Hinton	150
David Harry	150
Elijah Dehart	100
William Richards	150
Thomas Broomfield	100
Anthony Turner	150
John Zetter Griner	150
Daniel Womblesdorf	200
George Andre	200
Jonah Jones	200
Edward Rees	300
Simon Dehart	100
Thomas Smith, a tenant	150

In 1741 the number of taxables returned was seventy.

The following list comprises the number of taxables for 1759. The amount of tax then levied was £72 19*s.* 6*d.* John Lorah was the collector.

	£
Daniel Andrew	14
John Ax	3
Abraham Andrew	7
Adam Briner	1
Martin Becker	8
Nicholas Boyer	12
Moses Bower	2
George Bower	4
William Boone	5
Thomas Brumfield	10
Solomon Brumfield	6
Joseph and Hugh Boone	30
John Boyer	18
John Childs	2
George Caplinger	2
John Comer	20
Peter Carling	4
John Carling	20
John Campbell	3
Jacob Crist	7
Christian Cough	1
Peter Cattsmeyer	2
Lawrence Cooper	2
Cornelius Delvart	15
Adam Demkont	2
Edward Dunn	4
Cornelius Downes	4
David Davis	4
Jacob Early	4
George Englehardt	3
William Engle	18
Widow Eliz. Enters	10
John Ewald	16
Daniel Frelich	2
John Fretts	9
Ludwig Fittinger	5
Jacob Fix	1
Jacob Gelbach	14
Christopher Havener	1
Andrew Hattenloch	2
William Hale	1
Martin Hartter	2
Rowland Harris	14
David Harman	4
John Hutting	13
Michael Hewet	12

	£
Jacob Hoffman	16
Nicholas Jones	7
Mounce Jones	12
Peter Jones	16
Jonas Jones	16
Samuel Knickson	15
George Kraul	8
Daniel Ludwig	18
George Letts	16
John Lincoln	6
Philip Ludwig	8
John Lorah	28
Michael Messinger	18
Christopher Metz	20
John Marshall	3
John Monty	1
Hugh Mitchell	20
Hugh McCaffry	1
Henry Piper	1
John Potts, Esq	15
John Raeflsnider	8
Leonard Rodarmell	6
Owen Richard	16
Jacob Roads	24
Baltzer Stotts	2
John Sinclair	2
John Smith	2
Bernhard Spanhock	2
John Sands	25
Abijah Sands	12
Michael Trump	9
Henry Van Reed	16
Eliz. Womelsdorff	20
Daniel Walters	2
James Waren	10
Thomas Waren	6
Jacob Waren	4
Joseph Williams	2
Isaac Wiseman, Jr	1
Isaac Wiseman, Sr	7
George Webb	2
John Webb	7
William Winters	30
John Waren	17
Peter Weaver	18
Jacob Weaver, Esq	3

Single Men.

Hezekiah Boone.	John Lincoln.
Samuel Boone.	Martin Marquart.
Joseph Bromfield.	Ludwig Merberger.
William Davis.	Daniel Pile.
Peter Eiseminger.	Abijah Sands.
Abram Enoch	Samuel Sands.
Charles Guest.	Frederick Walk.
Nicholas Jones.	Benjamin Williams.
Jeremiah Keffer.	William Williams.

Jacob Womelsdorf.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The water-powers of the township have been well utilized. On the Monocacy, near the Exeter line, the old Griesemer mill, so long operated, is still carried on as the property of George Brown. Some distance below there was an old mill, in 1820, called Kinsey's, whose power was used by the De Turks to operate a fulling-mill. Near the turnpike the Bowers have had a saw-mill the past seventy years; and for a longer period of time the Schracks had a mill near the mouth of the creek, which is now carried on by Isaac Moyer.

On the Manatawny, the lower power in the township was made to operate grist and clover-mills for the Boone family, which, like the owners, have passed away. Thomas Boone died at that place. Lida Schull built the present three-story brick mill about 1850, which replaced the old stone and frame mill. Isaac F. March and Isaac Fegley also owned the property, which now belongs to M. Rhoads. The old Ose Sands mill was next above,—an old structure with the lower part stone and a frame superstructure. Solomon Rhoads remodeled the mill, which was destroyed by fire July 7, 1855. The present brick mill was built on the site the same year, and as the property of Mahlon Weidner, was supplied with new process machinery in 1884. The old stone mill of John S. Bertolet, at the next site, was rebuilt by John Rhoads, but is now the property of John Hiest. Near the Earl line David Rhoads had a paper-mill, Jacob Weaver a grist-mill, and seventy years ago an oil-mill was put up at the same place. After a number of years elapsed the grist-mill only remained which is now operated by James High.

The Monocacy Valley Creamery was built, in 1881, by George K. Lorah, James B. McLane, Cyrus Moser, Alfred Gross, Ammon Kline, Jacob Guldin and M. L. Lorah. There are sixty-five patrons, and the creamery is carried on by the association, under the superintendency of Jacob F. Guldin.

CHURCHES.

Molatton Church.—Next after a public road the Swedes considered the necessity of a meeting-house for their religious well-being. They erected a log house for this purpose several years before 1720. It was called the "Swedes' Church."

It stood near the eastern line of the St. Gabriel's Church property, at Douglassville, about twenty paces south from the turnpike. The door-way faced toward the east. The dimensions of the building were about twenty-four by thirty feet, one story in height.

Conferences between the Indians and the government officials of the province, which are referred to in the Colonial Records, were held in this meeting-house. It was the first house for worship erected in the large area of territory now included within the limits of Berks County, and it was used for this purpose for many years. It took fire in some unaccountable way during a cold winter night in the year 1831 and was entirely destroyed. For some years previously it had been used for school purposes. Some of the teachers were Francis R. Shunk (afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania), Mrs. Jacob Warren, Abraham Bannan (father of the distinguished editor and political economist, Benjamin Bannan, of Pottsville), Henry McKenty and William Mendenhall. The building was burned whilst the last-named carried on the school. The private schools kept there by the persons named were very successful. Upwards of fifty scholars attended during a term. Desks were arranged along the walls. The backs of the scholars were toward the teacher, who had his desk and seat situated in the centre of the room. The heat was supplied by a large wood-stove. The tuition was four cents a day, or two dollars and a half for three months. The branches of education comprised spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Very few scholars were taught grammar and none geography.



SWEDES' CHURCH.

A meeting of members from all parts of the Wicocoa congregation was held on Sunday, March 27, 1720, to determine the arrangements for the services and support of the two pastors (Lidman and Hesselius). Many attendants from Manathanim were present. They represented that they had always held to the Wicocoa congregation and had contributed their share for the building of the church and for the support of the minister and church, and therefore prayed that Hesselius should dwell among them and exercise his office for their spiritual edification. Upon this application he went up to them. The following year he complained that his hearers were few and unable to support him. He was the first settled pastor at Molatton.[1] Rev. Gabriel Falk was the second resident pastor. The earliest records of the congregation were begun by him in 1735. No record of the previous years has been found. In the beginning of his career at Molatton, Falk succeeded in erecting a log church, which was begun in 1736 and completed in 1737. It is believed that a church had previously stood here for about twenty years. The land on which the church building stood was obtained from Andrew Robeson.

In 1742 and for some years afterward the Moravians made efforts to get possession of the congregation. Zinzendorf, who came to Pennsylvania in 1742, brought with him a number of spiritual co-laborers, and they together made earnest efforts to gather new believers from different religious denominations. A young Swede was sent to this place, and having won over to him some Swedish, English, Irish and German people, tried, with their help, to take possession of this church. Services were announced by him to take place on a certain day. On this day the

[1] The name given to the settlement of the Swedish colony was "Molatton." This word has been spelled differently,—Molatton (Muhlenberg), Malatten (Handschuh), Morlatten (Lidenius) and Molatton (Murray). Acrelius called it Manathanim.

regular pastor (Falk) went early to the church and in the pulpit awaited the arrival of the young emissary. Upon his arrival, after the people had assembled, Falk (who was an old man) went from the pulpit to meet him, and said: "You enter the sheep-fold as a thief and murderer," and then gave him a heavy blow on the mouth. Before a fight arose the members separated them. The Moravians obtained a foot-hold through the absence of Falk, who was not always at home, and could not win over the people to himself as the young Swede did. But they did not remain long in this field. The practical results of their labors amongst other congregations ended in discord.

A third resident pastor was John Abraham Lindenius, who was sent by Acrelius, near the close of 1752, to reside at Molatton. Falk having left in 1745, the congregation had no regular pastor for the following seven years. During that time Muhlenberg preached to them repeatedly. Lindenius remained till the spring of 1755. He was the last Swedish pastor at Molatton.

Rev. Muhlenberg continued his occasional visits at Molatton till August, 1761. From the beginning till that time the congregation was Lutheran in denomination and only Lutheran pastors officiated. Soon afterward it became connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. This change was effected through applications to the "English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" for assistance in carrying on religious work at Molatton. Rev. Alexander Murray was sent by this society as a missionary to live at Reading and form a congregation there, and also to minister to the congregation at Molatton. He arrived in 1762. He reported (April 9, 1763) the membership of the congregation to consist of thirty-six families and two hundred and thirty-two persons, of whom sixty-five were under seven years of age; also that there was then a ruinous kind of a church there, "built of logs or rough timber about thirty years ago by the Swedes, and as a great part of the congregation there consisted of these, I have been hitherto allowed the use of it, but it matters very little whether I am or not for the future, as it will cost as much to repair it as it would to build a new one of like materials and dimensions." In January, 1764, he reported twenty-nine families and one hundred and eighty-five persons, and added, "I can no more prevail on that people than these in town [meaning Reading] to engage heartily in any scheme for building a church; so I despair of seeing one erected in either of the places for some time to come."

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.—Shortly after the arrival of Rev. Alexander Murray, in 1762,[1] he succeeded in having a vestry chosen to officiate for the Episcopal congregation at Molatton.

This organization was effected in April, 1763. In 1765 the congregation erected a log church of hewn timber, near by to the west of the "Swedes' Church," and continued to occupy it till 1801, when they demolished it and built a stone structure. This latter building is still standing, having been in use over four-score years.

In 1880 measures were taken to erect a new church, in which the rector, Rev. John Long, was particularly earnest and successful. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Mr. Long, John Y. Yocum and Jeremiah Yocum, and Mr. Henry Messchert, a resident of the vicinity, generously donated a fine lot of ground for the purpose. Work was commenced in June, 1880; on the 19th of October following, the corner-stone was laid, and on January 23, 1884, the building was consecrated. The liberality of John Crouse towards encouraging and completing this church improvement is worthy of special mention. A small, neat spire, eighty-five feet high, is constructed at the lower front angle. It contains

[1] The members of the Molatton congregation decided, at a meeting, April 23, 1753, to obtain the canons of the Church of England, "in order that their affairs might be attended to in an orderly and Christianlike manner." This having been done, it was afterward decided to ask the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands," in England, to supply them with a minister. Such a request was made July 13, 1760, and again at a general meeting April 17, 1761. Under the direction of this society the Rev. Alexander Murray assumed a pastoral care of the missions at Molatton and Reading in November, 1762.

a clear-toned bell, weighing nineteen hundred pounds. The total cost was nearly twenty-one thousand dollars.

The interior is finished and furnished in a most pleasing manner. Beautiful memorial windows enhance the attractive appearance of the auditorium. The building is also supplied with an organ of twenty stops, a large furnace for heating purposes, and gas, which is generated upon the premises.

The first Sunday-school was organized during the pastorate of Rev. George Mintzer in a barn near by, and comprised scholars who are citizens of the townships and members of the church. A Sunday-school is conducted in the old church building. The membership of the Sunday-school is sixty, and of the congregation, seventy-two.

A burying-ground is attached to the old church building, and contains the oldest gravestones in the county, one of which—that of Andrew Robeson—is still legible.

During the ministry of Rev. Edmund Leaf a parsonage was erected at Douglassville at a cost of three thousand dollars. Rev. Alexander Murray officiated as rector from 1762 till the Revolution; afterward he served the congregation again from 1790 to 1792. The succeeding ministers were,—

1796, John Wade.
1801–4, John Armstrong.
——, Levi Bull, D.D.
1827, Caleb Good.
1828–36, George Mintzer.
——, William Homman.
——, H. F. M. Whitesides.
1839, Oliver A. Shaw.
1840, George Burcker.
1844–72, Edmund Leaf.
1872–76, J. Karcher.
1876–86, Rev. John Long.

St. Paul's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is situated at Amityville, and occupies a very fine and conspicuous position. The earliest members first worshipped at Molatton Church, but after the change which took place there a central locality was sought upon which to build a church for themselves. A small tract of land at the intersection of three important roads was selected, and eleven rods purchased from the Boyer estate, and there they erected, in 1753, a log building, which served for both church and school purposes; it was used until 1796, and then a new church was substituted. The small church lot was enlarged by the purchase of three acres and thirty-six rods of land from the farm of Philip Boyer, and upon part of it a log school-house was built, which was used until 1839. Having determined to build a new church of stone, a subscription list was started February 14, 1795, in which the amounts pledged ranged from three pounds down to a shilling, and when seven hundred and thirty-eight pounds had been promised, building operations were commenced in the spring of the same year.

This house was to be used alternately by the congregations, and it was provided that all denominational differences "should be settled in a Christian-like manner, so as to promote the worship of God and the honor of the Saviour." The corner-stone was laid September 18, 1795, the clergy present being the Revs. Carl Frederick Wildbahn and Daniel Lehman, Lutheran; the Revs. Philip Pauli and William Ingold, Reformed. At that time the vestry was composed of Jacob Roth and George Fuss, Lutheran; and Jacob Hoerner and Michael Ludwig, Reformed. The building committee was George Lorah and Matthias Roth; the mason was Carl Boyer and the carpenter Jacob Gerber. The church was completed in 1796 at a cost of two thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars, but was not consecrated until the following year. It was covered with cedar shingles, and most of the lumber used was brought from Orwigsburg. The building of the church was a great burden, and it was not fully paid until 1816.

The corner-stone of the present (or third) church was laid August 12, 1872, and a little more than a year later (August 16 and 17, 1873) the consecration took place. It is an imposing edifice, with a steeple one hundred and twenty feet high, which is visible many miles in the surrounding country. It has a seating capacity of eight hundred. The bell in the steeple weighs two thousand pounds.

The building committee was John Frooes, George Lorah, David Horner, Joshua Fulmer and David Rhoads.

South of the church a large new cemetery was opened in 1860. It has been much beautified and contains a large number of fine monuments. It is controlled by the consistory.

For many years the services of the congregations were exclusively in German, and as the English-speaking element developed and the demand for preaching in that language was unheeded, a separate English Lutheran congregation was formed in 1841, and carried on services in the school-house, with Rev. J. L. Schoch as pastor. In 1844 this congregation put up a small, plain brick church, which served them as a place of worship until the members again connected themselves with the old church. Mr. Schoch's ministry continued until after 1850, when the Rev. J. A. Brown preached for a short time. Meantime, in 1848, the Rev. Geo. F. Miller, pastor of the Old Lutheran congregation, commenced holding English services every four weeks,—a custom which was also followed by the German Reformed pastor—thus removing the principal cause which led to the formation of a new church, and afterward it was deemed inadvisable to keep up a separate organization. The building has since been used statedly as a place of worship by a small congregation of the sect called the United Brethren. It is held in trust for the Lutherans by Ezekiel Rhoads, surviving trustee of the congregation. Prior to the building of this house an English Sabbath-school was established in the school-house, which later held its meetings in the new church, and, under the superintendence of Ezekiel Rhoads, was so prosperous that it threatened the vitality of the old Sunday-school, causing that body also to encourage the use of English in its school.

The first English Sunday-school has maintained its existence since its organization, and is still in a flourishing condition. This Sunday-school is now one of seven schools maintained by the congregations, which together have an aggregate attendance of nine hundred scholars, and the exercises in all of them are exclusively English.

The services of both congregations were almost wholly in the German language until 1848, when English preaching was introduced and the services increased to twice per month; and a few years later they became alternate with the German. Since the organization of the congregations the following have been the Lutheran pastors:

1753, H. M. Muhlenberg.
1761, John H. Schaum.
1767, John L. Voight.
1778, A. Gerresheim.
1783, Christian Striet.
1789, John F. Weimland.
1799, Carl F. Wildbahn.
1801, Henry A. Geidenheimer.
1806, Fred. Wm. Giesenhamer.
1809, John P. Hecht.
1814, Ernst Braineseus.
1815, Jacob and Conrad Miller.
1848, George F. Miller.
1872, Charles Koerner.
1880, Uriah P. Heilman.[1]

The congregation has a membership of nearly five hundred.

The pastors of the Reformed congregation for the same period were,—

1791, John C. Gobrecht.
1791–96, John W. Ingold.
1802–40, Fred. Herman.
1840–44, H. S. Bassler.
1844–49, Samuel Seivert.
1849–64, N. S. Strassburger.
1864–69, J. H. Dubbs.
1869–80, D. Leberman.
1880, John H. Leinbach.

A membership of four hundred was reported in 1885.

The United Brethren congregation, worshipping in the small brick church at Amityville is weak numerically, and has not been able to maintain regular services. In 1885 the number of members did not exceed twenty and no regular organization was reported.

VILLAGES.

WEAVERTOWN is the oldest business point in the township. Half a century ago it was more important, relatively, than at present. It has twenty buildings, which are but a few more in number than the place had sixty years ago. It took its name from Jacob Weaver, on whose farm the village was laid out, and who lived on the present William K. Lorah place, where he died. The house he occupied was partly of stone and logs, and served as a pioneer inn. After it was abandoned for that purpose, an inn was opened in a log house farther up the road, which was last kept by Henry Yerger, a number of landlords having been his predecessors. The first settlers were nearly all German mechanics. Ludwig Spiese had a small store for a time. Henry Wiebeck was a shoemaker; Adam Knauer, tailor; Michael Klinger, hatter; John Bridenbaugh, cooper; David Dehart, shoemaker; Henry Yerger, clock-maker; and

[1] The latter still continues and has furnished the data from which the above sketch is written.

old blind man, named Hatfield, basket-maker, who peddled his wares about the country. Henry Auman was a German teacher, who conducted schools at the church at Amityville and at the Yellow House. In the last years of his life he taught at his house, in Weavertown. In 1853 Daniel Lorah built a store-house, which he occupied, and it has been a place of business ever since, the merchant at present occupying it being A. S. Strassburger.

The post-office at this place was established in 1828, with the name of *Brumfieldville*, in compliment to Jesse Brumfield, the first postmaster, who had the office at his residence, half a mile from the hamlet. For a long time the office was kept at the house of Henry Auman, the old school-teacher. The present postmaster is Milton Schaeffer. A daily mail from Reading is supplied.

The Sabbath-school chapel was built in 1879, and the neat brick school-house in 1876, both being very creditable buildings.

The Union Sunday-school Chapel at Weavertown, was erected, in 1879, on a lot donated for that purpose by William K. Lorah. It is a neat frame building, and cost twelve hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The Sunday-school occupying this house was organized May 19, 1867, and has since been maintained. It has eighty members and a library of two hundred volumes.

AMITYVILLE is a beautifully located village, on the Amity turnpike leading to the Yellow House, a little east of the centre of the township. It contains two churches, school-house, hotels, store and several mechanic-shops. A number of fine residences adorn the place. This locality was called "New Storeville" as early as 1782, on account of a new store having been established there by Ludwig Spiese, who first began trading at Weavertown. In 1818 Adam Miller was also in trade at both places. Later, his son-in-law, John Yocum, built a new store-stand, where he traded some ten years, about 1850. J. M. Mauger has been in trade the past few years. He is the postmaster of the Athol post-office, established January 23, 1885, and which has a daily mail on the Boyertown route. About 1852 the name New Storeville was abandoned. The place has since been called Amityville. In the beginning of the century a man named Luther had a public-house near the angle of the roads, where is now the Schaeffer residence, the building being a quaint log structure, and the sign having a coon painted on it, whence it was called the "Coon's Nest." Luther was a coffee-mill maker and had a small shop where he carried on that business. In 1840, J. J. Wagner located here as a cabinet-maker and undertaker; also followed the carpenter's trade. He has built most of the houses in the place. In the former business he was succeeded by his son, Henry B., who maintains a shop. In 1858, William Yocum a wheelwright shop and the Pottses afterwards also engaged at that trade, their shops being still carried on.

Near Amityville, Dr. R. B. Rhoads established a nursery, which is continued by B. J. Rhoads, and is the only industry of this nature in that part of the county.

Physicians.—In 1840, Dr. John F. Baum resided near Yellow House, and in the same neighborhood was Dr. Mark Darrah, each having had a large practice. Dr. Elias C. Kitchen located between Amityville and Weavertown, and has, for a number of years, been in active practice. On the same road, north, are located as physicians, Doctors D. McLane and Ira Moser, both being recent graduates. At Amityville lived, for a number of years as a successful practitioner, Dr. Reuben B. Rhoads, who has now become a citizen of Boyertown..

The cause of education found many warm friends in Amity at an early day, and as early as 1820 Samuel Boyer had a private English school, which was well patronized. In 1842 S. L. Rhoads established an academy, which flourished until 1852, when the free schools seem to supply the wants for schools of that nature, and it was then discontinued. The present school-house was built in 1869, and is a large brick building with an attractive exterior. In the summer months it is conducted as the Amity Seminary by J. C. Holloway.

Amity Library Association.—On January

12, 1878, a meeting was held to discuss the advisability of forming a library association, which should be auxiliary to and be governed by a literary society; and then a committee was appointed to report on the organization of such a body. A week later another meeting was held, the society organized and officers elected.

An unlimited number of shares of stock in the Library Association were offered at one dollar per share, and were so freely taken that the nucleus of a library was very soon gathered. To this, additions were made from time to time until, in March, 1886, the library contained five hundred volumes of standard books and about two hundred volumes of public documents. A library-room has been fitted up in the old school-house at Amityville, and since its organization the association has been faithfully kept up.

Washington Camp No. 213, P. O. S. of A., was instituted at Amityville (Athol) May 7, 1874. In 1885 it had forty members, and held its meetings in a neat hall in the Stetler House. The camp has about five hundred dollars in its treasury and twelve hundred dollars invested in real estate.

Earlville is a post hamlet two miles north from Amityville, on the line of Earl township. It derived its name when the post-office was established, in 1838. Until that time the locality was called Klinesville, after Jacob Kline, who opened a public-house there about 1800, and a store twenty years later. These interests have since been continued, the property being owned in later years by Isaac G. Stettler, and whose heirs still control it. The office has a daily mail on the Boyertown route.

Yellow House is a similar hamlet on the Oley line, on the turnpike from Douglassville, and derived its name from a country tavern at that point, kept by the Nagles, which was painted yellow. It became widely known by this name and when the post-office was established, in 1866, it took the same name. The hotel and store were long the property of the Guldin family. A creamery was lately erected here by W. D. Kehl.

Douglassville is a station on Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads. Few stations on these great railways are so highly favored in the matter of depot accommodations as this place. It is the railway point of large sections of country, north and south of the river. The village contains the handsome St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, some fine residences, a forge, two stores and a hotel. After the removal of some of the early Swedish settlers, Jacob Warren, by trade a carpenter, became the owner of some lands here and built several houses, one of which was afterward known as the Ludwig mansion, and the place became locally known as Warrensburg. Failing in business, his property passed into other hands. George Douglass, having become an extensive land-owner along the river, including the old Jones house, the hamlet was called *Douglassville;* and with this name the post-office was established in March, 1829. For many years the office was kept by Dr. Michael Ludwig, Theodore, his son, and L. B. Holloway, the latter from 1865 to January, 1886, when George S. Reider was appointed. There are five mails per day. In this old building George Douglass once carried on business, and in the next building below was an inn, called the "White Horse Tavern." Another inn was opened by Jacob Rahn, called the "Black Horse Tavern," and which, in an enlarged and improved condition, is continued, by Samuel Van Reed, as the Douglassville Hotel. In this building Henry McKenty opened a store and also followed his occupation as a tailor. The room has been much enlarged and occupied by L. B. Holloway, Charles Hine and the present John H. Egolf in transacting a general mercantile business. McKenty also built the large residence which is now the Egolf mansion. In 1877 a Union Co-operative Store was started by the Patrons of Husbandry of this section, in the old Ludwig building, which was continued a few years under the management of E. H. Prutzman. The directors controlling the store were D. B. Mauger, H. P. Leaf and J. Y. Yocum, as officers. The same building has also been used for hotel purposes. Walter and David Young are dealers in lumber and coal.

About seventy years ago Dr. James May was here as a physician. In 1823 Dr. Michael Ludwig succeeded him and practiced many years. When the latter first became a practitioner here, his ride extended over territory which is now occupied by fifteen doctors. Dr. William Jones was also long in practice and was succeeded by Dr. Franklin Gerhart.

Washington Camp, No. 240, P. O. S. of A., was instituted at Douglassville July 15, 1877, with fourteen members. In 1885 twenty were reported. The camp has about two-hundred and fifty dollars in its treasury, and though not strong numerically, is fairly prosperous.

Monocacy Station, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, is a small hamlet, eleven and a half miles below Reading. It derives its name from Monocacy Hill, in that locality. A post-office was established in 1872. It contains a public-house, a store and a half-dozen residences.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ezekiel Rhoads. The ancestors of the Rhoads family arrived in Pennsylvania about 1710. An allusion is made to them in a manuscript history of Oley township, which is now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia, to this effect:

"About 1725 three brothers named Rhoads, or Roth, also prospected this section of country for a home. As they threaded their way through Oley, one day, they halted at the beautiful spring, where now stands the farm-house of Jacob K. Kaufman, near the Yellow House. . . . They finally took up land on the All Sort range, in Amity, and settled thereon, and many families of that name have descended from them, some of whom are still in possession of the ancestral estates."

Ezekiel Rhoads was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Rhoads, grandson of Jacob and the great-grandson of Jacob, one of the three brothers mentioned. He was born in Amity township January 26, 1810. In his fifteenth year he became an orphan, and, at the same age, he was confirmed and admitted to full membership in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Amityville, then under the ministration of the Rev. Conrad Miller. Owing to the early death of his parents, the lad attended school but six months in his life. His guardian, David Ludwig, hired him to John A. Bertolette, of Oley township, at the wages of four dollars per month for services which now would be valued at twelve dollars per month. On October 1, 1825, he was apprenticed for a term of two and a half years to Jacob Coleman, of Amity, to learn the tailoring trade, often working from four o'clock in the morning until eleven at night during the winter season. This period of his life instilled into young Rhoads those habits of industry and steady application which have clung to him and are part of his characteristics, even in his old age. In 1828 he went to Trappe, in Montgomery County, where he followed his trade as a journeyman for a year, and in 1829 removed to Reading where he was employed with Joseph Wanner until 1831, when he removed to Amity township, on a tract of land containing thirty-eight acres, on the Manatawny Creek. This land he inherited at a valuation of one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. This, with two hundred dollars in cash which he had saved from his earnings, constituted his start in life. Mr. Rhoads here followed tailoring, then purchased forty-three and a half acres adjoining the inherited tract. In 1833 he purchased twenty acres additional at one hundred dollars per acre, having then in all one hundred and a half acres. Shortly afterward he acquired, by purchase, a tract of forty-three acres, and one of thirty-four acres, having then in all one hundred and seventy-eight and a half acres. From 1831 to 1838 he conducted tailoring in addition to farming, employing five hands at the former business. In the year last named he began to devote his entire energies to farming.

Mr. Rhoads during all this time was a public-spirited citizen, ever favoring and aiding public enterprises. He was one of the original shareholders of the National Union Bank of Reading. He holds stock in the National Bank of Norristown, and in the Yellow House and Douglassville Turnpike Company, and one-fourth scholarship in Franklin and Marshall College. From the date of his admission

to the church he has been a zealous and devoted member. He has been a church-warden, and was for many years one of the principal aids in furnishing the music for the services of the church at Amityville. In 1838 he was elected superintendent of the first Sunday-school between Reading and Pottstown—that connected with his home church. This position he held with but brief intermission for forty years, with credit to himself and profit to the school. In 1885 he accepted the superintendency of the Locustdale Sunday-school, between Yellow House and Earlville. He has never faltered in the diligent study of the Scriptures.

In politics Mr. Rhoads has always been a Democrat. In 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States. He has remained a firm Democrat, and has always been an advocate of sound political principles.

On November 27, 1831, Mr. Rhoads was married to Susanna K. Bertolette, daughter of John A. Bertolette, of Oley township. They have had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. His wife was stricken with paralysis and died February 28, 1875, in her forty-fourth year.

Calvin B. Rhoads, the oldest son, was married to Camilla Johnson, of Norristown; he removed to Wilmington, Del., in 1873, and in 1885 was elected mayor of that city.



Ezekiel Rhoads

Franklin B. Rhoads, the second son, married Rebecca Lorah, daughter of John Lorah, of Amity township. He now resides at Yellow House, where he is known as a man of quick intelligence and marked business capacity.

Amos W. B. Rhoads, the third son, removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1868, and was married to Annie Willard, of that city; he became secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Friend Manufacturing Company, but died in November, 1872.

The eldest daughter, Louisa, married Levi A. Bertolette, of Oley township, who removed to Wilmington, Del., in 1871, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1878, which office he holds at this date.

Catherine E., the second daughter, was married to Daniel L. Rhoads, who resides at Yellow House, Amity township, and is president of the National Bank of Boyertown.

The youngest daughter, Harriet A., married Henry K. Bechtel, of Exeter township, and now resides in Reading. By these six children Mr. Rhoads has sixteen grandchildren living.

After his wife's death Mr. Rhoads ceased farming and lived with his son Franklin, who succeeded him. He resides with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Rhoads, at Yellow-House, where he lives at the present time, surrounded by all the bright and cheerful influences of a charming domestic circle. He confines his energies to the performance of religious, private and social duties, and has come to be affectionately called grandfather by all the people of his neighborhood. He is yet in the full vigor of health and possesses a genial and happy disposition.

Ezekiel Rhoads is a man of marked traits of character, of irreproachable honesty and the strictest integrity. He is dignified in his bearing, affable in his manners and highly revered by the community in which he lives.



William Yocom

WILLIAM YOCOM was born on the old Yocom homestead, in Amity township, January 23, 1817. His father was Moses Yocom, born at the same place October 11, 1786, and died August 30, 1850. William Yocom's mother was Susanna Weaver, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Weaver, who were the parents of Peter Weaver, who was the father of Colonel Jeremiah Weaver. Susanna Yocom, mother of William Yocom, was born August 18, 1791, and died May 19, 1872. William Yocom's grandfather was John Yocom and

was also born on the old homestead (now the Casselbury farm), in the year 1749, and died October 14, 1823.

Jonas Yocom, the great-grandfather of William Yocom, was a Swede, and came with the Swedes to this country late in the seventeenth century, and settled with the colony at the Wissahickon, near Philadelphia, with two other brothers. Later some of the Swedes settled on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, at what is now Douglassville, but two miles south from Mr. Yocom's residence, where the old stone house, built in 1716, still stands. The name was first spelled "Jocom," then "Yocomb" and now "Yocom." Moses Yocom had three farms in Amity township.

William Yocom obtained a common-school education; worked on farm with his father. In January, 1834, he was apprenticed to John Bunn at cabinet-making and served three years, and pursued it two years. He became highly respected and still is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was elected to numerous township offices; was a school director when Jesse G. Hawley, Esq., editor of the *Reading Daily Eagle*, first taught school, and served three terms.

In 1867-68 the Douglassville and Yellow House turnpike road was constructed and Mr. Yocom elected its first superintendant, and also ever since its construction its treasurer; is president of the Berks County Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the last ten years, and since 1870 a director of the National Bank of Pottstown; is trustee, guardian, assignee, executor and administrator of estates. His farm, which he still cultivates, contains two hundred acres; it lies between Amityville and Douglassville, and was formerly known as the "Jones homestead." His son's name is William B. Yocom. He has his second wife, who was Miss Mary B. Kline, daughter of George Kline, and was in later years a prominent merchant at Earlville, Berks county, Pa., and has one son, William B. Yocom.

George K. Lorah was born on a farm in Amity township January 14, 1823. John Lorah, his great-grandfather, emigrated from France during the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, about 1710. The deed for a tract of two hundred and sixty-seven and one-half acres of land he purchased in Amity township is dated June 1, 1740. John Lorah died in 1868 (?) leaving two sons, George and John, and three daughters. George Lorah was born in 1745. He held the office of county commissioner of Berks County for three years; was also appointed a justice of the peace for Amity township and held the office until he died, August 1, 1823, leaving three sons—John, George and Daniel—and three daughters. John, the eldest, moved to Ohio, and died there about 1845. George, the second son, lived in Cumru township, Berks County, and died there in 1840. Daniel, the third son, was born February 20, 1779, in Amity township. He was very prominent in the church and in political matters, and filled various offices.

He owned the farm previously owned by his father and grandfather; it is now owned by John Lorah, brother of George K. Lorah. He died September 8, 1853, leaving four sons—William, John, George and Augustus—and seven daughters. The sons reside in Amity township, except Augustus, who lives in Pottstown. The mother, Hannah Knabb, was a descendant of a prominent family of Oley township.

George K. Lorah obtained his education in a subscription school in Amityville, until he was eighteen years old, taught by Samuel Boyer, an efficient teacher. He worked on the farm of his father until 1843, when he engaged in teaching a subscription school in Colebrookdale township; then taught one year in Amity township and was a clerk in the mercantile business for eighteen months. In 1847 he engaged in farming land which he afterwards inherited from his father, and by purchases since has now in all one hundred and sixty-nine acres. September 23, 1847, he married Wilhelmina De Turk, daughter of Jacob De Turk, also a descendant of the Huguenots. She was prominent in church-work, in which she always took great interest. She was born October 16, 1825, and died September 21, 1880. Mr. Lorah has always taken a prominent part in the church and in political matters; held the

office of deacon and elder in the Reformed Church at Amityville; was also one of the building committee for the erection of the present church there.

Mr. Lorah was at various times elected school director, and served as a mercantile appraiser for the year 1858. In 1861 he was elected county commissioner. During the time of the Civil War, by reason of which it was often difficult to act upon subjects brought before the board, asking for relief for the families of soldiers during their absence at the seat of war, and for the payment of bounties to men willing to enlist, to fill the different quotas of the county, and which required appropriations of large sums of money, upon the propriety or the right of which people greatly differed, the commissioners took the responsibility to act in accordance with their best judgment, and were abundantly sustained by the people, and the county debt thereby created has since all been cheerfully paid by the tax-payers of the county. He held the office of justice of the peace from 1865 to 1880. He then resigned the office in order to accept the office of Representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to which position he was elected in November, 1880, for the term of two years, and served during the session of 1881 faithfully and with credit to himself and his constituents. In the fall of 1882 he was re-elected, and served in the extra session of 1883 to the entire credit of himself and those he represented. At the expiration of his term, in December, 1884, he was appointed a notary public. In 1886 the citizens of his township again elected him justice of the peace.



Geo K Lorah

He is the secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks County, which position he has held since December, 1864. Through his excellent and careful management the company has been very successful, increasing their insurance from two million five hundred thousand dollars to eight million dollars. He is also president of the Douglassville and Yellow

House Turnpike Company, and a director of the Oley Valley and Lehigh Railroad Company; also a director of the Penn National Bank of Reading, and secretary and treasurer of the Monocacy Bridge Company; also president of the Monocacy Valley Creamery Association. He has had the settlement of a large number of estates as executor, administrator or assignee, and held many positions as trustee and guardian of minor children, enjoying the general confidence and esteem of all who know him.



Elam M. Ludwig

Elam M. Ludwig, a prominent and successful breeder of fine blooded horses, is a descendant of Michael Ludwig, who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, having sailed in the ship called "Pennsylvania Merchant" and landed at the port of Philadelphia in 1733, whence he proceeded to Amity township and settled on the farm now occupied by William Davidheiser, of which he then became the owner. Michael Ludwig was married to a young woman named Bechtel, by whom he had children, among them being two sons,—Michael (who was married to a Miss Lutz) and Philip. Philip Ludwig was born in Amity township, March 10, 1759, and carried on farming. He was actively interested in the building of the first substantial Amity Church, having been one of the prominent members of that congregation. He was married to Anna Dehart, born August 16, 1769, and died December 25, 1825. He died February 5, 1827, and left seven children,—Abraham, Thomas (married to Mary A. Schaeffer), Jacob (married to Sarah Spang), Benjamin, Mary (married to George Moser), Ellen (married first to a Nein, and afterward to Wesley Stern), and Rachel (married Daniel Deeter and moved West).

Abraham Ludwig was born in Amity township, on the homestead, March 7, 1788. He was educated at the "Molatton School" and subsequently carried on farming. He was mar-

ried to Sarah Miller, who was born January 8, 1786. He died January 18, 1863, and left a widow (who survived him fifteen years, having died July 26, 1878) and seven children,—Harriet (married to William Lorah, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of the township), Augustus (married to Carolina Pott, a daughter of John Pott), Elizabeth (married to Peter Marquart, Esq.), Mary Ann (married to Jacob Holloway), Elam, Sarah (married to Jacob Schaeffer) and Lewis (married to Elizabeth Rothermel, a daughter of Peter Rothermel).

Elam Miller Ludwig, the subject of this sketch, was born on the homestead March 7, 1828, and educated in the schools which the township afforded. He assisted his father in farming till he became twenty-three years of age, and then commenced farming for himself in Union township, on one of the Brooke farms, which he bought in the next year after he began (having been given a generous opportunity by the owners, Edward and George Brooke), and in three years he sold the same at a considerable profit; this profit gave him a substantial start in business life. He then moved to Amity township, and bought the Egle farm (eighty acres), known also as the Gerling farm, which was a part of one of the Swedes' tracts; this he has occupied and conducted continuously till now.

Mr. Ludwig has taken a great interest in the Agricultural Society of the county, having attended all its exhibitions, excepting the first, and placed superior blooded horses on exhibition. His first exhibition consisted of two heavy Canadian stallions. From that time till now—a period covering over thirty years—he has paid much attention to the raising of fine horses, distinguished for speed, and exhibited them at county fairs. The stallion "Bonaparte" was introduced by Townsend Evans, of which Mr. Ludwig became the owner. Sired by this stallion, he raised a fine, speedy mare, which, at four years old, trotted a mile in two fifty-two. This was remarkable speed for a local horse thirty years ago. He introduced "Ironsides," having bought him as a colt. This superior stallion trotted a mile on an inferior track (circular, one-third of a mile in length) in two thirty-six. This was a wonderful feat, and the exhibition developed a feeling in the community for speed in horses. In 1865 Mr. Ludwig introduced the "Ethan Allen" stock. He raised "Lady Elgin," a fine, gentle and speedy mare, which trotted a mile in two twenty-seven. This mare he now has upon his plantation for breeding purposes. In 1874 he introduced the "Hambletonian" stock, which he has latterly made a specialty, and in which he has been very successful. His stock now includes two fine bay mares, "Purity" and "Little Thorne" mated, that have trotted together a half a mile in one fifteen and a quarter.

Mr. Ludwig was married to Hannah Grinder, a daughter of Samuel Grinder, by whom he has nine children,—Calvin, Brooke, Barde, Harriet, Mahlon, Amelia, Sarah, Abraham and Lewis.

Colonel Jeremiah Weaver, of Amity township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, was born October 1, 1816, on the farm of his father, and the farm he afterwards owned. He always lived on the same farm on which he died, November 2, 1885, from softening of the brain. His father was Peter Weaver, a wealthy and distinguished farmer, who, during the latter days of his life, was nearly blind. Peter Weaver was born on the same farm, where he resided until his death, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, from palsy. He was buried in the Amityville church-yard. Colonel Weaver was buried at the Oley Churches. Peter Weaver had two children, Jeremiah and Anna Weaver, the latter being married to Cyrus Ludwig, and after his death she married Edward Philipps.

The parents of Peter Weaver and the grandfather of Colonel Weaver were Jacob Weaver and a Miss Van Reed; they had eleven children.

Ellen Knabb, of Oley is a sister of Peter Weaver and an aunt of the colonel. She is now in her ninety-second year.

Colonel Weaver had no children. He was a firm, yet rational man, courageous and brave. He was elected and commissioned by Governor Francis R. Shunk, April 18, 1845, colonel of

the Third Regiment of Militia of Pennsylvania, Second Brigade of the Sixth Division, composed of the militia of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks and Schuylkill. September 7, 1850, William F. Johnson, Governor of Pennsylvania, commissioned him captain of the National Artillery of the Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, First Brigade of the Fifth Division, comprising Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks Counties. He was again elected and commissioned captain of the National Artillery, First Brigade, October 20, 1854, by William Bigler, then Governor of Pennsylvania. His uniform is carefully preserved by Mrs. Weaver and is still in excellent condition and much prized.



His two swords were loaned to friends and never returned. In his dress he ever showed good taste, always seeking the best. He was a man who dealt honorably with mankind. During the latter years of his life he dealt extensively in live stock, and had one of the finest stock farms in the country. He had a custom of always keeping six heavy Norman horses on the farm and objected to all small horses. He usually kept about twenty-five milk cows for use on the farm, and made the fattening of oxen a specialty, which were shipped to New York and Philadelphia markets. Much of the burden and care of managing the farm was assumed by John Swavely, who had been employed by Colonel Weaver for twenty years, and since the colonel's death still assists Mrs. Weaver in the direction of the farm In 1871 Colonel Weaver had as much as fifty-five head of cattle and three hundred sheep. He dealt mostly in "short-horn" Durhams. In 1868 Mr. Swavely brought from Ohio, for Colonel Weaver, an ox that weighed twenty-five hundred pounds, for which he paid in Ohio two hundred and fifty dollars. Other oxen averaged from eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds, and for many he gave one hundred dollars per head. He bought

nearly all his cattle in Trumbull County, Ohio. He bought Southdown sheep (imported), for which he paid one hundred and five dollars per head, and for Canada sheep he paid as high as forty dollars per head. When he exhibited stock at the county fairs he always secured first premium. He was given first premium at the State fair when held at Easton, Pennsylvania, for fat and yoke oxen. His farm was one of the finest in Berks County, and has been in the possession of the Weaver family since January 5, 1760. It was patented to Peter Weaver, one of the earliest ancestry of the Weavers in this county, and descended from father to son or brother to brother. In 1718 the first owner, Peter Weaver, sold it to Jacob Weaver. In 1747 Jacob sold it to his son Peter, and in 1783 Peter sold it to his son, Jacob Weaver, Jr. In 1820 Jacob Weaver, Jr., sold it to his son Samuel; when, in 1840, Samuel died single and intestate, Jacob Weaver, a brother of Samuel, took it at the appraisement. Jacob, in 1842, had it sold by the sheriff, when Peter Weaver (the father of our subject) bought it and in 1866 sold it to his son, Colonel Jeremiah Weaver. The latter, owing to sundry losses and misfortunes, became involved and assigned his estate to William Yocom for benefit of creditors, and in 1876 Mrs. Catharine Weaver, wife of Colonel Weaver, bought the property and still retains it. It contains two hundred and two acres and fifty-five perches of good soil, well divided into suitable fields, with the finest spring water facilities on all parts of the farm and never freezes.

The farm extends from the Reading and Boyertown road to the Douglassville and Yellow House turnpike road, accessible from either. The farm has the finest and best fruit, three apple orchards containing about thirty five acres.

The buildings are in excellent condition, there being two dwelling-houses and twenty-two out-buildings. The farm is tenanted (1886) by William Conrad.

COLEBROOKDALE TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—A petition of sundry inhabitants of "Colebrook-Dale" was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on September 7, 1741, in which they set forth "that your petitioners suffer under some disadvantages as touching roads and highways, the poor, etc., as not knowing their boundaries, for which reasons some contentious persons frequently oppose us in our proceedings: wherefore we humbly pray this court to take this affair into their consideration and erect a new township. Beginning at a corner in George McCall's upper line of the manor called John Penn's and Douglass township line, and from thence to run along the said manor line north forty east one thousand six hundred perches; thence northwest nine hundred and sixty perches to a corner; thence south forty west one thousand six hundred perches; thence southeast nine hundred and sixty perches by vacant land and Douglass township, to the place of beginning, containing about nine thousand six hundred acres." The subscribers were,—

Thomas Potts.	Conrad Behm.
John Potts.	Samuel Michael Essig.
John Conrad Roths.	Frantz Yoster Staudt.
Matthias Rhoades.	Joseph Walker.
Friedrick Frey.	Jacob Maiklon.
Thomas Willson.	Thomas Potts, Jr.

The survey was made by George Boone, Esq., and reported by him to William Parsons, surveyor-general, who, in December following, certified that the courses of the district surveyed did not interfere with the bounds of any other township; whereupon the court erected the same into a township by the name of *Cole-Brook-Dale*.

In 1839 the area of the township was reduced over one-third by the appropriation of about three thousand six hundred acres in the upper section toward the erection of Washington township. The estimated area in 1849 was six thousand acres. In 1866 the borough of Boyertown was erected out of a portion of territory in the eastern section of the township. A post-office had been established at this point in the township in 1828.

Early Iron-Works.—Iron-works were begun at a very early period in this district, and it is believed that they were the first in Pennsylvania. In the colonial records they are re-

ferred to as the "Mahanatawny Iron-Works," because they were situated in the district of country known by that name. They comprised a furnace, which has been called and known as "Colebrookdale." It is supposed that this furnace was erected in the year 1720, "or a year or two earlier," by a company comprising, among others, Thomas Rutter, Anthony Morris, James Lewis and Thomas Potts, and carried on for about fifty years.[1] The furnace was situated on the Iron-Stone Creek, an important branch of the Manatawny, within a mile to the south of the present borough of Boyertown. It stood about five perches west from the creek, near the road which leads from the Reading road to Englesville. A large dam was constructed immediately above the furnace and supplied with water by a head-race, which extended from a point in the creek about one hundred and forty perches north from the furnace and lay to the west of the creek. The early discovery of a valuable deposit of iron-ore near by induced the erection of the furnace at this point. The mouth of the mine-hole was about one hundred and fifty perches distant from the furnace in a northeastwardly direction. A great abundance of magnetic ore has been mined in this vicinity. Two veins have been worked very successfully,—one at a depth of three hundred and ninety-two feet, which was found to be twenty-two feet thick and to yield fifty per cent. of red magnetic ore; and the other at a greater depth, which is said to be inexhaustible. Latterly for some years the mine has been operated by the Warwick Iron Company. A portion of Boyertown has been undermined.

The land upon which this furnace stood was taken up by David Powell, to whom a patent was issued in 1718 for two hundred acres, and he conveyed it to Thomas Rutter in 1719.

Settlement Attacked by Indians.—The first conflict between the Indians and the early settlers of this section of country, now included in Berks County, was in 1728, in the Manatawny region.[2] A petition, subscribed by a number of the inhabitants of Colebrookdale, was presented to Governor Gordon on May 10, 1728, in which they referred to their sufferings from the Indians and prayed for "relief of themselves and their poor wives and children, who were to them more than life itself."[3] A skirmish is alleged to have taken place at "Mahanatawny Iron-Works" between the inhabitants of that region of country and a party of foreign Indians, and the Governor, in pursuance of the petition mentioned, accompanied by divers gentlemen, visited the place. Upon his return to Philadelphia he met the Executive Council, on May 15, 1728,

> "And acquainted the board that he had just returned from Mahanatawny, where he found the people in very great disorder by the noise of the skirmish that happened between some of our people and a small party of Indians; that many of the back inhabitants had quitted their houses and seemed under great apprehensions of numbers of Indians coming to attack them; that several *Palatine families*, numbering some hundreds of persons, were gathered together at a mill near New Hanover township, in order to defend themselves, and that there he saw the man who was said to have been killed by the Indians, but he appeared to be only slightly wounded in the belly. The report had been, that the Indians fired upon some of our people, wounded several slightly and one man mortally; that having examined several persons there and at Colebrookdale, touching the said Indians, he understood that they were eleven in number, painted for war, armed with pistols, guns, etc., and had been in that neighborhood for some days, that they were all armed, and had a Spanish Indian for their captain; and that having been rude in several houses where they forced the people to supply them with victuals and drink, some of our inhabitants, to the number of twenty, were armed with guns and swords, went in search of the Indians, and, coming up with them, they sent two of their number to treat with the captain, who, instead of receiving them civilly, brandished his sword and commanded his men to fire, which they did and wounded two of ours, who, thereupon, returned their fire; upon which they saw the captain fall, but he afterward got up and ran into the woods after his party, having left his gun and watch-coat behind, and that since that time they had been seen no more."[4]

Early Roads.—On March 22, 1723, a public road was laid out in this section of territory from Thomas Rutter's iron-mines to the great road which led from "Manahatawny"

[1] See Early Industries.

[2] 3 Col. Rec., 321.

[3] 1 Penna. Arch., p. 213.

[4] Rupp's "History of Berks County," p. 96.

to Philadelphia, by Thomas Rutter, John Roades, Jonathan Robeson and Burg Hollenbock. A public road was laid out in 1728 from Skippack to Colebrookdale.

Early Taxables.—The following eighteen persons were reported as taxables in the district for the year 1734:

Thomas Potts.	John Parker.
Garret Ingle.	Andrew Buzard.
Daniel Stover.	John Ball.
Joseph Walker.	Jacob Buckwalter.
John Henry Kyler.	Peter Bideler.
Joseph Murry.	Michael Bower.
Samuel Griffiths.	Wooldery Ingery.
John Garret.	Jacob Harman.
Richard Gregory.	Hance Bower.

The following list comprises the names of the taxables of the township for 1759, from which it appears that the early settlers were almost entirely Germans. The tax levied was £50 12*s.* 6*d.* Conrad Laglider was the collector.

	£		£
Allenbach, Peter	7	Mullin, George & Co	30
Bacher, John	10	Potts, Thomas	45
Boechwolder, John	10	Potts, Rebecca	10
Beem, Conrad	8	Rutter, Thomas	65
Bishopdanger, Jacob	1	Richard, Casper	17
Brindle, Andrew	5	Rutter, Paul	10
Bouse, John	3	Rhoads, Matthias	16
Eshenbach, Andrew	9	Rhoads, Adam	10
Etney, Frederick	8	Rhoads, Conrad	8
Eared, Peter	9	Staley, Christian	8
Feagley, George	7	Siegle, John	6
Gerbet, John	8	Sassemanhouse, Marus	10
Gilbert, George	4	Stover, Daniel	10
Gerber, Adam	9	Shinhard, George	10
Gubler, John	16	Shen, Peter	8
Houck, Jacob	2	Shen, Thomas	8
Kesser, Michael	10	Shaw, Hannah	9
Kepler, David	9	Taddow, Michael	10
Long, Dewald	10	Taddow, Matthias	10
Laglider, Conrad	9	Wannemacher, Bernhard	5
Lober, Peter	14	Willson, Thomas	15
Mayberry, William	8	Weishler, John	10
Mechlin, Jacob	12	Yon, John	16
Matthias, Martin	9	Yerger, Barbara	7

Poor Men.

Biper, Emanuel	1	Kill, Adam	1
Coplehaver, Henry	1	Leabegood, Peter	1
Eacked, Henry	2	Mengle, Christopher	1
Ensmenger, Philip	1	Naugle, Christian	1
File, George	1	Ramsey, Joseph	4
Fream, John	1	Sackman, Henry	1
Hardman, George	1	Shallgod, George	1
Heffner, Frederick	1	Snept, George	1
Hup, Augustus	1	Scheffner, Henry	1
Keller, Martin	1		

Single Men.

Bacher, Casper	Gilbert, Henry.
Beem, Jacob	Happle, Christian.
Collin, Thomas.	Rhoads, Matthias.
Clotz, Leonard.	Williams, Richard
Dunn, Chas.	Weiman, George
Enns, Jacob	Yon, Joachim.
Eagle, George.	

Industries.—East of Boyertown is an old-established tannery, which was carried on many years by the Landis family, and at present conducted by Samuel G. Landis. There are thirty vats. Steam is employed to heat the liquor of the vats only, the other portion of the work being done by the old methods. The product is mainly fine leather. In the same locality is the David Landis tannery, also an old establishment, and operated, on a small scale, in 1886, by Tobias Landis. Beyond these a number of powers are afforded on the Swamp Creek, which were early made to operate mills and small factories.

Near the Washington township line is the old Reninger mill, a stone, plastered building, having small grinding capacity, which is owned by Jacob Oberholtzer. The next lower power operated is a small saw-mill, the capacity of which was increased when Ambrose Stauffer introduced steam-power. A short distance from this William Johnson put up a fulling-mill and also made cloths and light cassimers. It became the property of Henry Fisher and was operated by him a number of years. For more than twenty years the factory has been carried on by Nicholas J. Fisher. Steam-power is employed. The building is an old frame structure. Some fine work is produced.

On the stream, next below, is a large brick mill, supplied with good machinery, operated by water and steam and owned by Nicholas Johnson. The next lower and the last mill-site in the township was improved to operate a fulling-mill for the Allebachs, which has given place to a grist-mill, owned by Jacob Merkel.

The site of the old Knauss mill, on the Ironstone Creek, near the head-waters of that stream, has been occupied, since 1865, by the mill of William K. Grim. It is a stone building and has four runs of burrs. In the same locality Henry Knauss had a small tannery, which, in 1830, became the property of Gideon Grim, and which was carried on by William K. Grim until 1877, when work was discontinued. The buildings are still standing and when fully worked the tannery had a good capacity, having in all forty vats. Lower down this stream the Gables had, for many years, saw

and oil-mills, but converted the latter into a spoke and handle factory, which are still carried on by John Gable. The power below was also improved by the Gables, and the present mill, built in 1860, by David Gable, and operated by Henry G. Gable, is below the site first occupied by the old Henry Gable mill, which has been removed. It is a stone and brick building and has a good power and four runs of stones, with a large capacity.

On the lowest power in the township was the old Rhodes mill and the Colebrookdale Furnace, the former built about 1800. Later it was owned by the Morys; and the new mill built at this place by Mathias Ritter was burned down in 1884. It has been rebuilt by William Groff, the present owner. The power is limited. Aside from the above interests, there has been but very little manufacturing, excepting such as has a relation with agricultural pursuits. In 1881 the Colebrookdale Creamery was gotten in operation by a stock company, which has since continued it. The factory has a good location, two miles from Boyertown, and does a prosperous business. The building is large and supplied with both butter and cheese-making machinery.

In 1876 Dr. J. H. Funk began the cultivation of small fruits, apples, pears and cherries on his farm near Boyertown, and, having safely passed through the experimental stage, he has succeeded in establishing a pleasant and profitable business, which gives steady employment to six men, and in the fruit season, to scores of persons. In 1885 he produced eight hundred bushels of strawberries and had an enormous vintage from fifteen hundred grape-vines. He also grows from fifty to sixty thousand heads of cabbage per year. His success has caused other fruit and truck farms to be opened, among the principal being those of Funk & Schaeffer, twenty-one acres in grapes and pears, and John Schaeffer, five acres in a variety of fruits.

On the farm of Jacob Bechtel is a large de posit of black lead, which has been mined to some extent by the owners, and which at one time was a profitable business. The quality is good, but not as fine as some recently discovered in other localities, which has caused this mine to be abandoned for the present.

Zion's Church, Evangelical Association.—This is the only house of worship in the township outside of the borough of Boyertown. It is a plain brick building, thirty-two by forty feet, and was erected in 1850, in the village of New Berlinville, upon a lot of land given for the purpose by Henry Gilbert, who was one of the original members of the association at this place, and who was most instrumental in the organization of the church. Among other prominent members were Edwin Fritz, Amos Brower, Wm. G. Fritz, David York, Augustus Levan, Mathias Levan, Stover Worman, Josiah H. Reninger, Melchoir Schultz and George Schultz.

The latter three served as the first board of trustees. This church has never had a strong membership, but it has shown much spiritual life, and has contributed faithfully to the extension of religious influences in the community. It has also furnished four serviceable ministers, —the Revs. David Stauffer, Aaron Steltz, William H. Stauffer and F. G. Stauffer. In 1885 there were fifty members, who had their ministerial service from the Milford Circuit, the Rev. Frank Sechrist, preacher in charge. In 1869 the church secured three-fourths of an acre of land for cemetery purposes; and in 1886 the property was controlled by Trustees Wm. H. Stauffer, David Worsler and Stover Worman. A Sunday-school of fifty members has Henry B. Stauffer as the superintendent.

VILLAGES.

New Berlinville is a growing village, a little more than half a mile east from Boyertown, sustaining a suburban relation to that place. It was started about 1835 on the lands of Samuel Gilbert, Peter Houck and Jacob Gottschall, and was long called New Berlin, in compliment, it is said, to a worthy German orphan boy who was reared here and whose nativity was Berlin. When the post-office was established, February 23, 1883, the present name was adopted to distinguish it from New Berlin, in Union County. Jacob W. Leaver has been the only postmaster till now.

Two daily mails are received. The office is kept in a store carried on by Leaver, as the

successor of his father, Samuel Leaver, who here engaged in trade in 1879. Other merchants in trade at this stand were David Johnson, Levi Gilbert, Josiah Reninger, P. Y. Brendlinger, (for about twenty years), Fritz and Hagy. In the same building an inn was opened in the spring of 1886 by U. Y. Houck. A store for the sale of farming implements was established in 1885 by D. H. G. Kuser, and C. W. Ritter has also recently opened a jewelry store. At the railway station, some distance from the main part of the village, E. H. Moyer began business in the coal trade in 1884, and also put in operation a small feed-mill. In this locality a large brick-yard was opened in 1883 by James Muthard, Samuel G. Landis and Henry R. Eschbach, which is now carried on by Jacob Schaeffer. The clay is of a good quality and the product is large. New Berlinville contains some handsome residences, and it has one church, Zion's Evangelical. The ordinary mechanic trades are also carried on in the village.

Morysville, on the turnpike, west of Boyertown, is a hamlet comprising about thirty houses, clustered around what was formally the site of the old Colebrookdale Furnace. Its proximity to the above place prevents it from becoming much of a business place. It contains a store, mill, shops, etc. The name was derived from the Mory family, prominent at an early day in this settlement.

In 1869 R. R. Engel began merchandising at this point and he has since continued. For many years he has been a tobacconist. In 1885 he erected a cigar factory, in which eight men are now employed. William Groff is the miller of that locality and also carries on the coal business.

Engelsville is also a small hamlet in the southwestern part of the township, about two miles from Boyertown. It derived its name from Peter and John Engel, farmers and coopers, who lived at the "Cross-Roads" at that point. Later other cooper-shops were opened. Coopering was the principal occupation of the inhabitants for a number of years, the barrels etc., being peddled over the country. A public house was opened by William Engel in a building which has been devoted to other uses. While it was yet an inn Solomon Stetler kept another tavern and a store in connection, the place then having two public-houses. The store has been discontinued, having been last kept by Jacob Shaner, but the tavern is still continued by Jeremiah G. Brumbaugh. A pottery after being conducted for some years has been discontinued. The manufacture of brick is carried on by William Kehl.

In the northeastern part of the township John Muthard had a public-house, about 1800, on the farm now occupied by John Emerick, which was discontinued many years ago; and within the past few years W. H. B. Shanely has opened a country store in the Ironstone Valley. The first store was kept here about fifty years ago by Abraham Gobel.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Lewis P. G. Fegley was born August 23, 1851, in New Berlinville, Colebrookdale township. His father, Peter Fegley, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery County, August 14, 1815, and in 1843 moved to New Berlin, on the farm of his father-in-law, Jacob Gottshall. At this place Lewis P. G. Fegley was born. He attended the public school of his native township, and Mount Pleasant Seminary, at Boyertown. In the fall of 1868 he began to teach among the Mennonites in Butter Valley. In 1869 he taught the Treichlersville school, and the succeeding four terms the New Berlin school, and the two following terms the Boyertown High School.

He was elected justice of the peace for his native township in 1885. In 1881 he taught the Colebrookdale Grammar School. In 1878 he was appointed by the heirs of a deceased relative to go to California to look up their interest in an estate of a deceased uncle. After meeting with success during his journey to and fro, he took notes of interest and incidents along the entire route, and has since written a little volume of over two hundred pages, which he styles "From Ocean to Ocean," or, "Across the Continent." He has had many and large estates to settle as administrator, assignee and trustee. January 2, 1883, he was appointed act-

ing cashier of the National Bank of Boyertown, to fill a brief vacancy.

He is closely identified with Sunday-school and church interests; was superintendent of the Reformed Sunday-school of Boyertown for five years; served as deacon in the church for six years and secretary of the congregation since September 24, 1882. At the Democratic County Convention held at Reading, September 1882, he announced himself as a candidate for State Representative. Under the rule of his party, he withdrew his name before balloting commenced and waited until the Convention of 1884, and when the ballot had proceeded about two-thirds he had eleven votes more than were required to nominate him, and was at that point, with his colleague, Mr. Baer, nominated by acclamation and elected at the general election that fall. Resigned as justice of the peace December 1, 1884. January 6, 1885, he took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He did not miss a single session.



L. P. G. Pegley.

DOUGLASS TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—A petition of several inhabitants of the township of Oley was presented to the Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia, in the beginning of the year 1736, which set forth "that for several years past, about four miles distant from the high road leading to Philadelphia through George McCall's manor and several other tracts of land, the roads have been so bad that it was difficult for a single horse to pass without damage, and that the said petitioners had several times represented to this court the badness thereof, but that nothing as yet had been done the reason, as they were informed, was because no overseers have been as yet appointed by the court over the said road, and that there were at least thirty

families settled on the said lands who are not in Hanover or Amity townships, between which townships the aforesaid road lieth," and prayed "the said court would be pleased to erect the said lands into a township and appoint a constable and overseers." In pursuance of an order of the court upon this petition, the surveyor-general, Benjamin Eastburn, made a draft of the said lands petitioned for to be made a township, and certified that the same did not interfere with any other township. The courses and distances returned by him were as follows:

"Beginning at a corner of Amity township by the river Schuylkill, and extending thence by the said township, N. 20 E. 700 perches; thence N. 70 W. 89 perches; thence N. 20 E. five hundred perches to the upper corner of the said township; thence on vacant land N. E. 660 perches; thence on vacant land and on a line dividing the lands of Thomas Potts & Co., from lands belonging to the heirs of Thomas Rutter and lands of the Colebrookdale Co., and on other land and on George McCall's manor, S. E. 1380 perches, to a line of the German Co.'s land; thence on the same S. 40 W. 1200 perches, to the aforesaid river; thence up the same, 1060 perches, to the place of beginning."

And this tract was erected by the court on June 7, 1736, into a township, naming it "Douglass;" and in the order of erection John Ball and James Yokham (Yocum) were appointed as the first overseers of highways, and Andrew Ringberry as first constable for the ensuing year.

In 1842 the boundary lines of the township separating Colebrookdale and Earl were adjusted in order to remedy an existing inconvenience with respect to road taxes.

In 1849 the estimated area of the township was seven thousand acres.

The southern section of the township adjoining the river is flat, but the central and northern section are considerably interspersed with hills and wood-land.

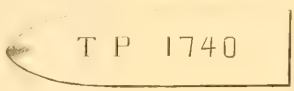
Taxables of 1759.—The following list contains the names of the taxables of the township in 1759. The tax levied was £37 17s. 6d. Derrick Cleaver was the collector.

	£
Bassetd, Samuel	16
Bastick, William	2
Bear, Nicholas	2
Beard, Jacob	1
Burn, James	2
Bender, Christian	2
Burk, Michael	3
Cleaver, Derick	16
Couglar, Michael	16
Cosbear, Christian	12
Conrad, Christian	3
Close, John	2
Focht, Valentine	3
Fretts, George	1
Geiger, John	1
Huling, Andrew	2
Haunselman, George	10
Herriger, Leonard	2
Hollman, Michael	14
Harman, John	1
Kelly, Valentine	20
Keepers, William	5
Keaser, John	2
Kearringer, George	2
Leabergood, Peter	14
Leabergood, Adam	9
Morris, Anthony & Co	10
Miller, Adam	8
Moses, Christopher	1
Neagle, Jacob	16
Near, Martin	8
Newman, George	1
Potts, John	40
Peck, Thomas	1
Potts, Thomas	6
Poltner, Philip	2
Ringberry, Andrew	5
Schetler, George	12
Schuler Christian	8
Spotts, Michael	14
Spece, Hieronymus	4
Shamberger, Henry	2
Smith, Conrad	1
Seglar, Zacharia	1
Teferheiser, Jacob	5
Walters, Philip	13
Wills, Daniel	10
Wambersher, John	6
Wikle, Christian	12
Wombeck, Frederick	9
Yocum, Margaret	12
Yocum, Peter	15
Yocum, Jonas	4

Single Men.

Holmes, William.
Hosselbarger, Philip.
McGilly, Roger.
Ryan, James.
Ringberry, Samuel.
Romesh, John.

Early Iron-Works.—The only industry in the township is the "Pine Iron-Works," situated on Manatawny Creek, near the line of Amity township. It occupies the site of the "Pine Forge," which was begun by Thomas Potts in 1740. A piece of pig-metal is preserved on the place, which was cast then to signalize the foundation of the industry. Its length is one and a half feet, and its appearance thus:



Two forges named "Pool" were then in this vicinity, on the same creek, one above and the other below the "Pine Forge." John Potts, son of Thomas, succeeded him as owner; and he, after having carried it on till 1769, sold it to David Potts, Jr. In 1783 David Rutter bought it at public sale, and carried it on till his decease, in 1815, when his son John became the owner and operator. In 1844 Joseph Bailey purchased the property, who, in the following year, tore down the forge and erected in its stead a rolling-mill for making plate-iron, with a capacity of eight hundred tons, and substituted the name "Pine Iron-Works." The mill was rebuilt and enlarged in 1869, with its capacity increased to twenty-eight hundred tons, from which time it has been owned and operated by

Joseph L. Bailey and Comley B. Shoemaker, under the firm-name of Joseph L. Bailey & Co. This firm have made a specialty of the best qualities of cold blast charcoal boiler-plate for locomotive and marine work. In 1881 they purchased a property at Manatawny Station, on the Colebrookdale Railroad, and erected a steam-power rolling-mill with a capacity of four thousand tons, which was set in operation in May, 1882. In the beginning of the year 1882 the firm-name was changed to Bailey & Shoemaker. Forty men are employed at the latter works.

The old Pine Iron-Works have fallen into disuse and are practically abandoned. The water-power is devoted to the operation of the Bailey grist-mill, a four-story structure of mountain stone, which has a good capacity.

A large covered frame county bridge was constructed across the Manatawny at this point in 1855.

Industries.—The manufacturing interests of the township are limited to the water-powers found on two streams, of which the Manatawny is fully given over to the interests of the Pine Iron-Works." On the Ironstone Creek, the upper power was first improved by a man named Bechtel, who had a saw-mill there. This is now the site of Wren's Woolen-Mills, which had its beginning about forty years ago as a small fulling-mill, put up by Amos Brower. The first building now forms the upper part of the factory. John C. Castle enlarged the building some twenty years later. At present it is sixty by one hundred and thirty feet, and part of it is three stories high. It is supplied with one jack and three hundred and thirty-six spindles, one set of cards, one hard waste pricker, one teazel and wire gig and four Compton looms, thus enabling the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods. At present a specialty is made of miners' gray flannels. The water-power is supplemented by a ten horse-power engine. Eleven operatives are employed. Since 1883 the mills have been carried on by William Preston & Co. For a number of years the property has belonged to Major James Wren.

Colebrookdale Iron-Works has the site of the old George Gresh mill and where later Jonas Weaver had an oil and saw-mill. W. W. Weaver became the owner of the property about fifty-five years ago and put up a tilt-hammer, to which a foundry was added. Wood-burning stoves were cast there, which obtained a wide reputation. Mill fixtures and ordinary castings were also manufactured. Later a wrought iron coffee-mill was also manufactured and sold extensively. Wash-kettles and sad-irons were added, as other products. These latter articles still constitute some of the chief articles of manufacture.. Wagon-boxes, thimble-skeins and pipe-boxes are also made at the works. In 1867, W. W. Weaver was succeeded by the present proprietors, Brendlinger & Co. The work is under the management of John Sabold, as superintendent. They enlarged the establishment and in 1871 added a thirty-five horse-power engine. This industry at present embraces half a dozen large buildings and affords employment to sixty men. The property includes thirty acres of land and a number of tenement houses. A store was formerly kept in connection with the works.

Near the little Oley post-office Jacob Albright had a small tannery which was discontinued when the owner removed to Earl township, many years ago. In the same locality Henry Gresh had a saw-mill and an oil-mill. Feed was also ground there. The oil and chopping-mills have been discontinued. The saw-mill is operated by Z. F. Gresh.

The Gilbert mill occupied the next site and Henry and George Gilbert were succeeded by Adam Miller. Fred. Neiman was the next proprietor. The latter remodeled the mill in 1880, and supplied new machinery. It has a good power. Since 1884 H. Y. Livengood has been the owner.

A short distance lower down the stream was the old Nagle mill, which was improved by David Fritz, who built the present stone mill about twenty years ago. It is now operated by his son, Eli, and carried on as a custom-mill. The Samuel Wagner custom and merchant-mill is at the next power. It is a stone building and was erected about forty years ago by Mathias Livengood. Near the mouth of the Iron-

stone is an old mill, operated many years in the early part of the century by Jacob Keely, and which had a wide patronage. The old building still stands. It was supplied with new machinery by Jacob Livengood. A clover-mill was carried on for a time by Mr. Livengood. The grist-mill is owned by William Livengood, who carries on the same successfully.

No Church in Township.—The township has no house of worship or organized religious body within its bounds. There is a small public cemetery in the vicinity of "Little Oley." It is commonly called "Fritz's Grave-Yard." There have been interred in it many of the pioneer residents of this township, including the Eppenheimers, Keelys, Beckers, Brunners, Greshes, Macks and Reifsnyders. The township is well supplied with schools.

VILLAGES.

Though this township has a large population for its area, the nature of the country and its relation to other localities have prevented the founding of villages of any size. The oldest distinctive business place is—

Greshville, a village situated in the upper part of the township, on the western slope of "Furnace" Hill. Large deposits of limestone are in that locality, which are easily quarried and readily converted into lime. This employment gave occupation to a large number of men years ago, which caused the place to become known as "Limestone." In 1853 a post-office was established with the name of Greshville, in compliment to Adam Gresh, a prominent business man in the early part of the century, and since that time the place has been so known. Adam Gresh had a store, tavern and distillery, which caused his place to be widely known and also the centre of quite an active business. In 1824 the Keely family had a public-house, George Miller and David Gresh were also early in trade, and Peter Ludwig is remembered as a pioneer merchant. The last merchant there was Jacob Reiff, who discontinued business in 1885. The public-house, first kept by Adam Gresh, was continued by his family after his death. The landlord for the past fifteen years has been Mahlon H. Maurer, who is also the postmaster. The latter has also been engaged in the manufacture of lime. Other persons who have been engaged in this business are the Greshes, Charles Hagy, Henry B. Keely and Samuel Leaver. The total product of lime was very large. Near this place is Colebrookdale Station.

Little Oley.—A short distance from the latter place are the buildings occupied by the workmen of the "Colebrookdale Iron-Works" and other scattering houses, the whole forming the hamlet of Little Oley. About forty-five years ago a public-house was here opened by Solomon L. Engle, which has had many keepers, among them being Aaron Maurer, John Wise and Ephraim Yorgey. In 1885 the tavern was rebuilt by William W. Turner, and it has been kept by him since. In 1865 U. F. Gresh opened a store, in which he has since carried on the business of a general country store, and served as postmaster of the Little Oley post-office, established in 1871. Southwest from this place is a fertile stretch of country which resembles Oley, and, being less in area, it was called "Little Oley."

Glendale.—Several miles below is Manatawny Station, at the mouth of the Ironstone Creek. The Pine Iron-Works post-office is located there, which was established in 1871, with Joseph Bailey as postmaster, and having at present A. L. Burns as deputy. The locality is known as "Glendale."

It comprises the new Pine Iron-Works, a well-appointed industrial establishment, mills, a tavern, store, neat school-house and about forty other buildings. The tavern situated on the Ironstone was long kept by the Hatfields, who opened it about 1851. Ephraim Swavely is the present keeper. At the old iron-works the elder Bailey supplied some goods, but no regular store was opened until 1879, when Philip S. Baker engaged in merchandising. He disposed of his business in 1886 to J. R. Mowday & Son. The school-house is a long building with two rooms, and stands on a spacious lot somewhat removed from the street. It was erected in 1883. A select summer school is there maintained under the title of the "Glen-

dale Seminary," of which D. M. B. Wann is the principal.

West of Manatawny Station is the country store of Samuel Yorgey, which has been carried on the past twelve years. William Focht and Elias Fritz were also licensed to retail goods, but have not been carrying full lines of merchandise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID B. MAUGER, of Douglassville, was born in Douglass township August 12, 1822. He



D. B. Mauger

obtained his education in the common schools of his native township. Being possessed of considerable ambition, he applied himself to reading and study, and at the age of eighteen years he opened a subscription school in the "Grosstown" school-house, in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery County. In the fall of 1842 he took charge of an academy at Douglassville, and continued in that position seven years, during which time he took up the study of surveying and is now one of the most reliable surveyors. He made his first survey December 22, 1842, of a tract in Montgomery County, Pa., upon which site the village of Buchananville is built. He followed the profession of teaching, in connection with surveying and conveyancing, for a period of sixteen years. In 1856 he purchased from Henry McKenty the fine farm upon which he now resides. He was elected justice of the peace of his native township in 1850, succeeding his uncle, Jacob Livengood, and received his commission from Governor William F. Johnston April 9, 1850, and has held the same office ever since, with much credit and confidence. In October, 1851, he was married to Mary Amanda, daughter of Daniel Lorah, by whom he had one daughter and three sons living. His daughter Sallie was a graduate from Allentown Female College, in 1876, taking the first honors of her class. His three sons attended the Keystone State Normal School. Daniel Lorah, the eldest, is

now agent at Franklin Street Station, Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. His second son, David Franklin, is now (1886) a student in the senior class at Franklin and Marshall College. His third son, Henry Snyder, is a student at the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia. Since 1851 Mr. Mauger has been largely engaged in the settlement of estates. He has been secretary of the Douglassville and Yellow House Turnpike Company since its organization in 1867; was elected one of the directors of the Schuylkill Bridge Company, at Douglassville, in 1866, and in 1867 became the successor to Henry McKenty as secretary and treasurer of said company, occupying this position until July, 1880, when he sold his stock and ceased to be a member. He was elected one of the board of managers of the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike road, and also became its secretary June, 1872, which office he still holds. He has been a school director for a number of terms, and always secretary of the board. He has been an elder in the Reformed Church at Pottstown since 1857; was elected by Goshenhoppen Classis a delegate to the first meeting of the triennial session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in November, 1863, and represented said Classis as a delegate to the Synods, almost annually, ever since, and has been treasurer of Classis since 1870. He became a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and at the meeting of Subordinate Granges, held in Reading in September, 1873, for the purpose of organizing a State Grange, was elected its first Master, and in January, 1875, he was re-elected at the annual meeting of Subordinate Granges, held for that purpose at Williamsport, Pa. At the annual meeting held at Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., his services were again solicited, but he declined, and was succeeded by Victor E. Piolette, of Bradford County, Pa. During 'Squire Mauger's mastership he represented the Pennsylvania State Grange, P. of H., held at St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1874, also at the annual session held at Charleston, S. C., in 1875, the session held in Louisville, Ky., in November, 1875, and the annual session held in Chicago in November, 1876.

In January, 1886, he was elected a director and manager of the Boyertown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

His ancestry dates back, as far as can be ascertained, to his grandfather, Henry Mauger, and his wife, who emigrated to this county from Germany in or about the year 1762, being but twelve years old, and settled on the farm of which he afterwards became the owner. He was married to Mary Balser; they had born unto them six sons, viz.: John, Henry, Frederick, Jacob and David (the latter the father of the subject of this biography) and William and one daughter, Elizabeth. All were married, raised families, and lived from seventy-eight to eighty-four years respectively. William, the last one, died about one year ago, aged eighty-four years. David Mauger, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born February 12, 1797, in Douglass township, Berks County, on the "Mauger Farm," becoming the owner thereof in fee-simple March 24, 1826, purchasing the same from his father, the aforesaid Henry Mauger. The farm comprises one hundred and sixty-eight acres of the finest and best arable land, beautifully located near two railroads, Schuylkill River and canal. Its buildings, although old, are kept in excellent repair, and look neat and tidy, showing skillful and proper management and attention by its owner.

Sarah Mauger, the mother of "D. B.," as he is frequently called, was born April 20, 1802, on the farm of her father, George Bechtel, in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery County. John George Bechtel, the father of the Bechtel family in this country, emigrated in the year 1740, and was the great-great-grandfather of D. B. Mauger.

EXETER TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—In the erection of Oley township by the establishment of the boundary lines, in 1741, over fifty families (who had settled to the southwest) were excluded. A petition was therefore presented to court, at Philadelphia, on September 7, 1741, setting forth that they had been left out, and

praying that the "south part of Oley" should be erected into a township. The petitioners were

James Boone.	Peter Huyett.
Benjamin Boone.	Peter Higo.
John Boone.	Ezekiel Mathias.
John Hughes.	Roger Rogers.
William Hughes.	Joseph Brown.
Francis Yarnall.	Jacob Vetter.
Peter Yarnall.	Ellis Hughes.
Michael Waren.	Squire Boone.

The court ordered the district to be examined, according to the draft presented, to ascertain whether or not it interfered with any other township, and the surveyor-general, William Parsons, certified that the lines did not interfere; whereupon, on December 7, 1741, the tract of land inclosed was erected into a township by the name of "Exeter," within the following bounds: "Beginning by the river Schuylkill at the upper end of Burgeon Bird's land; thence N. 33 E., 87 perches; S. 57 E., 70 ps.; N. 33 E., 1154 ps.; and N. 70 E., 400 ps. to a road commonly called Hans Snyder's road; thence along said road to Amity township line, a distance of 1208 ps.; thence S. 20 W., 1160 ps. to Schuylkill River, and thence up the river 1760 ps. to the beginning." The lines inclosed about 13,500 acres. The survey of the lines on the draft, presented with the petition was made by George Boone, Esq.

Early Land Grants.—In August, 1682, Penn granted to John Millington, of Shrewsbury, England, a baker, five hundred acres, to be located in Pennsylvania. Millington's interest became vested in Ralph Asheton, of Philadelphia, and, in November, 1730, Asheton granted two hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the Swedes' tract, to Squire Boone, of Philadelphia County, father of the famous Kentucky pioneer, Colonel Daniel Boone.

The "London Company" (consisting of Tobias Collet, Daniel Quair and Henry Goldney) took up a tract of one thousand acres on the east side of the river; the warrant was issued October 18, 1716. Penn, in 1699, had granted to this company sixty thousand acres in Pennsylvania. The one thousand acres were taken in part thereof, and on November 9, 1717, the patent was issued. In February, 1718, the company granted their right to Andrew Robeson, then of Roxbury township, in Philadelphia County. This tract became vested in Mordecai Lincoln, the elder, in May, 1730, and he devised it to his two sons, Mordecai[1] and Thomas, and a posthumous son, who was named Abraham. The latter became prominent in the political history of Berks County.

George Boone, Esq., took up a tract of four hundred acres in this district, along the Monocacy Creek, in 1718.

The Levan family have occupied a prominent position in this township for one hundred and fifty years, having, during this time, owned a large area of farming land where the members of that family are now located. They gave much encouragement to the Schwartzwald Church by liberal contributions.

The Ritter and Herbein families have also been prominent for many years.

Pioneer of Kentucky.—Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, was born in this township on October 22, 1733, on a farm

[1] Careful inquiry within the last five years has fully developed the Lincoln genealogy. Mordecai Lincoln, the President's great-great-grandfather, was a resident in the Quaker settlement at Oley, in Berks County, Pa., before 1735, and died and was buried there. He came from Massachusetts originally, and lived for a time in New Jersey. About May, 1736, he died, and about 1750, at the same time when the Boones and the Hanks set off from the same neighborhood for the South, his son John removed with his family to the Shenandoah Valley, Rockingham County, Va. From there *his* son, Abraham, removed into Kentucky, in 1782, and was killed by the Indians, leaving three sons, of whom Thomas, the youngest, was the father of the President.

Nancy Hank, the wife of Thomas Lincoln, and the mother of the President, was a descendant, probably the granddaughter, of that John Hank who left Berks County, also, about 1750, and settled ultimately in Virginia, in Rockingham County. She is said to have been in her youth a woman of beauty. She was by nature refined, and of more than ordinary intellect. Her friends spoke of her as being a person of marked and decided character. She was unusually intelligent, reading all the books she could obtain. She taught her husband, as well as her son Abraham, to read and write. She was a woman of deep religious feeling, of the most exemplary character, and most tenderly and affectionately devoted to her family. . . . . She could not only kill the wild game of the woods, but she could also dress it, and make of the skins clothes for her family, and prepare the flesh for food.—*Arnold's "Life of Abraham Lincoln."*

which is about one mile north of Baumstown. His father, Squire Boone, then owned and occupied the farm, having bought it in November, 1730. The dwelling in which he was born is still standing, though much enlarged and improved. He and his father and family left the township in 1750 and migrated to North Carolina; and thence, some years afterward (1769), he led a party into the unknown regions of Western Virginia, "beyond the



BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL BOONE.

mountains," where he distinguished himself by his boldness, his experiences with the Indians, his narrow escapes and his successful career as a pioneer. His life in that early period of our great country has made him the most conspicuous person in the first steps of our civilization westward of the Allegheny Mountains. He died at Charette village, in Missouri, on September 26, 1820, aged eighty-six years, eleven months, four days. [1]

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list comprises the names of the taxables of the township in 1759. Total amount of tax then levied was £76 2*s.* 6*d.* Peter Huet was the collector:

	£
Martin Alstadt	21
John Amandt	4
George Albright	1
Joseph Boone	16
Joseph Brown	4
Godfried Baker	1
Isaac Baubaker	3
John Bishop	7
Christopher Boyer	3
John Bower	3
Paul Burdetcum	3
James Boone	32
William Boone	15
Benjamin Boone	16
Peter Beardley	6
Jacob Beardley	16
Jacob Bower	16
Henry Boyer	2
Adam Bobeh	2
Henry Cakinate	2
Conrad Ceadler	3
Stephen Crider	2
Daniel Conrad	4
Frederick Celler	2
Paul Durst	18
Robert Dickey	4
Morris Ellis	12
Christopher Frederick	4
Peter Fisher	5
John Fullwiler	10
Godfried Grin	2
Adam Gearrit	10
George Garrit	24
Jacob Hoet	1
George Hart	2
Daniel Hart	1
Jacob Hisler	5
Leonard High	8
John Hughes	27
Samuel Hughes	10
Edward Hughes	6
Nicholas Hetner	3
Rudolph Heckler	22
Henry Herner	8
William Henton	2
Peter Hint	10
George Hinton	10
Henry Kersen	5

	£
William Kerby	8
Peter Kerby	8
Meodecai Lincoln	10
Thomas Lincoln	15
Paul Lellel	1
Isaac Levan	33
Michael Ludwig	18
Lenhart Lebo	10
Abraham Levan	15
Philip Louderlock	4
Henry Leace	2
Peter Matis	17
William Maugridge	15
Val Messersmith	20
George Messersmith	1
Ulrick Meone	3
Philip Near	2
Peter Null	5
Frederick Nackel	2
Henry Oder	1
Robert Patterson	5
Thomas Payne	9
Jonathan Price	3
Francis Ritter	24
Peter Rine	7
Jacob Rawn	15
William Russel	2
Michael Sister	7
John Suck	10
Peter Smith	6
Jacob Scharer	8
Peter Snyder	14
Christopher Sheath	2
Widow Sheffer	5
Henry Slye	2
Henry Stucker	1
Henry Thompson	6
John Thompson	8
Jacob Willear	13
Martin Waltz	2
John Webb	20
Joseph Webb	2
Frederick Wallick	6
Christian Weeks	10
John Wainwright	3
Adam Young	12
Jacob Yoder	12
Jacob Young	5

Single Men.

Adam Barnet	John Molling
John Beardley.	William Patterson.
John Boone.	Nathan Pugh.
Engle Boyer.	George Rutter.
John Collier.	Philip Statler.
Frederick Herner.	Frederick Wallick.
Francis Kerston.	James Webb.
Abraham Lincoln.	

INDUSTRIES.—The water-power of Antietam Creek, for the first half-dozen miles in its course through the township, was formerly well improved, and a few important industries still remain. Near the Alsace line is the old Hill mill, now operated by John Wanner, which has produced flour for half a century. A short distance below John Breiner had a stone paper-mill. He then lived in the upper part of the building. Afterward the building was used to bore rifles. No manufacturing is

[1] John F. Watson made the first published statement that Daniel Boone was born in Berks County. This was in a paper read by him before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia, on May 17, 1853. Dr. Peter G. Bertolet has made the same statement in his manuscript of "Oley and Vicinity" deposited with the Historical Society mentioned (written in 1860). Colonel Nicholas Jones, of Reading, publishes a very interesting and conclusive letter on this subject in the Reading *Times and Dispatch* on October 28, 1879. The author published an article to the same effect in the *Historical Register*, issued at Harrisburg, September, 1884.

done at present at the place. Immediately below, Philip Moyer had a tilt-hammer, to which was added a forge by Solomon Seidel and both were carried on a number of years. Gottlieb Moyer was the last owner. The power has been entirely vacated. Benjamin Custer had a fulling-mill at the power below, also carding and making coarse cloths. A saw-mill was operated at the same place, but the power has long since been idle. The paper-mill of Abraham Keller was operated by the power below this point, and, after a time, it was made to work the machinery of a carding-mill for Jacob Brumbach. When owned by William Brumbach it was burned down and rebuilt, when it was converted into an oil-mill. Afterward it was used as a hat-factory by the Hendels and John Yerger. It has stood idle the past few years. The site below was also occupied by an oil-mill, belonging to Jacob and Adam Breiner, and becoming the property of Adam Johnson, a small foundry was established, which was operated by him some time. In 1854 Jacob Griesemer converted it into a grist-mill, and a saw-mill was added, and steam-power was afterward supplied. The mills are now operated by James Griesemer. Below the place where the Oley pike crosses the creek, Daniel Guldin had a carding-mill, the power of which was afterward used to operate a hat-factory for Abraham Stauffer; but no work has been done the past few years, the building being unoccupied. Close by a large glue-factory was established in 1878 by Joseph and Daniel Levan, which is still successfully operated by them. The Philip Housin mill was on the creek at the next lower power. Becoming the property of William Brumbach, it was converted into a woolen-factory, and as such operated until it was burned down some twenty years ago, when the present "St. Lawrence Woolen-Mills" were erected by Albert J. Brumbach, the present proprietor. It is a large two-story stone building, supplied with superior improved machinery for making all kinds of woolen fabrics and yarns. The motive-power is water and steam and thirty operatives are employed. The name "St. Lawrence" arose from a grade of goods manufactured there. This property has been improved with a number of buildings to such an extent that the locality has the appearance of a village. Next below this factory Jacob Levan operated a saw-mill, which has been removed; also an old grist-mill, formerly operated by the Bechtels. Near by, on a small tributary, George De B. Keim had a clover-seed mill, which did good service in its day, but has been idle a long time. On the main stream, in this locality, Gottlieb Moyer erected, in 1828, what he called the "Exeter Tilt-Hammer," and George de B. Keim purchasing an interest in the property, a forge was added, which was operated by Keim & Moyer from about 1840 for some years, and known as the "Exeter Forge." Moyer & Yocum were later operators. The business has been abandoned and the power has been used to operate a small feed-mill, now owned by M. J. Althouse. A pottery has been carried on near by for a number of years by Jacob Troxell. A small turning-factory in this locality has also passed away. Near the Perkiomen turnpike John Bishop had a saw and grist-mill, among the first in the township, which burned down whilst owned by Nicholas Jones. A stone building was erected in its place and the mill is now operated as the property of Jacob Hertzog. Thomas and John Lincoln had a saw-mill at the next power, which was replaced by a new mill, erected by Washington Kissinger, and is still operated as a saw-mill. At this place—"Exeter Station"—Colonel D. C. Keller had a distillery, which was discontinued after several years' operation. The building afterward burned down. At this place there was also a small steam forge, erected by Reuben Seidel and operated by him for some years.

On the Monocacy, just where it passes into Exeter, Jacob and John Gehr had a fulling and carding-mill, but which has not been run the past fifty years. The building has been removed. Traces of the old race may still be seen. Half a mile down the stream Daniel Snyder erected a grist-mill, which was operated before 1800 and which has been continuously owned by the Snyder family. The original old stone building has been enlarged and improved and it is still a good mill, operated by William

H. Snyder. On the Limekill Creek, near the Oley line, Henry Knauss operated a grist-mill many years, John H. Bechtel becoming a later owner, and though the power is not strong, the mill is operated nearly constantly. A saw-mill, by Jacob Thomas, occupied the next site, and, after being the property of Herbein and others, at present belongs to James Boone. The oldest mill in the township was in this locality, near the Friends' meeting-house, but had its water-power from the Monocacy, by means of a race, being almost a mile long. It may have been operated as early as 1726 by the Boone family, but owing to its unfavorable, location, it was not kept up after the first log building commenced to show signs of decay, especially after better mills were supplied. The mill was on the present Jacob B. Kaufman farm and the head of the race was on the farm of Isaac Christman. The Boone who had this mill was of the same family from which has descended Moses Boone, still living in that locality. Below this point potteries have been carried on by C. C. Guldin, C. Link and others. Near the Birdsboro station Messrs. E. & G. Brooke erected a fine, large furnace, which is still carried on successfully in connection with the Brooke Iron-Works at Birdsboro.

Exeter Station, on the same road, nearer Reading, has but a few buildings, the principal being the store and tavern of H. B. Levan. He is also the postmaster of Exeter Station office, established in 1861. William B. Levan has been the station agent of the railroad company for many years. Washington Kissinger was the first to engage in business at this point.

On the Perkiomen turnpike, from the "Black Bear" to the "Red Lion" Inns, are several settlements approaching hamlets in appearance, and which are known locally as "Woodville" and "Suckertown." Neither has any business place connected with it.

On the present Samuel Kaufman farm, formerly owned by one of the Boones is part of a stone building erected in 1733, which is yet in good condition.

Other old houses are along the Monocacy, among them being the one now owned by James Lee, formerly the Isaac Christman place, the Lees, Hughes, etc. They are all stone and some of them two stories high.

CHURCHES.

Friends' Meeting-House is situate in the Monocacy Valley and on the Amity line. It is a plain stone building, built similar to, but a little larger than, the ordinary country school-house. Like the habits of the sect for which it was designed, it was finished in a simple, but neat style. Meetings are still held regularly, but there are few attendants besides the Baileys, Shoemakers and Lees, some of whom come from a distance. The Monthly Meetings are attended by Friends from Reading, Robeson and Maiden-creek, in addition to the foregoing. The cemetery is inclosed with a substantial stone fence, and contains so many interments that some graves are on top of others. The site is pleasant, and the place for a meeting-house was well selected, at that time having been a central point for large settlements of Friends in the valleys of the Monocacy and the Manatawny. The one acre of land on which the house was built was part of a two hundred and seventy-seven-acre tract which had been patented by Thomas Penn to George Boone in 1734, and was deeded by Boone and his wife, Deborah, to Anthony Lee, John Webb and Squire Boone, for a consideration of twenty shillings, December 24, 1736. The same day they, in turn, conveyed the land to Ellis Hugh, Thomas Ellis and James Boone in trust, "for a house and place of religious worship for meeting for the people called Quakers, within said township of Oley, and shall permit and suffer the said piece of land whereon ye said messuage stands, and is erected . . . to be and remaine a burying-place for ye burying and intering of all such persons as the people called Quakers within ye said township shall allow of, and to and for no other use and service whatsoever."

It is probable that the first meeting-house was erected prior to this date (December 24, 1736), but the first Monthly Meeting appears to have been held June 25, 1737. At the meeting in the Eighth Month, Anthony Lee and Richard Lundy were chosen additional elders; and at the Tenth Monthly Meeting Ellis

Hughes and James Boone were appointed overseers in place of Thomas Ellis and Anthony Lee. The Eleventh Monthly Meeting, in 1737, was held in the meeting-house in Maidencreek, with which society this organization has always been connected in holding Monthly Meetings.

Exeter having been set off from Oley, in 1742, the name of the meeting, which was up to that time Oley, was changed to Exeter (March 3, 1742), and the first recorded meeting as Exeter was held April 24, 1742. Though so many changes have taken place that scarcely any members are left, those remaining must be commended for their adherence to the faith of the fathers and the consistent service they maintain when the future of the meeting seems so inauspicious.

This meeting-house is mentioned in a petition, presented to the court at Philadelphia, in 1727, for a road "from the Lutheran Meeting-House at Tulpehocken creek to the High Road at the Quaker Meeting-House near the Mill of George Boone, in Oley." By this petition it appears that both a mill and a meeting-house were then in existence, and that the inhabitants of the surrounding country had their grists ground in the vicinity of their settlements, instead of having been compelled to proceed to the Perkiomen Mills, thirty miles distant, for that purpose.

Schwartzwald Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is near the centre of the township. Its early history is obscure, inasmuch as no records have been preserved. It was founded at such an early day that no personal recollection is authentic. But from contemporary accounts it is learned that a log church was built as early as 1754, in which worshipped Reformed and Lutheran congregations, whose early ministry was the same as those of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading and the First Reformed Church of the same place. This church was used until 1810, when a new stone church was built upon the same lot of ground. It was built after the custom of that day, being almost square, and having three galleries, a tulip-shaped pulpit and a good pipe-organ, which was consecrated November 10, 1811, when services were held in both the English and German languages. Early in 1870 it was determined to erect a new church, as the old one had insufficient accommodations and bore the appearance of age so that it was unattractive. Accordingly, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Joseph Levan, Benjamin S. Ritter, Simpson Garber, Joseph Kissling and John Heister, and they labored so zealously that the present edifice was completed before the close of the year. The old church was torn down in the early part of June and the corner-stone of the new church was laid July 17, 1870. The consecration took place December 18, 1870. It is a brick structure, fifty by seventy-eight feet, and was completed at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. On the church is a square spire, containing a superior, rich-toned bell. The interior is finely finished and has a seating capacity for eight hundred people. In the rear of the pulpit is a fine life-size painting of Christ, standing at an open door. This was presented to the church in the spring of 1871 by Benjamin S. Ritter. A new organ was purchased in 1875, and sheds for the comfort of the horses of the members have also been built.

The Reformed congregation reported five hundred and fifty members in 1886, and the Rev. Aaron S. Leinbach and his son, John H., as pastors. The former has officiated here thirty-eight years. He preaches in the German language, while the latter has English services, thus giving a dual pastorate. The predecessor of these was the Rev. Wm. Pauli, who sustained a pastoral relation many years.

The Lutheran congregation has a smaller membership, there being about three hundred members under the pastoral care of the Rev. B. D. Zweizig, who served for the past twenty years. His predecessors were the Revs. Kuendig, Wagner and Miller. One-third of the preaching is in the English. North of the church is the Schwartzwald Cemetery, containing five acres. It includes the old burial-ground and lot of the church (one acre). The improvements are substantial and the older part of the cemetery has been planted with fine trees and shrubs. It is controlled by the "Schwartz-

wald Cemetery Association," which was incorporated on November 18, 1859. The petitioners for incorporation were,—

William Brumbach, Daniel Schneider, Solomon Close, John D. Ritter, George Stoner, Jonas Kisling, Gottlieb Moyer, Joseph Levan, John Herbein, Christian Schaffer, Daniel Faber, Samuel B. Knabb, Henry Shaffer, Benjamin S. Ritter, James Z. Griesemer, George Hill, Daniel Lutz.

For the past twenty-seven years the church and cemetery have been in charge of Sexton William Ebbert. The trustees of the Cemetery Association for 1886, are A. Herbein, president; A. J. Brumbach, secretary; B. S. Ritter, treasurer; Joseph Snyder, Cyrus Levan, David Lutz, Samuel B. Knabb.

In the eastern part of the township are a number of private burial-grounds, some inclosed with good stone walls and neatly kept, while others, on farms which have passed out of the hands of the original owners, are in a neglected condition.

Baumstown Chapel (Reformed) is a plain frame building, thirty by forty feet, on an undefined lot of ground, long regarded as a commons. A part of this has been inclosed and forms a small cemetery. It was built about forty years ago and in 1885 was controlled by Trustees H. Y. Linderman, Philip Lott and Amos Redcay. Since February 8, 1869, the congregation has been an organized body; but as the membership is small, little attention is paid to the details of the organization. Some of the pastors of the Amity Church have occasionally preached in this church, and until recently the Rev. M. H. Mishler was the pastor. The Rev. A. H. Liess lately began preaching here. In the chapel a good Sunday-school has been maintained for a number of years, having as a former superintendent H. Y. Stoner, and William B. Potts as the present. There are about ninety members.

Below Baumstown is another chapel, nominally belonging to the "United Brethren in Christ," but which has lately become the property of Daniel Bowers, by purchase. It was built in 1869, and for a time occupied by a flourishing congregation. The removal of members, however, and other causes have interfered with the prosperity of the society, so that only occasional services are held. The building is a plain frame structure and stands on one acre of land, purchased from the farm of George Wamsher.

Stonersville Sunday-school Chapel was built in the fall of 1885, for the use of a Union Sunday-school, organized in April, 1882. D. V. R. Ludwig has been superintendent since its organization. The chapel stands upon a lot donated by Sarah A. Young and is a neat frame building, thirty by fifty feet, costing one thousand dollars. It was erected by Ammon M. Kline, Charles B. Rice and D. V. R. Ludwig as a committee for the Sunday-school.

Schools.—The oldest school-house in the township was the one erected by the Friends at their meeting-house, and in which schools were maintained from 1790 till 1860, when the property was sold to the township, to be used as a public-school building. The schools until that were subscription schools, patronized by the people generally. Some of the principal teachers were James Boone, Thomas Cherington, Abner Thomas, John Lee, Ellis Lee and James Lee.

In 1885 there were twelve districts in the township, each provided with its own school building. Those recently erected are very attractive. The Hill school-house was built in 1885, and among other improvements contains a furnace for heating purposes. It has patent furniture and slate blackboards. The cost was about twelve hundred dollars. In all the districts the schools are conducted for five months annually, and this is supplemented, in some districts, by private schools in summer.

VILLAGES.

A few miles east from Reading, at the intersection of the Oley and Perkiomen turnpikes, an inn has been kept almost from the time the country was first settled. It is widely known as the "Black Bear," from the picture of that animal painted on the sign, and having a bountiful supply of superior water, no teamster thinks of passing by without refreshing his teams. Jacob Maury was one of the early landlords, but for the past twenty years it has been kept by George Hill and his son, Levi.

St. Lawrence is situated on the Oley turnpike and extends along this prominent highway from Antietam Creek for a mile. The name arose from a certain class of woolen and cotton goods in 1856 which were manufactured by Wm. Brumbach, and sold at the commission house of T. P. Remington, Philadelphia.

Jacob Brumbach first started the manufacture of woolen goods here about 1840, in the building above the turnpike lately known as "Yerger's hat factory." In 1842 he and his brother William carried on the business until 1850; then William took and continued it alone until 1856, when he removed the machinery to a mill a mile down the creek, now known as the "Brumbach Mill." This was formerly a grist-mill, and William Brumbach converted it into a woolen-mill in 1853. In 1857 he erected a second mill. In 1862 both mills were destroyed by fire, loss being $75,000. They were then rebuilt by Albert J. Brumbach, his son, the present enterprising and successful proprietor, who has carried on the business since. In 1881 he ran three sets of machines, employed forty-five persons, and made annual sales amounting to $100,000.

Hats were first manufactured here by Moyer Siegel and John Siegel in 1850. This business was carried on for about thirty years by various parties, among them M. & J. Seigel, Stauffer & Kretz, John Yerger and Schulhoff Brothers.

The Levan Brothers (Daniel and Joseph) began the manufacture of glue here in 1874, when they erected their present large factory. They had for some years before carried on the business at Reading, in a building on Cherry Street, below Eleventh, where their father and grandfather had manufactured glue for many years.

James Z. Griesemer has carried on a grist and saw-mill for a number of years on Antietam Creek, at the crossing of the "Oley Turnpike."

In 1881 the village had fifty-four dwellings and two hundred and sixty inhabitants.

Camp No. 230, *P. O. S. of A.*, at St. Lawrence, holds its meetings in a building, near the Brumbach factory, but a new hall will be especially built for it in 1886, on an eligible site on the turnpike. There are one hundred and six members and property valued at nearly three thousand dollars.

Jacksonwald was named after John Jackson, who built a large hotel there in 1870, and in November of the same year succeeded in having a post-office established with the name of the hamlet. Jackson was appointed postmaster and still holds that position. There is a daily mail from Reading. In the vicinity is the "Schwartzwald Church" and eight or ten houses, occupied by people who have been attracted by the beauty of this locality. Near by is the "Centre Hotel" of P. Althouse, and a mile east was formerly the old Amos Ritter tavern, now used as a farm residence.

Dr. J. Y. Hoffman, who graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1880, has been located as a practitioner at Jacksonwald since 1882, being the successor of Dr. Martin L. Bertolet, who settled there in 1878, and after practicing four years removed to the West. Prior to that time Dr. Peter Snyder was in practice in that part of the township. He removed in 1868.

Dr. John B. Greisemer has practiced the healing art in Exeter township for many years, residing at present near the "Black Bear." For several years Dr. H. M. Nagle was at Stonersville, and Dr. T. L. Leidy and Dr. J. B. Kern were each in practice several years, in the same locality.

Lime Kiln, commonly known as Snyderville, is situated on the Monocacy, at the Oley line, and contains a store, tavern, post-office and half a dozen residences in the immediate locality.

The business house was built in 1835 by Jacob and Peter Snyder, the former becoming the owner in 1842, and the property still remains in his family. Jacob Snyder had the first public-house and Augustus Miller the store. The latter is now kept by Charles S. Snyder and the former by Jacob H. Snyder. The Lime Kiln post-office was established in 1870 (the name originated from the lime kiln near by) and Jacob C. Snyder was the postmaster. This position is now held by John H. Snyder. At that place is an octagonal stone building, erected

in 1833, on the Gehr (now Cleaver) farm, which was recently repaired and supplied with a belfry. It is used for public gatherings and Sunday-school purposes, and is controlled by Trustees John H. Snyder and Samuel B. Knabb.

The building was erected for private schools and replaced an old log school-house on the same site, which was built soon after 1800. It was, next to the Moravian school in Oley, the oldest in this part of the county. Lime Kiln, or Oley Line has an attractive location and has lately been substantially improved by the erection of several fine buildings.

Washington Camp, No. 221 *P. O. S. of A.*, was instituted at Oley Line July 30, 1874, but held its first meetings at Griesemerville. In 1886 there were seventy-eight members who met statedly in a hall in the Snyder building, having as principal officers, President, George M. Ruth ; Vice-President, Isaac Herbein ; Secretary, John S. Snyder ; Treasurer, C S. Snyder; Trustees, J. G. Herbein, B. H. Altenderfer, D. V. R. Ludwig.

The camp is in a prosperous condition, having property to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars.

Stonersville, a hamlet of about fifteen buildings, is east of the centre of the township, and became a business place in 1813, when Philip Boyer opened a hotel called the "Compass," from the figure of that instrument painted on the sign. Philip Boyer was succeeded by his son John, who sold out to George Stoner in 1847. The latter was a man of great energy. He built an addition to the house, and also opened a store, in which was kept the post-office, established with the name of Stonersville. This title was then applied to the locality and has since been continued. Stoner's tavern was largely patronized by drovers, and for their accommodation he had a forty-acre pasture field opposite the hotel. In 1848 he erected a large brick shed on the roadside. After a few years the business declined, leaving this large building almost useless. This change was caused by the railroad. Stoner removed to the "Red Lion" in 1863 and Daniel H. Snyder became the proprietor of the hotel. In 1881 David K. Young succeeded him and it is now continued by John K. Young. Since 1882 the store has been kept by D. V. R. Ludwig, who was also postmaster until 1885, when Jacob F. Guldin received the appointment. It is served with a daily mail by the Boyertown stage on the route from Reading to Boyertown. At and near this place are several old established mechanics' shops. Moses Boone has pursued the business of a wheelwright for many years.

Baumstown, at the lower end of the township, on the highlands, traversed by the Perkiomen turnpike, one mile from the Schuylkill, is the oldest hamlet in the township, and is more of the nature of a straggling village. The site was first surveyed in 1733 and the following year two hundred and fifty-one acres were patented to Rudolph Wachler. Stephen Bolty became a later owner, and he, in 1792, deeded some land to Wm. Witman, who, about 1795 or 1796, laid out a town on a comprehensive scale, which he called *Exetertown*. July 3, 1796, he conveyed the first lot to Frederick Kopp, of Robeson township, for ten silver dollars; but it does not appear that he succeeded in making many sales to actual settlers, and, about 1800, he sold out his town to Dr. John Christian Baum. It was from him that the place took its present name some years later. Dr. Baum lived there and followed his profession, and was father of Dr. John Baum, who practiced his profession for a number of years at the Yellow House. A later physician at Baumstown was Dr. Ernst Baggie, who died at the "Red Lion" soon after 1864. At Baumstown a public-house was kept many years, but not since 1868, when Edmund Levan was the landlord. Other keepers were E. Dengler and Capt. George Newkirk. The nearness of Birdsboro has made the business of tavern-keeping and also of merchandising unprofitable at Baumstown.

The "Red Lion" inn was established on this road a mile above Baumstown by Nicholas Hoerner in 1760. During its early history, for twenty years it was known as the "King George." It is now owned by Solomon Stoner, a successful merchant in the township for many years.



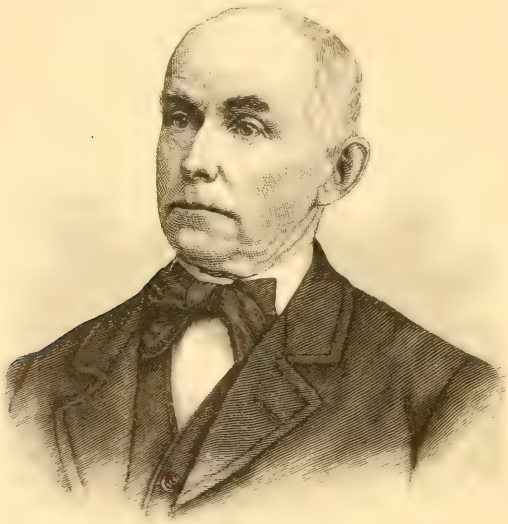
Lionel Leinberger, a Jew, had the first store in part of the old Baum house. Samuel Hechler built a store fifty years ago and since 1854 H. Y. Linderman has been his successor. At this store is kept the Baumstown post-office, established in 1835, and which at present has one mail daily from Birdsboro. The postmaster is F. J. Linderman. Among the early mechanics at this place were Ezekiel Jones, Jacob Kerlin and John Moyer. Birdsboro Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, is in Exeter. The depot buildings are new and very attractive in external appearance and interior arrangement.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOSEPH LEVAN is of Huguenot descent, and the grandson of Jacob Levan, whose son Abraham married Maria Bechtel. The children of this marriage are Susan, Jacob, Elizabeth, Joseph Abraham and two who died in childhood. Abraham Levan spent his life on the farm now owned by Jacob Levan. His son, Joseph Levan, was born on the 9th of June, 1803, and with his brothers and sisters inherited the homestead, where he devoted his life to agriculture and was regarded as one of the most successful farmers of the township. He was married to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Peter Bechtel, of Caernarvon township. Their children were Mary, deceased, born December 3, 1836; Joseph, deceased, born March 29, 1838; Abraham, born January 18, 1841; Jacob, September 5, 1843; Cyrus, December 18, 1849; Nathan, July 5, 1854; and David, December 24, 1859. Joseph Levan being the only one of his father's children who was married, he for many years lived upon the paternal homestead. He was an earnest Democrat in politics and among the foremost to defend the principles of his party. He was frequently chosen as a delegate to County Conventions and held various township offices, more from a sense of duty than from preference. His integrity and scrupulous honesty caused him often to be made guardian, executor and administrator, which positions were filled with ability and fidelity. Mr. Levan was a member of the Schwartzwald German Reformed Church, in which he was both a deacon and an elder; all his children became members of the same church. He was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the church building and contributed liberally toward paying the debt. He died December 10, 1872. His widow survives and lives in Exeter township. Jacob Levan resides upon the farm which was the place of his birth and has followed the employment of a farmer all his life. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Joan Kerper, of Exeter township, in 1882. They have two children, Caroline Amelia and Jacob. Cyrus Levan is also a prosperous farmer in the same township. He married Susan, daughter of Benjamin Trout. Their surviving children are Jacob, Edwin and Harry. Abraham Levan has retired from his labors as a farmer and resides in Exeter township. He married Sally Davis and has no living children. Nathan Levan resides in Exeter township. He married Amanda, daughter of John and Joan Kerper and has two children, Mary and Joseph. David Levan graduated from Franklin and Marshall College and is now engaged in the study of law.

EPHRAIM SCHNEIDER is a descendant of Hans Schneider, the progenitor of the branches of the Schneider family residing in Exeter and Oley townships, Berks County. He emigrated from Switzerland before the Revolutionary War, and settled on a tract of land at present known as "Oley Line." Ephraim Schneider was born October 11, 1822, in Exeter township, on the Schneider mill farm, on a part of which stands his present home. The grist-mill and farm were deeded to his grandfather, Daniel Schneider, by his great-grandfather, Peter Schneider, and again willed by his grandfather Daniel to his son, Daniel K. Schneider. The grist-mill and part of the land are now owned and occupied by William H. Schneider, who was for six consecutive times elected justice of the peace (1855 to 1885). Daniel Schneider, grandfather of Ephraim, served in the army during the Revolutionary War, and on his return from Valley Forge, where Washington's army was encamped, narrowly escaped death from the severity of the cold. He married Sarah Knabb, and had among their chil-

dren a son, Daniel K., the eldest of the family, who carried on the well-known Schneider mill. He commanded a company of militia on the breaking out of the War of 1812, but by unfair means was later deprived of his command, which he much regretted in after-life. He filled for three years the office of county commisioner, and was one of the incorporators of the Berks County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was the first president. He died on the 4th of March, 1872, in his eighty-fourth year. Daniel K. Schneider married Mary Lies. Their children were Solomon and Henrietta, married to John Bechtel. By a second marriage, with Catherine Herbine, of Exeter township, he had the following-named children: Ephraim, Daniel, William, Augustus, Amelia, (Mrs. Levan), Susan (Mrs. Faber), Catherine (Mrs. Girst), and Lydia (deceased). Ephraim Schneider has spent his whole life in the township of his birth. He learned the trade of a millwright, but finding it necessary to be much away from home in the pursuit of his vocation, finally abandoned it, and purchasing a farm at Stonerville, in Exeter township, devoted his attention to farming. At a later date he bought another farm, on which he now resides. He was, in 1844, married to Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Susan Knabb Dehart. Their children are William, born June 25, 1846; Sarah M., October 29, 1848; Kate (Mrs. Peter Harbine), September 25, 1850; Ezra, January 25, 1855; Calvin, October 16, 1858; Rosa, February 21, 1861, deceased; Mary Ann, April 2, 1863; and Daniel, an infant. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are Elizabeth M., Calvin and Cora, children of William Schneider, and Lizzie, Alice, Charles (deceased) and Gertrude, children of Peter and Kate Harbine. Mr. Schneider, as a Democrat, is active and influential in local politics. He is interested in the lumber business. He and



Ephraim Schneider

his family are members of the Schwartzwald Reformed Church, in which he has filled the offices of trustee, deacon and elder.

ALSACE TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—Jacob Spangler, Dewalt Baum, Johannes Haweracker, Henry Snider, Philip S. Hare, Peter Smith, Heinrich Guthard, Heinrich Gerhard and Michael Graul subscribed a petition which was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 2, 1744, in which they represented that a sufficient quantity of land had become settled, and that they labored under such inconveniences as to entitle them to be erected into a separate township; that the first settlers had come from a place in Germany, called *Elsas*, and that they therefore desired the township to be called by that name. The court ordered a survey of the district to be made; and the survey was accordingly made by Edward Scull, surveyor, who reported the following description:

"Beginning at a corner of Exeter township, on the northeast bank of the Schuylkill river; thence by said township N. 33 E. 87 perches; S. 57 E. 70 perches; N. 33 E. 1154 perches; N. 70 E. 400 perches to a road leading to Philadelphia; thence along said road 167 perches to a corner of Oley township; thence by the same N. 20 E. 450 perches; thence by vacant land and the Manor of Ruscomb, N. 45 W. 1730 perches; thence S. 65 W. 817 perches to Schuylkill River; thence down the river about seven miles to the place of beginning, containing 23,270 acres."

The surveyor-general, William Parsons, examined the survey and certified on March 3, 1745, that it did not interfere with any other township; and on the following day it was erected into a township, to be known as "Alsace."

The area of the township was reduced upon several occasions—first, by erecting the town of Reading into a separate district or township in 1761, and upon its enlargement as a borough in 1783, and a city in 1847; again, upon the erection of Muhlenberg township, in 1851, out of that portion of its territory which lay to the north of Reading and to the west of Penn's Mount. And in 1850[1] another reduction was made by cutting off the "Poplar Neck" and lands adjacent, extending to "Neversink," together with over three hundred acres, and adding it to Cumru township—this having been deemed advisable as a matter of convenience in respect to roads, schools and elections. This body of land is the only portion of the county lying to the east of the Schuylkill which is connected with a district lying to the west.

Early Warrants.—In pursuance of an application by Andrew Robeson for five hundred acres of land, a tract was surveyed for him on August 26, 1714.[2] The northern line began "on the east side of the Schuylkill, at a black-oak, near the ford where the old road leads to Turpahoking;" and the southern line ran along "Neversink's land." This comprised what is now the southwestern section of Reading. The survey was abandoned for some unknown reason. The Indians may have objected, because the land lay beyond the "Lechay Hills" (South Mountain). Several years afterward, in 1718, Robeson purchased one thousand acres south of this natural boundary line.

A large tract of land, containing three hundred and seventy-five acres, in the extreme lower section of the township,[3] adjoining the Schuykill, was patented to Edward Farmer in 1735, under the name of "Poplar Neck." Nicholas Scull, surveyor, made use of the same name in entering notes of a survey in that locality in his note-book on December 11, 1734. The greater part of this tract (two hundred and thirteen acres) became vested in Samuel High, of Oley, by deed, dated February 20, 1746. And this land has been transmitted in an unbroken line in the High family from that time till now, a period covering one hundred and forty years. The name was given to this neck of land (formed by a bend in the river) from the poplar trees which were found growing there,

[1] Act of Assembly passed April 11, 1850.

[2] This is the first notice of taking up land above the South Mountain.

[3] Separated from the township and added to Cumru township in 1851.

and this same species of tree is still found there growing with great vigor. The land is now owned and occupied by Ezra High, a superior farmer and exemplary man.

In the extreme northern end of the township there is a parallel case of the transmission of land in one family in an unbroken line, for nearly a hundred years. In 1737 a tract of one hundred and forty-four acres, called the "Four Corners," was surveyed to Conrad Koh (or Cook), and he conveyed his right, in 1741, to Dietrich Bydelman. Dietrich Shalter migrated from Goshenhoppen to this land and hired himself to Bydelman, and soon afterward married his only child. Bydelman obtained the patent for the tract mentioned, and two other tracts in 1770 and 1771, together containing two hundred and forty-two acres; and in 1791 he conveyed these tracts to his son-in-law, Dietrich Shalter, from whom this land has been transmitted in the Shalter name till the present time. Benjamin S. Shalter (a great-grandson of Bydelman) became the owner in 1835, and died in possession in 1884. It is still in the family. Mr. Shalter was a progressive farmer and recognized for his honor and honesty; and notwithstanding that his land is situated on the hills, he has brought it to, and continued it in, a high state of cultivation. He was a man possessed of much public spirit. His Christian generosity won for him the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens. The church erected near by, in 1860, commonly known as the "Shalter Church," is mainly attributable to his energy, and his great desire to promote the public welfare of his neighborhood, he having donated the land, contributed much building material and subscribed five hundred dollars toward the enterprise, together amounting to about three-fourths of the total cost.

TAXABLES FOR 1759.—The following list comprises the names of the taxables of the township in 1759. The total amount of tax then levied was fifty-four pounds nineteen shillings. Samuel High was the collector:

	£		£
Adam Apple	1	Henry Becker	4
Jacob Bleiler	2	Stephen Bauchl	2
Conrad Bower	5	Oswald Baum	14
Jacob Beaber	8	John Baum	2
Dieter Beidleman	11	Henry Bingaman	10
John Bingaman	3	John Lamer	6
Adam Bowman	8	Jacob Lauriscus	14
Jacob Becker	4	Baltzer Moore	5
Conrad Bob	5	Baltzer Martin	3
George Born	4	William Null	4
John Close	10	Caspar Nye	8
Herman Dekaver	11	Charles Norris, Esq	3
Matthias Dierkle	2	George Nies	3
Michael Deoser	4	Peter Norgang	1
Jacob Depore	9	Adam Rieffe	14
John Ebling	7	Richard Peters, Esq	4
George Eger	4	Peter Rudenberger	10
John Fix	2	Philip Reasor	6
John Faber	1	Francis Parvin	4
Michael Fisher	13	George Soningberg	1
Adam Garnett	8	Philip Sailor	3
Frederick Goodhardt	8	Jacob Schlegel	6
Henry Garrett	9	Henry Snader	12
Lawrence Gramm	5	Adam Swartzbach	1
Nicholas Gaeyser	3	Henry Shilt	1
Michael Glauser	7	Stophel Spangler	17
John Hertz	1	John Semack	50
George Hyer	4	Victor Spice	5
John Haveracker	13	John Shite	2
John Nich. Hertshoe	1	Rudolph Schlear	3
Samuel High	18	George Sowerbeer	1
Richard Hockley	14	William Shephar	2
William Iddings	18	Ernst Sille	6
Nicholas Jost	16	Henry Sheffer	2
Conrad Keller	9	Adam Speckleimer	4
Christian Kinsey	12	Michael Saylor	5
Matthias Keimer	1	Casper Streador	1
Adam Koon	2	John Umstadt	1
Henry Keech	2	Adam Wagner	3
Matthias Knapt	1	Philip Wax	10
Isaac Levan	15	Lawrence Wendle	10
George Lorah	1	George Wolf	14

Single Men.

Henry Baum.	Daniel Norgang.
Nicholas Fisher.	George Rebenberger.
John Fisher.	Michael Speeden.
David Kinsey.	Adam Shier.
Abraham Kinsey	John Stout.
George May.	George Wagner

The "Manor of Penn's Mount" lay principally in this township. It extended into Exeter on the south and into Maiden-creek on the north, and comprised two hundred and thirty-two tracts of land, mostly small in area, containing together (exclusive of patented land) eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-six acres, one hundred and eight perches. The survey was made in June, 1789, by Cadwallader Evans, Jr. Many tracts were owned by inhabitants of Reading, but the great majority of them were owned by farmers. The "Manor" was known for many years before. It was set apart by warrant dated November 25, 1748, for the use of the Penns, and, after having been surveyed, it was returned January 21, 1755. It contained in the whole twelve thousand two hundred acres.[1]

[1] A copy of a draft of this "Manor," containing a connected draft of all the tracts, is in the possession of Ken-



Louis Kuenne

INDUSTRIES.—From the nature of the country, Antietam Creek and its affluents had many water-powers which were made to operate industries of various kinds, some soon after the arrival of the first settlers, and others after the War of 1812, when milling and other species of manufacturing had been stimulated to an unusual degree. In consequence, many places were established which had powers too small or inadequate support for their permanent existence, and declined more than half a century ago. Others were destroyed when the city of Reading utilized the upper part of the stream as part of its system of water supply, so that but few places are now operated. Near the headwaters of the main stream Christian Kinsey had a small grist-mill sixty years ago. It was last operated by John Fies, and, after standing idle a number of years, was torn down in 1883 by William Hoch, the owner of the farm. A short distance below there was a tilt-hammer, in a building which had double fires, and where a large amount of business was done. John Zimmerman, the first owner, was succeeded by Benjamin Tobias, who operated it a number of years, when it was abandoned. This site is now on the farm of Peter Fies. The first improvement was situated a short distance farther down the stream. It was a small grist-mill, owned and carried on by Jacob Lanciscus. After the grist-mill was no longer used the power was employed to operate a flax-brake. All the improvements have been removed. The site was on the present farm of Valentine Hartman. Lanciscus was a very large land-owner, having had the first title to nearly all the farms in this locality, most of which are now in possession of the Hartman family. At a later day David Babb had an oil-mill and saw-mill on the power next below, the former being afterwards converted into a clover-mill. This power is still used to operate a saw-mill for William Faust. A short distance from this place Harrison Hinnershitz used the water-power to operate a grist-mill, and later added a saw-mill, using steam to supplement the water-power. These industries are yet carried on by him. For many years Enoch Caller operated a paper-mill at the next power down the valley. He occupied a large log building, a part of which served as a residence. The mill was destroyed by fire and the power was afterward taken when "Antietam Lake" was constructed.[1] Near by a forge was run by Philip Seidel, and sold by him to Philip Burkert, who built a grist-mill, which was subsequently operated as an oil-mill. Philip Burkert also had a forge below what is now Antietam Lake; but it has long since been abandoned. A little more than a quarter of a mile lower down Conrad Feger had a paper-mill in a large wooden building, which was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by C. Van Reed, and again burned down. Dr. C. Reber next had it as a paper-mill, and this site is now occupied by Kraemer's woolen-mill.

LOUIS KRAEMER is of German nationality, and the son of Ferdinand and Catherine Kraemer, who resided in Berleburg, Westphalia, where the former was in early life a merchant. In 1830 he exchanged his city property for a farm in the suburbs. His son Louis was born on the 2d of January, 1828, in Berleburg, and until the age of sixteen remained upon his father's farm, meanwhile attending the neighboring school. He then chose his vocation in life—that of a dyer—and, removing to Barmen, in the Rhine province, devoted four years to perfecting himself in his trade. Seeking a wider field of operation than was offered at home, he, in 1848, emigrated to America, and remained six years in the employ of Joseph Ripka, at Manayunk, now a part of Philadelphia, as a dyer. In 1854 he assumed charge of a large dyeing establishment at Norwich, Conn., and remained thus engaged until 1865. The previous fall, in connection with other partners, he purchased the site on which the present Stony Creek Mills are erected, and, in the summer of 1865, the firm of Kraemer, Schaefer & Co. began the erection of buildings which have since been remodeled and replaced by more commodious structures, the present factory and its adjuncts having been erected since 1875. Mr. Schaefer

dall Brothers, at Reading, who obtained it from the Zacharias estate. Daniel S. Zacharias received it from M. S. Richards, Esq.

[1] See Chap. XXII., Reading, Part V.

withdrew in 1875, and in 1879 Louis F. Kraemer, son of the senior partner, became a member of the firm, since known as Louis Kraemer & Co. A more detailed account of the magnitude of this business enterprise will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Kraemer was married, on the 21st of September, 1852, to Catherine Pfeil, daughter of John Pfeil, of the same German province. Their children are Louis F., married to Ella Hall, of Huntingdon, Pa.; Henry, who died in infancy; Caroline, still living; and Mary, who died in 1858. He is not an office seeker, and has, for that reason, never held public position. He is a stockholder of the Shetucket Company Cotton-Mills, at Norwich, Conn., but to his home enterprise devotes his entire attention. Mr. Kraemer is a member of St. Paul's Memorial Church of Reading, in which he has served for many years as an elder.

The "Stony Creek Mills" is the only industry in the township worthy of mention. The firm of Kraemer, Franklin & Co. purchased the property in 1864, and shortly afterward began the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods. This firm was succeeded by Kraemer, Schaefer & Co. in 1865, who, in 1873, were incorporated under the name of "Stony Creek Woolen Manufacturing Co.," and in 1879 this corporation sold the valuable property and business to Louis Kraemer, Louis Grebe and Louis F. Kraemer, who, under the firm-name of "Louis Kraemer & Co.," have since conducted the enterprise successfully. Next below a grist and saw-mill was long operated by John Hill, when he turned the mill into a factory for boring rifles and built a new grist-mill farther up, in Alsace township, the lower mill being just across the line in Exeter. The latter building was again converted into a grist-mill and is now operated by John Wanner; the Alsace mill is the property of Peter Wanner.

On Laurel Run John Heckman had a pioneer grist-mill, which was owned by the Millers at an earlier day. Jack Miller supplied steam-power, but it was removed, and water is now the only motor. The capacity is small. A saw-mill, built by Wm. Hinnershitz, farther up the stream, has been altogether removed.

The attention of the inhabitants of Alsace has lately been directed to vineyards and truck gardening, and many have found profitable employment in these occupations. Aug. Wentzel has fine truck gardens near Reading, and in the lower part of the township, on the slopes of Penn's Mount, are the vineyards of Eberhart Barth, John Reininger, George Reininger and John Fisher, each being several acres in extent. Others have lately engaged in these industries and ere long the apparently sterile mountain-side will be rendered more productive than some of the low lands of the county.

The surface is rolling and mountainous. The soil is principally of a gravel nature and where cultivated is generally very productive. The eastern and southeastern sections are particularly adapted to the cultivation of the grape, different berries, fruits and vegetables. The farmers, by industry and perseverance, in these sections, have been very successful. It is rather surprising that they have cleared and cultivated such a large area of land upon and amongst the hills.

There is not a general store in the township. It has four licensed taverns; these were for many years and still are known as Dengler's, Babb's, Fies' and Heckman's. And notwithstanding its riches and importance and its possession by a thrifty, energetic and prolific people, it has not a single town nor a village that is recognized by any name. It did not even have a post-office for many years, "Stony Creek Mills" having been established in 1879. Its proximity to Reading and the almost daily, at least weekly, visits of its inhabitants to the county-town enabled them to procure merchandise and receive their mail matter; the want of stores and post-office was therefore not felt.

CHURCHES.

Zion's Church, known in the beginning and still commonly called "Spies's Church," is situated in the eastern section of the township. It was first established in 1774, on a small tract of land donated by Victorous Spies. Burials were permitted by him in the ground for about five years before. Prominent among the first trustees were Spies and Paul Feger. In 1810

a large two-story stone structure was erected in the place of the old building, the trustees at the time having been Paul Bar, John Babb, George Schade and Peter Knabb, and the ministers, J. Frederick Herman, Reformed; and Henry A. Muhlenberg, Lutheran. Rev. A. L. Herman preached to the congregation during the long period of *forty-three* years. J. P. Herline officiated as organist from 1839 to 1858. He was then succeeded by William C. Keller, who still officiates in this capacity. The building of 1810 is still used for religious services by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. A Cemetery Company was incorporated April 16, 1861. The charter members were:

William Knabb.	Benjamin F. Seidel.
Valentine Hartman.	Jacob Folk.
Frederick Hinnershitz.	Peter Hartman.
Gottfried Lutz.	George B. Hartman.
George Schlottman.	Jacob Hoch.
Daniel Schmeck.	Matthias Moyer.
Peter Fies.	Nathan Knabb.

A tract of four acres was purchased for the purposes of a cemetery and added to the church property in 1860. It is pleasantly located on the hill-side. It is laid off in squares and many fine marble grave-stones and monuments have been erected. The lots number three hundred and eighty-six, and they have nearly all been sold.

Rev. T. T. Iaeger has been the Lutheran pastor for the past thirty years; and Rev. A. S. Leinbach, the Reformed for the past fifteen years.

Shalter Church, also known as the "Salem's Church" is situated in the northern part of the township. It was erected in 1860, the corner-stone having been laid on the 9th of April, and the dedication having taken place on the 24th of October. The building is a two-story stone structure, plastered and painted in imitation of brick. The upper room is the auditorium, with a seating capacity of three hundred. The congregation numbers five hundred members. The first story is used for Sunday-school purposes. It takes its name after Benjamin Shalter, who was the most liberal contributor towards its erection. The property includes a burial-ground in area about two acres. Dieter Beitelman (Bydelman) first set apart a small tract of land here for a burying-ground, and advised burials to be made in it. This was in 1790. His body was buried in it, a grave-stone marking the resting place, with an inscription:

Dietrich Beitelman,
Born June 15, 1709; died February 16, 1793;
Aged 83 years, 8 months.

Faith Chapel was erected by Trinity Lutheran congregation during the year 1885, in connection with two other chapels in Reading. It is situated in the village of "Woodvale," on the road to Friedensburg. Regular church and Sunday-school services are conducted there. It is mentioned in connection with Trinity Church of Reading.

The following extracts are taken from an article entitled "Zion's Hill," which I wrote and published in the *Reading Times* and *Dispatch* on the 30th of June, 1881, and, being applicable to our churches and districts generally, they are introduced in this connection:

"This church has the highest location of any in the county; and, though not one of the oldest, it is nevertheless to be classed with our early churches. The religious organizations which worship in it are Lutheran and Reformed. Both have a large membership. Each organization holds services in the church alternately every two weeks. The services are conducted altogether in the German language. This language has been in constant use from the beginning of the church until now. In many respects this is a representative church of the county. The people of the vicinity for miles are attached to it, and their attachment is manifested through their devotion. This religious quality has been transmitted unto them, for their parents and grand-parents exhibited it in an equal degree. It was productive of great good to their progenitors; and it is now equally and similarly fruitful to them in various ways. They are not boastful of that religious progress which too often begets hurtful pride, especially in an agricultural people; and they are not afflicted with intolerance. They have indeed the religion of their fathers, inculcated by such distinguished ministers as Muhlenberg and Miller, Herman Iaeger and Leinbach. They are not cultured, but their intelligence enables them to show a contentment which a cultivated people too frequently do not enjoy. Their fellowship and hospitality manifest a degree of natural refinement which is truly praiseworthy. Continuous hard labor in cultivating the soil prohibits them from giving that attention to graceful demeanor which is demanded by social life in our cities. But they are a faithful

people, and their untiring energy is generally rewarded with success. And their economic habits enable them to live well and comfortably. More worldly refinement would indispose them to give personally the same amount of labor to agriculture, and they would therefore be obliged to resort gradually to speculation for sustenance. I have observed these characteristics to be general throughout our county. . . .

"The people, being contented, scarcely feel the force of government; taxation is light, crimes are limited, serious offenses are very seldom committed, a high order of morality is exhibited everywhere, untiring industry and a rather rigorous economy are daily practiced. These are certainly the elements of a law-abiding and prosperous people. And I think I can say that they are principally attributable to the form of religion which has been transmitted from generation to generation during this comparatively long period without any change. To us, therefore, it has been a fortunate circumstance in the preservation and development of our people. Their houses have not grown into costly palaces, their roads into railways, their horse-power into steam-power, their mail communication into the telegraph and telephone, their farms into out-lots, and their labor into speculation,—all these are generally the same as their fathers had them; but their rugged hill-sides have been made more fruitful, their manual labor has been gradually decreased by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, their intelligence has been improved by the encouragement of more schools and teachers, their general wealth has been increased, their health and longevity have been preserved, their names have been made stronger in influence and their sons and daughters have been multiplied. Who will say that the latter accomplishments are not of more importance to the well-being, stability and equality of a free people than the former?

"Steam and electricity are important agents amongst our people—particularly in our rapidly-growing and beautiful county-seat, whence they are extending in every direction. They are producing wonderful changes as well here as elsewhere. They are bringing us into closer proximity with each other every year. By our present condition and mode of life they are indispensable. But we cannot overlook the fact that they are gradually making us to be too much a speculative people, developing more and more our feelings into passions and our comforts into luxuries, and causing a more apparent social inequality through the enrichment of some at the expense of others; and we cannot deny the fact that they—though they should be valuable instruments in our hands for our uniform development—are in reality, to a considerable degree, misguided influences, which are working in us a gradual physical weakness and transmitting vast accumulations of wealth and high-spirited blood not much beyond a single generation. Why shall successful business men, whether in stocks or trade, or in or out of the useful professions, leave mostly only asylums, cemeteries and monuments for a gaping multitude? Why not blood, a living and self-perpetuating blood, that shall manifest itself in an ever-increasing nobility? Why not sentient living temples, instead of pyramids, sphinxes and tombs? Are we growing into a period when millionaires shall celebrate an age with uplifted brick and stone, iron and gold, carried aloft by a dependent people, as Cheops did with his subjects thousands of years ago? We want no golden calves to worship, no false gods to mock us. We rather want a hundred thousand people in every community to construct, without expense or suffering, by a common impulse, a social organization that shall carry us into a higher, real civilization and a certain immortality. We want a posterity that can take care of itself and that shall not be dependent upon trustees from an ordinary man with uncertain sureties to an extraordinary corporation with expert officers, whose financial management generally brings unto themselves self-aggrandizement and remarkable affluence and ease. We want a people that shall thrive by industry in productive labor and not by activity in consuming speculation. We want a posterity that shall transmit physical strength and laudable industry to the next generation, instead of great wealth and pride, resulting in imbecility and idleness. The contrast is apparent. By the latter we cannot fail to suffer eventually; but by the former we must continue to prosper and produce in ourselves and for our posterity a physical development and moral grandeur that shall make us a better, and preserve us a free people.

"This beautiful hill is expressive of our most prevalent religion. This inspiring religion has characterized and is still characterizing the great majority of our people. The qualities it has produced in us are the basis of our moral and substantial welfare. These have influenced our daily life, discouraged evil of every sort, and encouraged good, and directed industry into not only profitable, but useful channels. Our agricultural communities especially, from which we are daily receiving so much benefit, have been controlled and benefited by them. These results in us are apparent, not only lately, but from the beginning until now.

"A beacon light set upon this hill would scatter its bright rays far and wide in every direction and gladden many hearts. Every township in the county has a number of religious lights, whose beneficent rays have been directed by upright Lutheran and Reformed ministers from churches on the hills and in the valleys. Their ministrations have been blessed. They have not made us a brilliant but a successful people,—successful in having preserved an average development which is not inferior to any other. Health, longevity, industry, economy, wealth, intelligence, morality, increase in population and contentment—these

make a strong, good and reliable people. And these qualities our people generally possess in a degree superior to that in which our ancestors possessed them. To what is this attributable? It must be attributable to some good influence, for they could not have been thus developed spontaneously through so long a period of time. And I may here observe that the county has received comparatively little benefit from immigration or any other outside influence, excepting the railway. So that the development has arisen principally from our own people themselves, under the continual guidance of some beneficent influence. This influence has been our simple but powerful religion.

"This is in reality the spirit of our people. It is the vitality that disposes us to be a good rather than a rich people. It tends more and more to create and preserve a general equality upon which the permanence of our free government depends. It teaches us that our highest ambition should and must ever be life, not wealth—rather to live well than to die rich; rather to transmit reliable principles than to bequeath property. A noble teacher is this, whose great and constant aim for us is nobility now and immortality hereafter. And, like 'Zion's Hill,' it will always have the bubbling waters of purity and excellence to flow in amongst us for our spiritual delectation; and it will remain permanent through all the fluctuations of an advancing civilization."

Villages and Taverns.—At Stony Creek Mills there is a collection of buildings which give the place the appearance of a village. Most of its inhabitants find employment in the woolen-mill and the neighboring vineyards. It contains no store. A tavern near by the mills is kept by George Babb. It was established in 1859 by John Babb, and has since been carried on by him. A post-office, bearing the name of the mills, was established in 1879 with Louis F. Cramer as postmaster, and Henry Cramer as deputy. There is a daily mail on the Friedensburg route, *via* this office, which also supplies the Alsace office, established in 1863.

On the Perkiomen turnpike a number of houses have been built, and the locality begins to assume the aspect of a business place. In 1884 Kendall Bros., of Reading, laid out a small town and named it "Woodvale." They sold some lots at public sale, and several buildings and a fine Lutheran chapel have been erected since. In 1820 there was a public-house kept by the Fry family. The present Mount Penn Hotel is kept by Charles Dengler, successor to George Dengler. A lumber and coal business is carried on by Aug. H. Wentzel, and several mechanic shops are maintained. A dozen dwellings are along the turnpike towards the Black Bear Inn, and a blacksmith-shop, carried on by Percival Leinbach, who has been there for a number of years.

North of the Stony Creek Mills is the oldest tavern in the township, kept since 1839 by Peter Fies. It was opened in another building on this site about seventy years ago, by Benjamin Tobias, and became the property of William Hartman, who was followed by Abraham Spies. Before the building of the East Penn Railroad the place had a large patronage and was a central point for a large scope of country. Several miles from here Jacob Hartman, a blind man, had a public-house which was well patronized on account of the misfortune of the owner. It was originally an old log building, but after Hartman's removal to the West a new tavern was built by a German named Rothhoupt. In the extreme corner of the township the Heckman tavern has afforded the public needed accommodations, and is still continued by that family.

Hessian Camp.—On the southern declivity of "Penn's Mount," near Reading, certain prisoners, taken in the War of the Revolution, were encamped for a period of six years, from 1777 to 1783. They were mostly Hessians, and hence the place was called "Hessian Camp"—a name which the locality has retained to this day. Huts had been erected by them for their quarters. Depressions in the ground there still indicate the locality where they once stood.

Mineral Spring.—About 1815, Charles Kessler and John Spade erected a woolen-mill on Rose Valley Creek, in "Rosenthal," for the purpose of encouraging home industry. But the importation of foreign goods obliged them to abandon the experiment in 1818. About this time, Dr. Isaac Hiester discovered mineral water at a spring near by. He analyzed it and reported that it "contained iron, held in solution with carbonic acid gas, together with a small quantity of muriate of soda." Then the dwelling was converted into an inn, and Jacob Schneider advertised it as a health resort. In

1837 it was converted into a "fashionable hotel," and carried on until 1856, when the Reading Water Company purchased the property. The mineral spring was walled out and an octagonal building erected over it, consisting of eight iron pillars, with open sides and covered with a roof. This building is still standing; but the spring is very nearly run dry, not so much from want of water as from want of care. The hotel has been famous for many years as a banqueting place. Before the Civil War the leaders of the Democratic party generally assembled here on the 4th of July for many successive years, and celebrated the day by responding to patriotic toasts and sentiments, etc. Madam Susan Roland and her most delicious "chickens and waffles" contributed much toward the popularity of this pleasant retreat by the side of the gurgling brook, over-shaded by tall oaks and buttonwoods. Her pleasant manners and superior cooking will be remembered for many years. She died April 6, 1883, aged seventy-nine years, after having occupied the place since 1850.

Schild Murder.—A "most horrible murder" occurred on the hill several hundred yards southwardly from the Shalter Church, on August 12, 1812. The following account appeared in the *Weekly Advertiser*, August 15, 1812:

"It falls very unfortunately to our lot to communicate one of the most barbarous and murderous acts ever committed by a monster in human shape. On Wednesday, the 12th inst., after four o'clock in the afternoon, a man named John Schild, in Alsace township, about four miles from this place, began with an axe to cut up everything about and in the house. When his father (who lived close by) heard it, he went to him, and said, 'John! John! what are you doing?' John turned upon his father with the axe and cut him in the breast, when the father immediately turned around, holding his breast, and retreated to the house. John pursued him, cut him down, chopped half of his head off, threw it from him, then cut his body open, tore out his entrails and heart. His mother approaching him with exclamations, he cut her down in the very same manner, taking her bowels, heart and liver out, and threw it in the bake-oven, which had just before been heated by the family to bake bread. A younger brother, being near by, this monster now made at him with the axe, but the brother catching his arms, threw him down and fled. The monster then tried to set a dog after him, but the dog would not obey him, so he seized the dog, chopped his legs off, and threw his body also into the bake-oven. Then he set fire to the barn, which with all its contents was soon reduced to ashes. His wife and family had in the mean time fled to the woods, where they lay all night under a tree. His brother in a little while after came back to the horrible scene with some neighbors, to whom the monster, after having thrown away his deadly weapon, surrendered himself, and said, 'I am the person who has done all this.' The monster was arrested and conveyed to the gaol of this place (Reading), where he is now confined. A coroner's inquest was held over the mangled remains of the parents of this savage monster! It is not in our power at present to add anything more. We wished rather to have passed it in silence, but something was expected."

Immediately after the murder the neighbors were terrorized so much as not to be willing to approach the place. But Dietrich Shalter (father of Benjamin, who was known to have great influence over Schild) went there, and finding Schild walking about with the axe on his shoulder said to him (in German), "Oh, John, what have you done!" He replied (also in German), "Yes, what have I done?"

Schild was tried in November following, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. His execution took place on the "Commons," at Reading, on January 30, 1813. An unusually large number of people assembled from all parts of the surrounding county to witness the scene. A full confession was made by the murderer before his execution.[1] His body was buried on the hill near by the place where he committed the murder. Schild's father was sixty-eight years old and his mother sixty-five, when they were killed. Their bodies were buried in the burying-ground now a part of the Shalter Church property.

Wentzel Horror.—On Sunday morning, April 19, 1885, a small out-building on the property of Augustus H. Wentzel was burned. At the time of the occurrence the two sons of Mr. Wentzel and two workmen named Hettinger were sleeping there, and they perished in the flames. Albert Knoll, a weak-minded son

[1] *Reading Adler*, February 2, 1813.

of a neighbor, was arrested for the deed, but he was acquitted on the ground of insanity. This produced a profound sensation and moved the hearts of the entire community. The funeral services conducted at Zion's Church were attended by a multitude of sympathizing people from all parts of the county.

Political Prize Banner.—In 1852 the Democratic citizens of Reading proposed to present a "Prize Banner" to the political district which would show the largest increase in majority at the Presidential election. After the election it was ascertained that the largest increase had been made by Alsace township. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to make the presentation, on February 19, 1852, and a township committee was also appointed to receive the banner, which comprised the following active political workers of the township:

Jacob Seidel, Sr.	Simon Lies.
Joseph Marks.	Reuben Shalter.
Daniel Gotshall.	Benjamin Hill.
Abraham Hartman.	Samuel Fick.
Franklin Rothenberger.	Jacob Marks.
	Jacob Seidel, Jr.
Henry Hinnershitz.	Frederick Seidel.
John Seidel.	Michael Lies.
Benjamin Barto.	

The banner contained the following: On the obverse side there was a fine portrait of President Pierce, on white satin, with the patriotic motto in a scroll underneath:

"No North.	No East.
No South.	No West."

And on the reverse side, the following inscription, in gold, on a blue silk ground:

"Prize Banner,—Presented by the Democratic Citizens of Reading to the Democrats of Alsace for their devotion to the principles of Democracy."

The presentation was made at the public-house of Peter Fies, by A. M. Sallade, Esq., chairman of the committee; and the banner was received by Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg in behalf of the township. Other addresses were made, after which a bountiful dinner was enjoyed. About three hundred persons attended this exceptional meeting.

During the last thirty years the hill lands of Penn's Mount, overlooking Exeter township, have been highly improved. The grape has been largely cultivated.

Recently a resort has been established on the top of one of the hills of this township, and a distinguished Pennsylvania German poet, H. L. Fisher, Esq., of York, Pa., made it the subject of an interesting and expressive poem, after a pleasant visit with Mr. Thomas C. Zimmerman and others. With his permission it is introduced,—

KÜCHLER'S RUUSCHT.

(Der Ehrvoller Alsace Fuszgänger Klubb Gewitmet).

"Drei Meil hinnig Red'n" do isch 'en Weiberg,
Un der Weeg nuf isch ziemlich geh;
Dort leewe die Herre so luschtig wie Lerch,
Un freue sich, dort, in der Höh.

Im Frühling, so wan die Fögel z'rück kumme,
Un singe un peife so schö;
Im Summer—die Luft, wohlriechend mit Blumme—
Wie lieblig isch's dort in der Höh!

Im Herbscht, wan der Wald isch brau, geel un roth,
Un die Fögel, die, singe, "Adee,"—
Wan die Felder im Dhaal sin grü mit der Soot,
Wie herlich isch's dort uf der Höh!

Im Winter, wan Bäm un Felder sin bloosz,
Un's Blümli schlooft unner 'm Schnee—
Wan alles isch schtumm un weisz wie der Doot,
Doch heemelt's em a' uf der Höh.

Der Weeg nuf isch üwerecks, eng, un krumm,
Un laaft üwer Felse un Schtee;
Was gewwe die luschtige Fuszgänger d'rum,
Mit Wei un Gesaug uf der Höh?

Im Morge, so wan die Sun sich erhöht,
Un Aurora gukt wie der Roth See—
Am Owet, so wan die Sun unnergeht,
Wie 'r götzlich isch's dort uf der Höh!

Der Schnee mag so dief sei—bis an die Knie,
Doch traue mer als zu de Bee;
Mer saddle juscht uf un laafe dort hi',
Un schtelle dort uf—uf der Höh.

En jede, der, traagt sei eegne Lascht nuf—
Ja, des muss er dhu—all allee;
Wie 'n Dampfgaul, doch macht er als "huff! huff huff huff!"
Un der Dampf schteight hooch in die Höh!

Ich hab schun geleese fun Himmel uf Erd,
In Länder weit üwer de See,—
Was wäre sie all zumm'e Fuszgänger weerd,
Im Häusel dort hooch uf der Höh!

Ich hab, a'h, schun g'heert fum e' "Häusel am Rhein," –
En Häusel, "net grosz un net klee;"
Doch, geb mer die Freiheit, Fergnüge, un Wein,
Im Häusel, do, hooch uf der Höh.

'S isch net all in Geld, un hät mer die Welt,
So wöt mer doch immer noch meh;
Hier sin mer so luschtig un frey wie die Held'
Un die Adler, do, hooch in der Höh.

So lüftig un heftig wie 'm Adler sei Nescht,
Uf de Alpen—weit uwer 'm See—
So schtandhaft wie 'm Kaiser sei Schloss un sei Fescht,
Schteht's Häusel, do, hooch uf der Höh.

Im Winter bloost Boreas grimmig un scharf,
Un die Luft isch lewendig mit Schnee;
Dan schpielt alt Eolus sei bescht's uf der Harf,
Uf 'm Häusel, do, hooch uf der Höh.

Es Wasser, die Luft, un alles isch rein—
Do gebt's ke' *Malari*, O! nee;
Ke' Häusel am Neckar, ke' Palascht am Rhein,
Wie's Häusel, do, hooch uf der Höh!

Es kummt a'h, net bal, en Kätzer do heer—
Ke' Kranket, ke' Krampet, ke' Weh;
Un es gans Johr-rum wert's Fässli net lehr,
Am Weiberg, do, hooch uf der Höh.

Es Leewe isch flüchtig un kurz bey uns' all,
Un der Wandel isch krümig un geh;
Doch heemelt em a' der Hall un der Schall,
Am Weiberg, do, hooch uf der Höh.

Endlich, "Aschen zu Aschen und Schtaab zu Schtaab,"
Un en Felse zum Denkmal-Schtee!
O, dan schenk uns hier, en friedliches Kraab,
Un Seligkeit, *dort*, in der Höh!

H. L. Fischer.

Dec. 11th, 1884.

MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—The western section of the township of Alsace, from the upper to the lower extremity, is comparatively level, and comprises mostly fertile, lime-stone land; and the eastern section is remarkably hilly, and comprises rather sterile gravel land. The roads in the former were easily and cheaply repaired, but in the latter the repairs were frequent and expensive. This was a subject of complaint by the tax-payers of the former section for some years; finally, it culminated in an application to court, in 1849, for a division of the township. Aaron Albright, Dennis W. O'Brien and Henry Schoener were appointed commissioners to make and report the desired division. On June 14, 1849, they reported a division, having run a line almost straight from a point near the Ruscomb-manor corner to the northernmost point of the Schuylkill bend, near the Big Dam, and having suggested for the western section (exclusive of the ground included in the limits of Reading) the name of "Neversink township." This report met with great opposition from the prominent men of the eastern section, among them Benjamin Shalter, Adam Heckman, Valentine Hartman, Peter Hartman and John Bernhart. Their exceptions prevailed, and the report was "set aside upon merits" on November 24, 1849. A review was asked for, and the court appointed M. S. Richards, Richard Boone and Benjamin Tyson commissioners. A re-survey was made by them on March 25, 1850. They considered the advisability of continuing the name of Alsace township for the western section, and of suggesting the name of "Manor township" for the eastern, inasmuch as the eastern was principally composed of the "Manor of Penn's Mount." Their report could not be found amongst the records in the Quarter Sessions of the county.

In May following a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the public-house of Jacob Kerlin by tax-payers of the proposed western section who favored a division. Jacob S. Ebling was president of the meeting; John Haberacker, John Gehret, John Leinbach, John Schneider and Henry Leinbach were vice-presidents; and Francis Parvin and T. J. Weber secretaries. The following prominent men reported appropriate resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting: Daniel Shepp, Jacob Gehret, John Ulrich, George Spengler, Daniel Shell, John Dotterer, Peter Rothermel, Daniel Maurer, Jacob Maurer, Jacob Moyer, Daniel Zacharias, Sr., J. P. Ulrich, Simon Moyer, Jacob Gehret, Sr., Edward Leader, Jonathan King, Henry Spengler, Henry Body; and a vigilance committee, consisting of sixty-nine members, was then appointed to promote the

interests of the movement in behalf of the proposed new township. Shortly afterward the division was made by the court,[1] and the western division was named Muhlenberg, the family of this name then owning a large quantity of land within its limits. It may be remarked, in this connection, that this is the only township named after a representative man of the county.

INDUSTRIES.

The old Leize mill, near the mouth of Laurel Run, was one of the first improvements of the kind in the present township.

The second mill, built of stone, by Adam Leize, was long operated by his son, Henry. The present brick mill was built by a later owner, Wm. Rothenberger. It has been supplied with steam-power, and it is now carried on by Peter Rothenberger.

On Spring Creek (commonly known as Bernhart's Run) near the mountain, the Leizes had a saw-mill, on a power which was later made to operate a hat-factory, owned by Wertz and others. Cotton batting was also made there. Twenty years ago the power was used to operate a grist-mill, which is now owned by John Grim. At the lower part of the valley there was the pioneer Rothermel saw-mill, and on its site such a mill was maintained until 1883, the property having passed into the hands of the Bernharts. A short distance above, clover and grist-mills were erected, both of which were demolished. The grist-mill was replaced by the present mill, which was built in 1856 by John Bernhart, and steam-power was introduced in 1876. The building is a large three-story brick, and is the property of the city of Reading, being on the tract purchased to obtain a water supply. Large reservoirs have here been constructed, from which the water flows by gravitation to the distributing reservoir and also through the streets of the city.

[1] The record of this proceeding could not be found in the county court-house. On February 10, 1851, an act of Assembly was passed, ordering the qualified electors of Muhlenberg township to hold their general and township elections at the public-house of Gabriel Gehret, which was at the Temple; and on March 11th following an act was passed ordering such elections also in Alsace township, to be held at the public-house of Peter Fies.

MOUNT LAUREL FURNACE, near the mountain, on Laurel Run, was built in 1836 by John A. Bertolet, Mayberry Bertolet and Francis Palm as a charcoal furnace of small capacity, and shortly afterward it became the property of Samuel Kaufman. In 1846 it was sold to Wm. H. Clymer, who had it in blast pretty generally until 1872, when the charcoal furnace was abandoned and an anthracite furnace erected on its site. This improvement was made by the Clymer Iron Company, which was formed in 1873 and was composed of William H. Clymer, Edward C. Clymer and Heister Clymer, the former as president, the latter as secretary and treasurer. It has since been operated by that company. The officers in 1885 were Geo. E Clymer, president; and Abraham Sweitzer, general manager.

The plant comprises about forty acres of land, with mansion and thirteen tenements. It is connected with the railroad at Temple station, one mile distant, by its own track. The product is about two hundred tons of good foundry iron a week.

The company also controls the Oley Furnace property, and operates it in connection with Mt. Laurel Furnace. It has been out of blast some years, and was last operated by Levan, Merkel & Co., from whom it passed to the present company.

TEMPLE FURNACE is located on the railroad, at Temple, the plant embracing a finely constructed anthracite furnace, with thirty-two acres of ground and eighteen tenements. The furnace was begun in 1867, and put in blast the following year by Wm. H. Clymer & Co., his brothers Edward, Heister and George E. being associated with him. He was the manager until March, 1871, when Isaac McHose secured an interest, and the firm became Clymer, McHose & Co., continuing as such until March 22, 1873, when the parties interested became an incorporated body, as the Temple Iron Co., of which Wm. H. Clymer was the president, and Ambrose A. McHose, secretary.

The property is still controlled by the Temple Iron Co., the present officers being Geo. F. Baer, president; Edward T. Clymer, secretary and treasurer. The furnace has been out of

blast since May, 1883. Its capacity is two hundred and forty tons of foundry iron per week. The larger part of the ore has been obtained from the mines of this company in Berks and Lehigh Counties.

Shearer's Fruit Farms, near Tuckerton station, are among the most noteworthy interests of the township. They embrace one hundred and three acres of good land, which have been made doubly fertile by skillful cultivation. The proprietor, Christopher Shearer, located here in 1858 and first successfully cultivated grain and hay, producing immense quanties of the latter, but soon devoted his attention to the culture of potatoes and tobacco, as principal crops. About the same time he began setting his farm with fruit trees, planting in one year one thousand seven hundred Bartlett pear trees and near the same number of apple trees. All varieties of small fruits were also planted, and a peach orchard of two thousand trees started, while the area of his apple, pear and quince orchards was much increased. In 1885 there were two vineyards of sixteen acres, set almost wholly with the Clinton grape, and nearly the entire acreage of the farm was devoted to the culture of the fruits named, about twenty acres only being set aside for tobacco. The farm has been well improved, containing, in addition to the home buildings, six tenements, large refrigerators and nine vaults, three cider-presses and other appliances for storage and manufacturing purposes. About forty thousand gallons of wine are made annually. From ten to thirty men are constantly employed.

CHURCHES.

Alsace Church is situated on the road from Reading to Kutztown, on a tract of land which adjoins the northern boundary line of Reading. It was first established about 1740, the exact time being unknown. It is the oldest site of a church in the vicinity of Reading. The earliest records of the church have been lost. A burying-ground was included with the property from the beginning of the church. Many of the first residents of Reading, after the town was laid out, continued to worship there for many years notwithstanding the erection of separate church buildings by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations in the town. A new and fine two-story brick building was erected in 1850 on the old site, the corner-stone having been laid May 9, 1850, and the dedication having taken place on October 19th to 20th following. This is probably the *third* church. It is a fine, large brick building and occupies a prominent position on a knoll, which renders it visible for many miles. In 1885 it was handsomely repaired and repainted; new windows with stained glass were introduced, and a neat baptismal font was procured. A life-size painting of Christ is on the wall in the rear of the pulpit.

It is a "union" church for Lutheran and Reformed congregations. In 1885 the elders were: Lutheran, Henry Saylor and W. Fisher; Reformed, Reuben Frederick and Amos Gehret. The membership then was: Lutheran, one hundred and ninety; Reformed, two hundred and forty-five.

A new cemetery was set apart in 1854, and sheds were erected to accommodate one hundred teams. The church is inclosed in a spacious yard.

The ministers who officiated here since 1850 have been Reverends Geissenheiner, Wagner, Iaeger and Huntzinger for the Lutheran congregation, and Reverends William Pauli, Augustus Pauli and A. S. Leinbach for the Reformed.

Hinnershitz Church is situated at Tuckerton, on an acre lot of land, adjoining the Centre turnpike, which was donated by William Hinnershitz (son of Conrad, an early and prominent settler in that section of the county) on February 17, 1849, for church purposes. During that year a large and handsome two-story brick building was erected by the people of that vicinity, and it was dedicated on April 28, 1850, taking the name of "Hinnershitz Church," after the generous donor who started the movement in its erection. Two additional acres were purchased for burying purposes. The building committee was composed of John Zacharias, George Maurer, Jonas Shalter and Peter Rothermel.

In 1882 the church was handsomely repaired and a fine new altar was supplied.

The elders in 1885 were: Lutheran, Frederick Hartman and James Schmeck; Reformed, James Keller and Lewis Bridegam.

The membership of the congregations is: Lutheran, one hundred and twenty; and Reformed, one hundred and thirty.

The pastors have been: Reformed, Reverends William Pauli, Augustus Pauli and Aaron S. Leinbach (the last name: officiating now); and Lutheran, Reverends G. F. J. Iaeger, T. T. Iaeger, and B D. Zweizig (the latter being the present minister and having officiated for the past twenty-six years).

VILLAGES.

TUCKERTON.—Conrad Hinnershitz died in 1838, possessed of a farm containing two hundred and twenty-one acres in the vicinity of Tuckerton. His son William became owner of the land by devise, opened a lime-stone quarry and carried on the business of lime, coal and grain. This business started a station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In 1850 it was known as Steeleville, having been named after J. Dutton Steele, the civil engineer of the road. In 1862 an application was made for a station, to be named "Tuckerton," after John Tucker, the first president of the road, which was granted. The station has been continued since by this name. Along the pike, a short distance to the east, a number of houses were then erected, forming quite a village. It took the name of the station. In 1881 it had thirty dwellings, a church, tavern, store, warehouse and one hundred and sixty-five inhabitants. A post-office, named "Schuylkill Bend" was established with Jonas Shalter as postmaster, in 1838; afterward it was changed to "Tuckerton," and Thomas Baum was the postmaster. J. A. Moyer is the present railroad station agent, having held that position a number of years. Hinnershitz erected stores and warehouses and was largely engaged in trade, being especially a heavy dealer in grain. He was succeeded by Daniel Baum and others, the present merchant being John A. Schaeffer. The first tavern in this vicinity was opened about 1845 by Solomon Horning and kept by him a number of years. The present landlord is Lewis Breidegam.

TEMPLE is the largest village in the township and has a pleasant location on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, of which it is a station. It contains a large furnace, store, hotel and about seventy buildings and three hundred inhabitants.

The place has collected about a prominent "cross-roads" on the Kutztown road, five miles from Reading. It derived its name from an old tavern, which stood here many years before 1800, and had for its sign a figure of King Solomon, painted in gorgeous colors, sitting on his throne. The portrait was remarkably well executed and thereby the place became widely known. It required no great inventive faculty to designate the tavern as the *temple*—a term by which it and the locality have been known the past sixty years. The sign was three by five feet and the post fifteen feet high. It was taken down about 1870. The tavern building was of logs and stone—the latter rough-cast—and owned, first, by members of the Hartman family. In 1836 the keeper was John Huyett, who leased it to Daniel Kerlin. Isaac Bieber was a later landlord. The present hotel was built by Daniel Kelchner in 1853, and kept by him about ten years. It has since been occupied by a number of landlords, the present occupant being William L. Graul. Shortly after the railroad station was opened and named "Temple"—the word "Solomon" was dropped.

Daniel Baum was the first merchant in the place, opposite the hotel, where he built a large business house in 1870. In the course of a few years he moved to Luzerne County, when he was succeeded by John H. Schaeffer and Daniel Kerling, and, since 1882, Michael Adam. The latter enlarged the building in 1884. The third story forms a hall, used for lodge purposes.

The Temple post-office was established June 20, 1857. Since August, 1883, B. F. Y. Graeff has been the postmaster, keeping the office in connection with his duties as railroad station master. Four mails a day are supplied.

Dr. D. L. Bieber, about 1840, was the first physician located here. Later, Dr. William Schlemm settled at Tuckerton and Dr. James

Mathews, in 1860. After the latter's retirement, his son Franklin began practicing. The present physicians are Drs. Robert Huyett and George Engler.

Among the first residents of this locality were Daniel Hollenbach, a chainsmith, who lived in an old log house on the lot now owned by Dr. Mathews, where he also carried on a small shop. Daniel Zweitzig lived here as a laborer, selling out to Benneville Rothermel, a mason. Augustus Kerling has been a shoemaker here the past forty years, and Daniel Kerling a coachmaker. John Rothermel was one of the first carpenters. In the coach-making business Kerling was succeeded by his sons in 1881, the firm becoming Wm. F. Kerling & Bros. They have a well-ordered shop and produce about forty fine carriages annually. Seven hands are employed. Cigar-shops are carried on by Daniel H. and John B. Kerling, eight hands being employed in the aggregate.

Temple Council, No. 339, American Mechanics, was instituted in 1873 and had in 1885 thirty-four members. Since its organization the meetings have been regularly kept. The council has an invested fund of five hundred dollars and is generally prosperous.

HYDE PARK is a name applied to a hamlet on the Kutztown road, two miles north of Reading. It is chiefly on sixteen acres of land, which were laid out into lots by John Frymire and William Umbenhauer. The former built a large brick hotel in 1876, which he has since kept, and north of this point Henry Miller has a store. Near by is the old Geiger inn, known many years as the "Cross Keys," now continued by Edwin Becker. The hamlet includes a number of fine homes. Since 1838 Jacob Lutz has followed blacksmithing at this point, and his stone shop is one of the first improvements in the place. The immense Wyomissing ice-houses were built in 1885 by Jefferson M. Keller, who removed them from Reading. The supply is taken from a fine large pond, of seven acres in area. Steam-power is used to elevate the ice. Beyond this is Bernhart's Crossing, the railway station of Hyde Park. It is at the lower part of "Spring Valley," a vale of striking beauty, through which courses the sparkling Spring Creek, and in which there are a number of improvements. The Bernhart family was early settled here, and for many years was engaged in keeping a public-house. The successive keepers were Daniel, Jacob and John Bernhart. Opposite the brick hotel are fine pleasure grounds, extending to Penn's Mount, and near by are several highly improved farms. The property is at present owned by James Nolan, of Reading.

HEREFORD TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP.—This district of territory was first settled about twenty years before the erection of the county, in 1752. The early settlers were principally Schwenkfelders, and included Rev. Christopher Schultz, George Schultz, Melchior Schultz, Melchior Wiegner, David Mester, Gregorius Mester and Baltzer Yeagle. In 1753 a petition was presented to court, asking for the erection of a new township, which was to be bounded and described as follows: "Beginning at a heap of stones on land of Adam Trump—being the chief corner of Philadelphia County in the line of Northampton County; thence northwest 1320 ps. to a post; thence by lands of Peter Federolf, Adam Mon, Richard Gregory, Thomas Mayberry and others, S. W. 1770 ps. to a corner of land of John Hess; thence S. E. 615 ps. to a chestnut-tree, the corner of Colebrookdale township; thence along the line of said township by the same course 945 ps. to a post in the line of McCall's manor, being the upper line of Philadelphia County; thence by the line of said manor N. 38 E., 1800 ps. to the place of beginning, containing 15,930 acres."

The petition was signed by seventeen inhabitants of this section; their names were,—

Michael Zell.	Melchior Schultz.
Jacob Zell.	Christophe Schultz.
George Steinman.	Benedict Strohm.
Jacob Fisher.	Jacob Stauffer.
Gregory Meschter.	George Bechtel.
David Meschter.	Michael Bauer.
Peter Moll.	Abram Bechtel.
Abram Bauer.	Melchior Wiegner.
Samuel Bauer.	

David Shultz surveyed the tract above described on January 5, 1753, and the lines not interfering with any other township, it was, on February 1st following erected into a township and named Hereford.

In 1839 a large part of the township in the southern section, comprising about four thousand two hundred acres, was laid off and appropriated toward the erection of a new township called Washington.

In 1841 a large tract in the western section, containing about eleven hundred acres, was asked to be set apart and added to District township. The court appointed James Donagan, Benjamin Tyson and M. S. Richards as commissioners to view the premises, who made a favorable report, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted. In 1849 the estimated area of the township was twelve thousand acres.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list comprises the names of the taxables of the township for 1759. Tax levied was £74 15*s.* 6*d.* Peter Featherolf was the collector.

	£
George Acre	12
Andrew Altendort	2
Michael Bower	14
Samuel Bower	13
Widow Bower	12
Widow Bechtel	7
Abraham Bechtel	10
John Bechtel	14
Dewald Beck	4
Conrad Beem	5
Peter Bishop	2
W. Barnss	1
George Dea	1
Joseph Erman	15
John Erich	1
Peter Federolf	18
Nicholas Fink	8
Jacob Finckbeiner	1
Jacob Fisher	4
Richard Gregory, Sen	15
Richard Gregory, Jr	6
John Gregory	12
Ludwig Gauger	10
Leonard Gressemer	18
Jacob Gressemer	4
Martin Glaber	5
Peter Gerich	2
Christopher Gehman	10
Abraham Herb	1
George Herbst	1
Jacob Hane	1
Abraham Jeakella	3
Martin Kreater	18
Michael Kolb	1
Jacob Kumus	4
David Kurtz	6
Mountz Lorentz	8
Benedic and Michael Leasher	10
Frantz Lesher, Jr	9
Frantz Lesher, Sr	20
Casper Leydecker	3
Conrad Ludwig	1
Jacob Leibengodt	1
David Master	12
Widow Mollitz	3
Wm. Mayberry	7
Casper Meyer	14
Jacob Miller	12
Andrew Mauer	12
Henry Miller	1
Luckess Mandy	4
George Marstellar	2
Nicholas Nuckum	3
Frederick Nester	3
Thomas Potts & Co	70
George Rorabach	7
Martin Reber	3
William Richard	4
Anthony Risse	1
Andrew Schwords	2
George Schultz	3
John Stap	2
Benedic Stroup	12
Frederick Sayler	12
Conrad Schaub	3
Nicholas Seydel	3
John Schudy	1
John Shomond	5
William Shell	3
Christopher Schultz	10
Jacob Stofer	12
Melchior Schultz	18
Jacob Trollinger	2
Jacob Tressener	2
Jacob Trey	12
Melchior Weigner	24
Jacob Wetzel	8
Wolfgang Wolf	3
Valentine Weydle	10
Ludwig Wagner	1
Yost Weyand	12
Roland Young	12
Berthart Young	1
Baltzer Zimmerman	3

Single Men.

Christopher Ashbach	Philip Leydecker
George Ryer	Christopher Master
Henry Beatz	Philip Nyst
John Ebener	Philip Rauch
Peter Federolf	Theodore Schneider
Abraham Gehman	Adam Stoller
Henry Gable	Henry Schweckle
Christopher Greter	Abram Stauffer
George Lahr	George Wenkel
Philip Lahr	Peter Wall

INDUSTRIES.

The Perkiomen and its branches afford a number of mill-sites, whose powers have been utilized for more than a century. One of the oldest is the Wiegner mill, long owned and operated by that family, and which is now carried on by Eli Klotz. Near by a man named Sleicher had a mill, whose site was taken for a new mill by David Knetz, and of which Charles Knetz is now the proprietor. The Clemmer mill is closely associated with the early matters of the township. It was built by David Clemmer and is at present operated by James B. Funk, the motive-power being water and steam. In this part of the township a small pottery was started about forty years ago by John Frederick, which is still carried on by his family. The "Clayton Creamery" is owned and conducted by an association which was organized in 1881. The present officers are Henry G. Clemmer, manager; John L. Bauer, secretary; and James B. Funk, treasurer. Spacious buildings are occupied, which are supplied with the most approved apparatus for making first-class butter and cheese, the products having a high reputation in the city markets. It is successfully managed. William A. Clemmer is the present operator for the association. A few miles from this place a tannery was built many years ago by Benjamin De Long, which had as later owners F. K. Wald, F. K. Knetz and, since January, 1885, M. K. Smith. It is a large two-story stone building and contains twenty-six double vats. It is worked largely on calf-skins.

On the main branch of the Perkiomen John E. Gery built an oil-mill, which became the property of Israel Kriebel in 1833. Four years

later he put up a new stone mill-house, which he supplied with machinery for making linseed oil. It has been operated the past twenty-five years by Henry Kriebel. It is the only oil-mill now operated in the county. On the same stream, at Treichlersville, Samuel Treichler had an oil-mill, which was converted into a grist-mill by David Treichler, making the building three stories high and supplying three runs of burrs. A saw-mill at the same power has been abandoned. The flouring-mill is operated by the Treichler family. Above is the mill-seat improved by the Schultz family and which has been controlled by them many years. Beyond the hills, near the Lehigh County line, Jonas Shauk had a carding-mill. Coarse cloths were manufactured. It has been idle some time. The next power above drives the machinery of the Christman mill. The present stone building is the second on the site, erected by Jacob Christman. It is supplied with four runs of stones. At what is locally called "Perryville" is the stone grist-mill built by Michael Gery and which is now operated by E. N. Gery. These mills produce large quantities of flour annually and are a great accommodation to the people.

On the west branch of the Perkiomen, below Huff's Church, there was a small charcoal furnace, which was erected many years ago. It stood near a high bank, above Mensch's mill, and had a long race, leading to a dam above Huff's Church, to supply the power. For a time the furnace was operated by a man named Mayberry, but it was removed so long ago that scarcely any trace now remains. Several miles down the stream the Mount Pleasant Furnace stood for many years. It was built in 1739 by Thomas Potts. Both these industries are mentioned in the draft of the township prepared in 1753. Mensch's mill is also one of the oldest in Hereford. The present mill is of stone, three stories high. A saw-mill is operated by the same power. The Mensch family have continuously owned this property for several generations. Some distance below, Daniel Hunter had a pioneer mill, which became known as John Rush's mill, but which is now the property of Hartsough & Bro. Between these there was a forge carried on for a time by Peter Weller, but which was abandoned and the building converted into a smith-shop.

IRON-ORE MINES.—Valuable iron-mines have been carried on successfully for many years in the northern part of the township, those on the Bittenbender and Gehman tracts being worthy of special mention.

	No. of Tons Mined.	Average Cost per Ton of $2.	Av. Price per Ton Realized at $2.40	Profits to Mine Operators.		Profit to Property Owners from royalties.
Bittenbender Tract.	118,000	$236,000	$283,000	$47,000	@ 50c	$59,000
Gehman West Tract	100,000	200,000	240,000	40,000	@ 35c	35,000
Gehman East Tract.	12,000	24,000	28,800	4,800	@ 50c	6,000
	230,000	$460,000	$551,800	$91,800		$100,000

The following table shows the profit of the iron-ore mines in this township till 1880.

The yield was from the entire field, which is about three thousand feet long, and averaging in depth one hundred and thirty feet.[1]

At the Bittenbender mine the ore raised from January to August, 1880, was three thousand eight hundred and ninety-two tons.

CHURCHES.

HEREFORD CHURCH (Reformed and Lutheran).—In 1812 a stone meeting-house for the Reformed and Lutheran congregations was begun on a lot of land donated for this purpose by Frederick Huff,[2] which was not completed until 1814. It was a building almost square in appearance, high, with three galleries and other characteristics of the old-time church. This house, from its location, became popularly known as the "Huff Church," and is so spoken of to this day, although the proper name is the one given. In a repaired condition the stone church was used until 1881, when it was taken down and a new edifice erected, whose proportions and attractive finish are surpassed by few churches in the county outside of the city of Reading.

[1] 1 Penna. Geol. Survey—"Berks"—part 1, p. 289.

[2] Frederick Huff died in 1816, aged eighty-two years. He lived to see seventy-nine grandchildren and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

The corner-stone was laid June 5, 1881, and just a year later the church was dedicated. It is a brick structure, sixty by ninety feet, two stories high, the basement being divided into four rooms. The auditorium is very high and has wide galleries on three sides, so that accommodations for one thousand persons are afforded. The walls and ceilings are beautifully frescoed and embellished by life-size paintings of Moses, St. John, St. Mark, St. Matthew and St. Luke. In the rear of the pulpit is a portrait of Christ holding an open book containing the words, "Wer mich bekennet for den Menschen den will ich wieder bekennen for meinem Himlishen Vater."

The pulpit furniture is very fine. A fine baptismal font was the joint gift of D. H. Schweyer and Wm. H. Sallade. The chandelier was presented by C. N. Gery, Wm. B. Mull and Dr. J. A. Roth. A superior pipe-organ was supplied in 1865. The church is surmounted by a shapely spire, in which is a bell weighing, with its hangings, twenty-two hundred and forty pounds. The cost of this fine improvement, exclusive of the labor performed gratuitously, was twenty thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of Samuel Bittenbender, Charles N. Gery, John Geisinger and John Rush.

The Reformed congregation has had the pastoral service of the Rev. Charles Herman, Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, and, for the past twelve years, the Rev. Eli Keller. Its membership numbers nearly four hundred. The Lutheran congregation has about four hundred and fifty members, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. K. Humbert, who is the successor in this office of the Revs. Roller, Kramlich, Croll and Boyer. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained nine months in the year.

Schwenkfelder Meeting-House is on the Washington township line, a short distance from Montgomery County. Connected with it is a small cemetery, where are interred the members of this faith who settled in lower Berks many years ago. It is a stone house, about thirty-five by fifty feet, and was erected in 1824. Extensive repairs in 1883 have again placed it in a good condition. The church members worshipping here are few in number and services are held in connection with two other churches in Montgomery County, each church having a meeting every three weeks. The holidays of the church are strictly observed. A Sabbath-school is maintained the entire year.

VILLAGES.

Clayton is a hamlet on the Washington township line, with its principal interests in Hereford. It received its name when the post-office was established, in 1850. Before that time it had become a business point. It is located at the intersection of several roads, and is the southern terminus of a fine turnpike to Treichlersville. There are a store, tavern, mechanic-shops and half a dozen residences. The first settler was Andrew Fink, a dealer in small beer and cakes, who lived in a small house opposite the present store. He sold out to A. B. Bechtel, who put up the present improvements. John Bechtel put up the store building about forty years ago, and he and his son, A. B. Bechtel, engaged in merchandising. This became the property of Henry Schultz and since 1872 the merchants have been H. H and E. H. Schultz. The post-office is kept by them. It distributes a daily mail. The tavern was built in 1839 by Jacob Treichler, who also kept a small store in the same building. After his death the business was continued some time by his widow. The inn at present is the property of Frank Schultz.

Herefordville is a small village, near the Montgomery line, in the northeastern part of the township. It has the usual interests of a country place and contains about two dozen buildings. The name was derived from the township and first used when John Hillegas laid out the village lots. Eli Ritz had one of the first improvements here, keeping a public-house, soon after 1800, in part of the building which still serves such a purpose. The Hillegas family became the owners of the property, after Abraham Shell had occupied it a long time, and enlarged the old stone house. They carried on a tavern and store in it. Later John Hillegas built the brick store on the opposite side of the street, in which many parties have merchandised.

Benjamin Deysher has had a tin and hardware store the past thirteen years. Lower down the turnpike, near the Montgomery line, Jacob Gery had a store and tavern, which were kept a number of years, but have long since been discontinued. In this locality lived Dr. Joel Y. Schelley, for a number of years a successful practitioner. In Hereford ville proper Dr. Henry Babb built a fine residence and was also engaged in the practice of his profession. The last resident physician was Dr. J. P. Hersh.

Treichlersville is a hamlet on the Perkiomen Creek, at the intersection of the "Clayton Turnpikes," and was named after Samuel Treichler, who opened a store at this point and was also the keeper of a public-house, begun about 1830. The latter has had many owners. It was conducted in 1885 by Daniel Bortz. The Hereford post-office, established in 1830, is kept at this place, and Treichler was the first postmaster. For many years H. Kriebel held the office. The present postmaster is E. G. Fegley, the merchant of the place. Several mills are situated here. Some years ago a small tilt-hammer was operated by the Bauer family.

Perryville.—Near the head-waters of the Perkiomen is a small hamlet called Perryville, or Gery's Mills, long operated by Michael Gery. He also had a store and tavern, the latter only being continued at present, with Nathaniel Gregory as the proprietor.

Siesholtzville.—North, near the Longswamp line, is the old hamlet of Siesholtzville, which received its name from Abraham Siesholtz, the keeper of an old-time tavern. The first public house was opened about 1800, by a man named Mensch. A store was begun by Charles Helfrich, and a later merchant was Charles Gery. The Siesholtzville post-office, established in 1849, is kept by the latter. A tri-weekly mail is supplied from Barto. Dr. J. A. Roth has been the medical practitioner for several years. A few mechanics find employment in this locality.

Huff's Church is a hamlet on the head-waters of the west branch of the Perkiomen, so called on account of the Hereford Union Church, located here, and the Huff family, who first made this a public place. It comprises half a dozen houses. George Huff had a public-house at the place now kept by C. D. Gery, for many years; the latter demolished the old house in the spring of 1886, and erected a three-story stone building in its place. Abraham Baum had the first store. In 1871 M. M. Gery built a large frame store, in which he engaged in business the following year. He was succeeded in 1876 by the present merchant, D. R. Bechtel, who is also the postmaster of Huff's Church office, established in 1874, and supplied with a tri-weekly mail, on the route to Siesholtzville. A fine hardware store was opened in 1883 by Daniel C. Gruber, and it has since been carried on by him. There are also a few mechanic shops in the neighborhood. The school-house, a neat and attractive brick building, was erected in 1878.

Turnpikes.—The township is well supplied with turnpikes, indicating the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens in that vicinity. There are three turnpikes,—

From Clayton to Treichlersville, three miles long. It was constructed by a company of citizens of the township. Henry G. Clemmer is the manager.

From Treichlersville to Montgomery County line, one and a half miles long. Managed by company organized out of county.

From Treichlersville to Lehigh County line, one-half mile long.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—A new township, named Washington, was erected in 1839 out of the southern part of Hereford (forty-two hundred acres) and the northern part of Colebrookdale (about eighteen hundred acres). The names of the early settlers of these parts are included in the lists of names given for said two townships.

Early Settlers.—The land on which Eschbach's Crossing, Barto and Schultzville are situated, together with the land constituting adjoining farms in the vicinity, comprise five hundred acres, or one-half of a tract of one thousand acres which William Penn granted to a certain John Coles, of Calcut, in Somerset County, Great Britain, in September, 1681, to be taken

up in the province of Pennsylvania. This grant became vested in Samuel Powel, of Philadelphia, who shortly afterward caused five hundred acres to be located and surveyed in this vicinity. In 1724 he conveyed this tract of five hundred acres to Jacob Stauffer, a shoemaker, resident at Skippack. A large part of this tract has been retained in the Stauffer family from that time till now, it having been transmitted in a direct line from Jacob to Daniel, to Abraham, to Henry, to Abraham B., the present owner.

In 1734 a number of "Schwenkfelders" came to Pennsylvania,—altogether one hundred and sixty-four: eighty-one males and eighty-three females. Amongst these were Melchior Schultz, his wife, Susanna, and their three young sons,—George, Melchior and Christopher. They settled at a point several miles northeast from Schultzville about the year 1736, where they succeeded in erecting a capacious two-story dwelling out of tall oaks, which they had felled, cut into logs and sawed by hand into plank, the latter having been placed on the outside wall for protection; and they, in their early life, manufactured wagon-wheels out of oak timber, plaited horse-collars out of straw, twisted traces out of hemp and raised their own flax and wool, which they spun into yarn and upon a weaver's loom wove into cloth for wearing apparel.

INDUSTRIES.

The "West Branch" of the Perkiomen affords some water-powers which are not surpassed in the county. They were improved at an early day to operate mills and forges. In the little dale, from the hills of Hereford to the lowlands of Washington, a distance of about three miles, there are a dozen powers, two of which at one time operated furnaces and three of them forges. When the latter were in operation this was one of the busiest sections of the county. One of the largest and most widely known of these forges was the one so long carried on by David Schall, and known as the "Dale Forge."[1] It had a very superior water-power and large capacity. When first started it was known as "Focht's Forge." It has not been worked the past twenty years and the power is now devoted to the operation of a saw-mill. Below this place Aaron Covely had a foundry for the manufacture of cooking and heating-stoves, etc. It became the property of Anthony Eltz, who converted it into a forge after the foundry building had been burned down. The power has also been abandoned. The lower forge was long known as Fisher's, having been last operated by Samuel Wise. Above this place there was a power used successfully for a time by Joseph Rush, in preparing whet-stones, the material having been quarried on his farm in the neighborhood. The quality was good, but the layer was limited and became exhausted some years ago. While used as a mill by Edward Meckler the property was destroyed by fire, in the spring of 1885. It has been rebuilt and converted into a turning-shop. In this locality the grist-mill of Jacob Anthony is operated in a small way. Lower down is the fine mill of Samuel B. Latshaw, which was lately enlarged and supplied with roller machinery, with steam-power added. This site was formerly known as Erb's, and later as Babb's. The Mount Pleasant Furnace was at a lower site, where the dale widens out into the level lands. After the manufacture of iron was discontinued the power was used to operate a saw-mill. Several miles below, Henry Landis established a tannery about seventy years ago. It was operated latterly by David Landis and by Jonathan Mathias. It has thirty vats. In 1885 the latter established a currier-shop at Churchville. The tannery has been idle since 1885. The last power in this county on this stream operates a grist-mill, owned by Amos Schultz. The building is constructed of brick and a profitable business is carried on by him.

On Swamp Creek improvements were made at an early period by the Kummerers, Bechtels and Stauffers. On a branch of the creek, in the northern part of the township, one of these mills is now operated by A. Benfield. Below, John Dotterer had in operation a clover and a grist-mill, but as the power was small it was soon abandoned, when he, in 1885, built a superior new mill on the old Kummerer site. The next lower power was made to operate the oil and saw-mills of John Bechtel and others. The

[1] See Chap. VII., Early Industri s.

oil-mill has been discontinued. In 1882 James Bechtel started a grist-mill in its stead and rebuilt the saw-mill. The old Stauffer mill, next below, was also rebuilt in 1882 and supplied with roller machinery by John Stauffer, the present owner.* Near what is now Bechtelsville, the upper mill was formerly supplied with machinery for making linseed oil, but became a grist-mill under the ownership of William Bechtel. Jacob Oberholtzer is the owner of the lower mill. It was carried on for sixty years by John S. Bechtel and his son, David. It is still a good mill. A short distance below the village is the fine grist-mill of Henry Young, which is the last power on the stream in the township. Most of the above mills have a good capacity. When the water-power becomes insufficient they are able, with steam-power supplied in recent years, to manufacture almost constantly. Altogether, thousands of barrels of flour are manufactured annually in the township, indicating the great value of the flowing water in the meandering streams of that township.

Norway Furnace, at Bechtelsville, is the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It was projected and built by the Bechtelsville Iron Company, composed mainly of citizens of Washington township, in 1872–73, but owing to the panic coming on, it was never put in blast by the original owners. It resulted in great losses to the projectors. Afterward it was first operated under a lease by the Pottstown Iron Company. In December, 1883, the company transferred its lease to Gabel, Jones & Gabel. Substantial improvements were then made by this firm and they have since successfully operated it under the superintendence of Levi Yocum. The ore used is procured at the mine of the firm at Boyertown, and the daily product is forty tons of superior foundry iron. Forty-five men are steadily employed. The plant embraces thirty acres of land and the furnace cost originally one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At Barto a valuable mine of iron-ore has been in successful operation for many years. The ore was first mined in limited quantities and the operations were confined to the surface. Within the past twenty years steam-power has been employed and, in later years, three mines have been worked, viz.: the A. H. Barto, at a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet; the R. S. Landis, at a depth of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and drifts—the most productive of all the mines; and the mine of the Pottstown Iron Company, which has been wholly abandoned. Its shaft had reached a depth of two hundred feet, but not being very rich, and the water being troublesome, the machinery was removed to other points. In 1885 the mines were idle. Near Bechtelsville iron-ore also abounds, but not in quantities to warrant mining operations.

CHURCHES.

Mennonite Churches.—Among the first settlers of the township of Hereford was a colony of Mennonites, who have since, in connection with kindred settlements in Montgomery and Lehigh Counties, preserved a denominational organization, which was formed in the last century. These early Mennonites were on very friendly terms with Father Theodore Schneider, the Jesuit missionary. They co-operated with him in building the first Catholic Church, in 1743, and as a compensation to them for their kindness, an acre of land was granted to them out of the tract belonging to his society. This gave them a central location upon which to build a church of their own. The meeting-house which they then erected still stands and has a very primitive appearance, which indicates its extreme age. It is a low, wooden structure, a little larger than the ordinary school-house, with the joists extending far across the walls and the roof resting upon the same. It is occupied by the old Mennonites, who have stated services there in connection with other appointments. On the same lot there is a plain brick church, forty-five by seventy-five feet, which was put up by the New Mennonites in 1851. The building committee consisted of G. Bechtel, H. Eschbach and A. Bauer. It has since been occupied by them. Meetings are held regularly every two weeks by their ministers, Rev. C. H. A. Van Der Smissen and A. Godshall. The members number nearly two hundred.

During the past sixteen years they have maintained a flourishing Sabbath-school. James H. Funk is the present superintendent. The congregations at Boyertown are a part of the old Hereford (or Colebrookdale) congregation, and the account there given will serve as a history of these congregations in the more important matters and the causes which led to their separate establishment. The cemetery of the Washington churches contains a large number of graves and is kept in good condition.

Church of the Blessed Sacrament.—The earliest Roman Catholic Church in the county was erected in this township in the eastern section, about a half-mile from the county line. The first church was built, in 1743, by the Rev. Theodor Schneider, from Bavaria, for the "Society of Jesus." During his efforts in this behalf he was assisted by the Mennonites and Schwenkfelders. This building is still standing in a good state of preservation. The record of baptisms begins with the year 1741, and includes, among other districts, *Maxatawni*, *Tulpehaken* and *Goshenhoppen*. Two patents were taken up for land—one for one hundred and twenty-one acres by Father Neale, in 1747, and the other for three hundred and seventy-three acres by Father Greaton, in 1748. A substantial brick church was erected in front of the old church in 1837, including a steeple, in which two superior bells were placed. The church was recently improved, figures were introduced and fine lamps were supplied for evening services. Two masses are conducted on Sundays.

In 1882 the old mission-house was torn down and a brick residence was erected for the priest. A new cemetery was set apart and consecrated October 6, 1876.

Three priests lie buried under the floor at the pulpit in the old church building. They were the *first*, Father Schneider, who died July 10, 1764, aged sixty-two years; the *second*, Father John Baptist de Ritter, who died February 3, 1787, aged seventy years, after having held the mission for twenty years; and the *fifth*, Father Paulus Erntzen, who died March 26, 1818, aged fifty-three years, after having held the mission twenty-seven years.

In 1820 Father Paul Kohlman, a Franciscan monk, became the first priest of the "Society of Jesus." He was assisted by Father Corvin, a Pole, till 1827; then the latter became the priest, and he continued to officiate till his death, October 11, 1837.

Rev. Augustus Bally began his service here November 1, 1837, and he continued to officiate as priest with great success for a period of forty-four years. He died January 28, 1882. He was a native of Belgium and won a high position as a priest in this denomination. He possessed an active mind, and he was recognized for his liberality and enterprising spirit. Besides completing the church, which had been begun before he arrived, he also erected a fine brick school-house.

Rev. John Baptiste Meurer succeeded Father Bally as priest, after having assisted him since September 1, 1875. The parish now numbers three hundred and twenty-five families.

Father Schneider was settled here permanently in 1741. He erected a small two-story building, with one room on each floor, soon after he arrived. In the room on the first floor he instituted a school in 1743. It is said that about that time he and his scholars were compelled to remain in the building for a day and night owing to a heavy snow-fall. This school building is still standing. A school was conducted successfully in it till the township accepted the common-school system, in 1850, when the congregation established a parochial school. Reverend Father Bally erected a fine brick school building, to take the place of the old school-house. The school term extends through eight months of the year. Father Meurer pays the expense of one month, and the remaining expense is paid by subscription.

VILLAGES.

Churchville is a pleasant village near the northeastern line of the township. It was laid out in 1860, by the Rev. Father Bally, on the lands of the Catholic Society of Jesus. It is situated in a very fertile country, and the beauty of its location is not excelled by any other village in the county. In this vicinity there are the fine Church of the Blessed Sacrament, two Menno-

nite Churches, stores and various kinds of mechanic shops. The residences are substantial looking, and bear evidence of the thrift and comfort of the owners.

One of the first improvements was the public-house kept by Nicholas Andre, soon after 1860. It was subsequently enlarged by Samuel Cole and has since had a number of keepers. Opposite is a general store carried on by Wm. Bechtel since 1869; also the hardware-store of Henry Reding, being a branch store of that first established here by Bechtel & Diehl. A clock and jewelry-store has been carried on by E. S. Gehman since 1882, and a general store by Frank Johnson since the fall of 1883. A planing-mill, operated by steam, was started in the spring of 1886 by Anthony Johnson. To the north a hardware-store, begun in 1869, by Joseph Diehl, is carried on by H. M. Diehl & Bro. A post-office was established at Churchville in October, 1883, with the name of Bally, and of which Wm. Bechtel was the first postmaster. February 15, 1886, Aug. Kuhn succeeded him. A daily mail is supplied. The village has at present over three hundred inhabitants.

Barto is situated at the northern terminus of the Colebrookdale Railroad, in the centre of the township. It was laid out in 1869 by Thomas Christman, guardian of Abraham H. Barto, on land of the latter, at a point where the railroad company was then erecting a depot. It was first called "Mount Pleasant," because of its nearness to the spot where the old "Mount Pleasant Furnace" formerly stood. The name was changed to Barto in 1875 by the railroad company, to distinguish it from other places of the same name. In 1881 it contained a store, hotel, thirteen dwellings and sixty-six inhabitants. An extensive business in coal and lumber is carried on by William D. Schall. A large and valuable body of magnetic iron-ore has been mined in the immediate vicinity. Jacob Fretz was the first agent of the railroad. Since 1875 the position has been filled by W. W. Albright. Ore was formerly shipped in large quantities, but not since 1884. The first building in the place was put up in 1869 by Schall & Bauer, dealers in lumber and coal, and was part of the present hotel first opened by Eli Gilbert. The house was enlarged by R. S. Smith in 1873, and kept by him ten years. The first general store was opened, in 1878, by B. F. Sell. He was succeeded in the spring of 1885 by Smith & Stauffer. The Barto post-office was established in 1882, and B. F. Sell served as postmaster until April 7, 1885, when J. A. Smith was appointed. It has two mails per day and is the distributing point for a number of offices.

Schultzville is situated a half-mile eastwardly from Barto, at the intersection of two public roads,—one leading from Boyertown to Allentown, and the other from Dale (Barto) to Zieglersville. It was named in 1833 by Christopher K. Schultz, who then and for over twenty years afterward conducted here a store and tavern. A post-office, named "Colebrookdale," was established here in 1828, and Mr. Schultz served as postmaster till his death, in 1856. He was succeeded by the present postmaster, P. D. Schall, who is also the proprietor of the store and tavern. In 1881 it contained a hotel, a store, seven dwellings and fifty inhabitants. An independent school district was established in 1852 out of territory comprising the village and adjacent properties, since which time the directors have conducted a successful school, with the scholars varying in number from thirty to fifty.

This place has no mechanic-shops. Dr. Chester Clark practiced there as a physician from 1828 till 1842; then the property passed into the possession of D. S. Schultz, Esq., who has since occupied it. He is a practical surveyor. The Schultz and Stauffer families have been land-owners here for more than one hundred and fifty years.

North of Barto, near the Hereford line, the Dale post-office was established in 1828, the name being suggested by the Dale Forge, carried on then at that point. The office has been kept by the Schall family since its establishment, the present mistress being Mary Schall.

In this neighborhood the Covelys opened a public-house. This became the property of Abraham Trollinger, and he then carried on a store also. These interests have been continued since by different parties. After the forges in

the valley were abandoned, the place ceased to be an important business point.

ESCHBACH is nearly a mile southwest of Barto. It is also a station on the railroad. It contains several shops, a store and tavern and about twenty buildings. It took its name after George M. Eschbach, a successful stock dealer and tavern-keeper on the road west of the present railroad station. He encouraged the railroad enterprise by a liberal subscription for the bonds of the company. The tavern is at present carried on by William Hartsough, who has, also, a cigar-factory in which eight hands are employed. Adam Glase had the first store in 1858, having removed here from Bechtelsville. The present merchant is William Hines, also the keeper of the Bechtelsville post-office, established half a mile west, in 1852, with Isaac Bechtel as postmaster. In 1858 George M. Eschbach was the postmaster and had the office first transferred to this place; but, in 1866, when Jacob E. Bowman had the office, it was returned to Bechtelsville, thus intermingling the interests of the two places. The place was not laid out.

BECHTELSVILLE is a growing village, with a fine, large furnace, mills, several stores and taverns and sixty good houses, occupied by seventy families. The increase of population has been greatest during the past few years and almost all the entire growth has been made since 1869, when it became a railway station. Before that time there were two mills and three houses, most of them belonging to the family of John S. Bechtel, after whom the place took its name. The village has a pleasant location on Swamp Creek. Isaac Bechtel had the first store in a building near the mill, some time about 1850. The building was afterwards converted into a tavern, which is still kept. Another tavern was opened by David K. Borkey. This became the property of Matthias Dotterer, and he then introduced a store. Two more stores were opened in 1885, by H. C. Schoenley and John E. Stangier & Bro. The cabinet and undertaking business was established in 1883 by William Conrad. A marble-yard is owned and carried on by Thomas W. Hoffman & Son; and J. H. Moyer is a dealer in coal and feed.

PHYSICIANS.

In 1884 Dr. B. S. Grim located here as a physician and continues in practice. At Eschbach, Dr. Franklin R. Brunner (the present State Senator from Berks County) has been in practice the past twenty-five years; at Churchville, Dr. Isaac R. Yeagle, the past eighteen years; and near the latter place Dr. C. K. Christman, the past sixteen years. The first to practice medicine in the eastern part of the township was Dr. Joel Y. Shelly, who lived near Herefordville. He was the preceptor of Dr. Nathan Young, who was at Schultzville from 1828 till 1842. Dr. Oliver Young also practiced medicine at that place. Drs. John and Joseph Wilson were practitioners a short time, the latter retiring and the former moving to Bethlehem.

ABRAM H. BARTO, of Washington township, is the son of Isaac Bartow (as the name was first spelled), who was born in Oley township August 17, 1786, and, in 1812, was married to Elizabeth Feger. In April, 1838, Mrs. Bartow and her two daughters died. On November 24, 1843, Mr. Bartow was married to Magdalena Huber, by whom he had one son —Abram. . Isaac Bartow came from Oley in 1813, and purchased land in what was then Hereford (now Washington) township. The tract contains one hundred and fifty acres. He died June 27, 1865, highly honored and respected. Abram, his son, succeeded in the ownership of his property.

Abram H. Barto was born March 4, 1855. He was educated in the public schools, Mount Pleasant Seminary, at Boyertown, and the Kutztown State Normal School. In 1875 he took a scientific course in the Allentown Business College. He married Miss Stauffer, and they have three children.

In 1868 the Colebrookdale Railroad Company surveyed its line from Pottstown, *via* Boyertown, to a terminus on and near the western border of Mr. Barto's farm. The road was soon completed and a fine depot erected at this terminus. In 1870 he had building lots surveyed and commenced to sell them. A dozen houses have since been erected, and the name of

the station changed from "Mount Pleasant" to "Barto," which is also the name of the post-office. Mr. Barto conducts a store at this place. He is closely identified with Sunday-school and church matters.



Abram H. Barto.

RUSCOMB-MANOR TOWNSHIP.

MANOR OF RUSCOMB ERECTED.—Pursuant to a verbal order from the proprietor, Nicholas Scull surveyed, on July 26, 1739, for the proprietors' use, a large tract of land, situated between Oley and Maiden creek, containing ten thousand acres, which was named the "Manor of Ruscombe."

No positive information was obtained respecting the early settlements in this district of territory. It is more than probable, however, that very few settlements were made in it prior to 1752. This inference is drawn from a survey made by Cadwalader Evans, Jr., in August, 1789. In a return made by him then, the following five persons only were mentioned as patentees:

Jacob Tysher, patent issued April 25, 1764, for one hundred acres.

Adam Speitlemyer, patent issued December 9, 1766, for one hundred and one acres.

John Riegel, patent issued February 2, 1772, for fifty six acres.

Jacob Zauger, patent issued February 21, 1772, for one hundred and ten acres.

Conrad Schmell, patent issued February 21, 1787, for thirty-eight acres.

Other patentees then were John Christian Slegle, Jacob Miller, Yost Wagner, Ulrich Huy and Conrad Price, and there is also given a list of names of persons who have marked out lands for themselves within the manor lines. This list comprises one hundred and fifteen names, and the tracts together contained eight thousand nine hundred and eighteen acres and twenty three perches. It is more than likely that if settlers to any considerable number had

located in this section, they would have taken up lands by patent more than those named as settlers did in neighboring districts.[1]

I was not able to find any record of the erection of the manor into a township. Its lines were changed by the erection of neighboring districts into townships. The earliest evidence of it as a township is the assessment record of the county for the year 1759, in which it is included in the list of townships.

TAXABLES FOR 1759.—The following list comprises the names of the taxables in the township in 1759. The total tax levied was £16 11*s.* 6*d.* Jacob Leapert was the collector,—

	£		£
George Angstadt	1	Anthony Ernest	1
Joseph Allgaier	2	Philip Khuninger	2
John Allbright	2	Simon Krans	4
George Becker	3	Peter Kline	1
Christian Bruchman	2	Frederick Luss	1
Frederick Bachman	2	Henry Luss	2
Frederick Boyer	2	Jacob Liebert	8
Henry Boudt	2	Henry Landerslagle	1
Jacob Brown	1	Michael Miller	4
Anthony Broost	1	Tobias Metzger	1
Jacob Deiser	12	Jacob Michael	6
Jacob Doylman	1	Conrad Priess	12
Peter Diethelman	4	John Riegle	3
Dietrich Fall	5	George Rock	3
Jacob Fuchs	4	Ludwig Riegle	7
Michael Fisher	1	Adam Smeal	8
Valentine Ginter	4	George Swartz	1
Bastian Gernant	4	Andreas Sigfried	4
Jacob Gilbert	2	Michael Sigfried	6
Nicholas Gilbert	5	Godlieb Volck	3
Jacob Heller	1	Yost Waggoner	10
Stephen Haverbacker	7	John Weidinghamer	7
Casper Hoffman	2	Peter Williams	6
Christian Hoffnagle	3	Jacob Zonner	2
Kraft Kearn	1		

Single Men.

Dietrich Fall. Christopher Gernandt.
Yost Fall.

Owing to the altitude of the township and the temperate habits of its citizens, a large number of people attain extreme old age. A partial list of those who have passed the allotted "three-score years and ten" shows that Daniel Rider, at the age of ninety-six, is still able to do work on the public roads; John Gift, eighty-six years old; John Manwiller, eighty-five; John Heller, eighty-eight; David Manwiller, eighty-two; John Glasser, eighty-one; John Buskirk, John Heller and Daniel Moyer, eighty; and Daniel Brown, John Rider, Isaac Hoeffer, Samuel Schmehl, John Haas, Benjamin Foos, Charles Schaeffer and Daniel Spies are each over seventy-five years.

The highest point in the township is on "Wagner's Head," about a mile southwardly from Pricetown. It is about two hundred feet higher than Pricetown and seven hundred feet higher than Fleetwood, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad (two miles distant), or about eleven hundred and fifty feet above the sea. It commands a magnificent view of the East Penn Valley to the north, Lebanon Valley to the west and the Oley Valley to the southeast.

INDUSTRIES.—The water-power of Ruscombmanor is limited to several small streams whose volume is strong enough to operate small mills or other common industries. Near Pricetown William D. Haines had in successful operation a good tannery from 1824 for a number of years. William Haas was a later owner and tanned until ten years ago, when work was discontinued. Below this place George Heckman carried on a tannery until his death, when the property passed into the possession of Benjamin Kline, who then operated it for some years. These buildings have been removed. In 1855 Michael Buck put up a tannery in the eastern part of the township, which he carried on about five years, and then in 1861 he converted it into a glue factory. As such he operated it until 1875, when his son, Fred. Buck, became the owner. Since 1885 Peter Hill has been the proprietor. The motor is steam and the annual product is about eighty barrels. Lower down, on the Willow Creek, Henry Gilbert owned and carried on a mill about 1800, which became the property of John Focht. The first mill had only a small capacity. About forty years ago Samuel Wanner built the present mill, now owned and operated by Israel Leinbach.

A short distance below, Henry Rettinger had a small saw-mill, which was afterward removed and the power abandoned. Another power was improved to operate a tilt-hammer for a man named Biecher, which became the property of Henry Rettinger, who employed the power to operate a clover-mill. Here is now a feed-mill and machine-shop owned and operated by Schmeck & Haag. An improvement lately

[1] Rupp, in his "History of Berks County," page 244, mentions the names of thirty-eight land-hobbers within the township in 1749.

made will enable them to manufacture yellow ochre at the same point. The mineral is obtained from an abandoned iron-mine in the neighborhood. This stream was also appropriated before 1800 to operate a carding-mill for Peter Wanner for some years, which has been discontinued and the power used to carry on a saw-mill for Nicodemus Noll.

Near Blandon, William Moser had a grist-mill containing good machinery, but as his water-power is weak, very little work is done.

The first iron-ore mine was opened in the township about 1860. The locality is near Fleetwood. It is commonly called the Madeira Mine. Some years afterward the "Clymer Iron Company" opened several ore-mines about a mile eastwardly from Pricetown, from which much ore was obtained.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Meeting-House.—In 1807 Martin Gaube conveyed to "The Old Baptist Society," composed of members in and about the township of Ruscomb-manor, a lot of ground containing one acre, and a "House of Divine Worship" thereon erected. This lot is part of the Price tract. The trustees of the society then were Martin Gaube, David Kinsey, Christian Kinsey and John Beyler. This church was in existence at least a score of years before. A "burying-ground" was also inclosed. Before the completion of the church the meetings were held under a large tree, which stood on this lot, and in the Gaube house or barn, he being the first preacher. Among the members were persons belonging to Kenzie, Reublemoyer, Fiant and Price families. The local membership was not large at any time. At present only few members survive. Among the preachers at this church have been George Price (of Chester County), John Price, John Zug, Henry Kassell, Samuel Harley, Jonas Price, William Hartzell and Christian Bucher. The present preachers are J. Rothermel, Joshua Koenig and Israel Koenig.

St. John's Church (Lutheran and Reformed).—Rev. Augustus Herman, a Reformed minister, and Rev. Jacob Miller, Lutheran, visited this locality before 1840 and occasionally preached in the Baptist meeting-house; but none of their ordinances were ever observed in that place and no efforts made to form congregations. The Harvest Home meetings were usually held under the large tree near the church. In 1841 William D. Haines succeeded in interesting a number of people to unite with him in building at Pricetown a new church for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which had been formed of the Haas, Fry, Buskirk, Levan, Rider, Van Miller and Lamb families. It was dedicated as the "St. John's Union Church." It is a stone building standing on an acre of land purchased from John Haas for this purpose. The membership of both congregations has always been small, and the aggregate number belonging at present is not more than one hundred and fifty.

The Reformed congregation had as its first pastor the Rev. Isaac Miesse. At present it is served by Rev. Isaac S. Stahr. His predecessors were Revs. N. Strassburger, William Good, Philip Hoffman and Daniel Schoedler. The pastors of the Lutheran congregation have been the Revs. Isaac Roeller, Daniel Kohler, J. M. Ditzler, A. Hinterleiter, T. T. Iaeger, G. F. Spicker and U. P. Heilman.

The Sunday-school conducted in this church by Samuel J. Hill, superintendent, was first organized in the Baptist meeting-house, in the spring of 1833, by William D. Haines, who by birth was an Englishman, and came to this place from Philadelphia. He was the superintendent many years, and it was his interest in this matter which led to the building of the church, although for many years the Sunday-school was elsewhere held.

The church bell is the old bell which hung for four-score years in the old court-house at Reading. It is still in a good state of preservation, and when rung produces a pleasing sound, which reverberates grandly amongst the high hill-tops surrounding. Years ago it summoned the citizens of the county to give their attendance before the transitory judgment-seat of man; but it is now, and has been for over forty years, used to summon the surrounding community into the church to pre-

pare the way for the judgment-seat of God, "Eternal in the Heavens."

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH at Pricetown was built in 1857 by John Brown, Franklin Palm and Rev. Henry Bucks, as a committee appointed for that purpose. It is constructed of mountain stone, very plainly built, and stands on an acre of ground, the greater part of which is a cemetery. The trustees in 1885 were Ephraim Stitzer, Obed Manwiller and David Bierman. The membership is weak, only twenty persons belonging to it. These form a class under the leadership of Francis Heckman. The church is an appointment of the Friedensburg Circuit, of which Rev. H. H. Glick was the preacher in 1885. Other ministers who preached here: Revs. Henry Bucks, Hess, Schultz, Litzenberger, Butz, Kurtz, Ziegenfuss, Kahl, Hooper, Sechrist and Lerch.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.—A society of this faith was organized at Pricetown in the fall of 1883 by Elder Henry A. Rife, acting under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Conference. Amos Snyder was appointed local elder and Samuel S. Gruber deacon. The ten members originally composing the society have received an addition of eight members, and the work of the society is fairly prosperous. The meetings are held in the school-house at Fleetwood and at the houses of the members at Pricetown, except when a protracted effort is made, when a large tent is provided, in which visiting elders, conduct the services. The society is part of District No. 1, whose headquarters are at Allentown.

In addition to the cemeteries connected with the foregoing churches, there are a number of private burial-grounds in the township, usually on the farms of those who made the first interments, and containing the dead of the original owners and their family connections. Among them are those of Samuel Fox, Samuel J. Hill, David Croll, Henry Knoll, Washington Schmeck, Isaac Hoeffer, Dr. Levi Thompson, Zachariah Hilbert, Samuel Hoeffer, Daniel Iaeger, Samuel Schmehl and Ephraim Snyder.

SCHOOLS.—One of the first schools in the township was taught in the vicinity of Pricetown. A school-house was afterward built at Pricetown, on the same lot that the Dunker Church occupies, the building committee having been Daniel Brown, Daniel Snyder and Abraham Wagner. In this both English and German were taught, George Price being a German teacher. The best remembered English teachers were Cyrus Knapp, John P. Daniels and Isaac Jacobs. The free-school system was accepted by Ruscomb-manor in 1837, the township being one of the first in the county to adopt it, and the first school at Pricetown under that system was taught by an Irishman named Murphy.

VILLAGES.

PRICETOWN is the only village in the township. It is located on the highlands south of the centre. It contains several hotels and stores, three churches and about thirty residences. Its nearest railroad station is Fleetwood, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, two



THE FIRST LOG HOUSE.

miles north. The place took its name from Conrad Price (Preiss), who purchased a tract of one hundred and one acres lying here from Adam Spittlemyer in 1768. It is supposed that the town plan was laid out by him in 1780. He erected a log house on this tract in 1773 which is still standing. Some time about the Revolution he gave each of his sons a tract of this land, and made calculation for a future village by providing for an alley-way in the rear of the land. These smaller tracts were subsequently cut up into lots to suit purchasers. One of Price's sons lived in the eastern part of the present village, and was by trade a pump-maker. Another son lived in the western part, and was a farmer. A tailor named Gable was

an early citizen of the place, and a little later came Anthony Le Fever, who had a small tannery in the eastern part, which became the property of Aaron Heckman, who last carried it on. And mechanics came as the surrounding country was developed, among the number being Jacob Weiser and Henry Haines, carpenters; Christian Glasser, John, Elijah and Amos Brown, shoemakers; Thomas Sechrist, tailor; Benjamin Tobias and Valentine Ebling, blacksmiths. Lewis Frank, a Jew peddler, also lived here many years, becoming quite noted in other parts of the country for the sharp bargains which he drove. Jonathan Price built a tavern on the present Guinther stand and opposite another house, in which he opened the first store. In the tavern business he was succeeded by Henry Bernhart, who kept it until his death, when his widow carried it on. The present tavern was built by Israel Wentzel, who enlarged the old building. In 1885 it was kept by Saphenus Guinther. After Price discontinued his store Benjamin Kline succeeded him, and he had among his successors Henry Dengler, Samuel Babb, Charles Levan, Jacob Engle and Charles Levan, the last in trade at that stand.

Near by Daniel Brown opened another store some eight years ago, which is still continued by him. In the lower part of the village Benjamin Kline put up a store and tavern building fifty years ago, and was in business there about ten years. It has been carried on there since 1868 by Weston & Brother.

The post-office at Pricetown is the only one in the township. For a long time it had but a weekly mail, and George Heaner was the postmaster. Samuel Babb was his successor, followed by Aaron Heckman, Charles Levan and William C. Weston, when the mail was triweekly. Since July, 1885, a daily mail from Fleetwood has been supplied, and George Hill is the present postmaster. Charles Levan, a prominent and very successful merchant at Pricetown, was the postmaster for twenty-eight years, till October, 1864.

Dr. Jacob Rothrock is remembered as one of the first physicians located at this place. He was followed by Dr. Henry Burch. Dr. Adrian Loeven was also a practitioner for some years, and he died in the township. Dr. Charles Weber located at Pricetown about thirty-five years ago, and is still in successful practice, having been the longest located in the township.

In 1844 the village contained twenty-five houses, one church, one store, two taverns and one hundred and sixty-five inhabitants; and in 1883 it contained four churches, two stores, three taverns and two hundred inhabitants.

Among other country inns maintained at different times in the township, the most important was the one kept by John Stermer, about 1820, on the place now owned by David Manwiller. West of Pricetown, Peter Miller had an inn about the same time, the place being at present the farm-house of Washington Schmeck.

ROCKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—In May, 1758, Henry Vanderslice surveyed a large tract of land, containing twelve thousand and eighty-five acres, in the "Oley Hills," for a township. It was confirmed by the court on November 14th following and named "Rockland." The lines were as follows:

"Beginning at a corner of Oley township; thence along the same S. 70 E. 1070 perches, to a stone corner; thence along territory in which there was then a great number of settlers, but which was not yet a township (though it was known by the name of East District, having been the Eastern District of Oley), N. 40 E. 1350 perches, to a chestnut tree; thence along territory known by the name of Long Swamp (which was not yet a township, though steps were then being taken to erect it into a township), N. 35 W. 972 perches, to a stone corner; then along Maxatawny township, S. W. 599 ps., to a Hickory tree corner, and N. W. 472 ps., to a white oak tree corner; thence along Richmond township, S. W. 668 ps., to a stone corner; thence along Ruscomb-manor township, S. E. 578 ps., to a white oak tree corner, and S. W. 639 ps., to the place of beginning."

In 1840 a large tract in the western section of the township, containing about one thousand four hundred acres, was cut off and added to Richmond township, by petition of interested citizens, on account of grievances felt in respect

to road taxes and to attending military exercises. M. S. Richards, Samuel S. Jackson and Samuel Beard were the commissioners.

In 1842 a triangular tract in the extreme southeastern section was cut from the township by Samuel S. Jackson, William Wunder and M. S. Richards, commissioners on petition, etc., and added to Pike township.

In 1733 (March 10th) a warrant was issued to Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia, for one thousand acres. The tract was not then located. In August following Conrad Reiff, of Oley, obtained a patent for three hundred acres under this warrant, which he located in the northern section of Oley, and which subsequently became a part of Rockland.



ROCKS IN ROCKLAND.

The township took its name from the numerous large rocks found on its territory, especially in the central section. A large rock (in dimensions, thirty feet long, fifteen feet wide and fifteen feet high), which rests on another somewhat smaller, is situated in an open field near by, and to the south of the road leading from Drysville to Fredericksville, and about a mile west from the line of District township. It is commonly known as "Shott's Head." A rock twice the size of the one mentioned lies on the surface of the field near by. A large collection of rocks, comprising what is generally known as "Guinther's Head," are situated about a mile to the north of "Shott's Head." The topmost rock is sixty feet long, twelve feet high and ten feet wide. Its appearance is imposing, the surface of the earth descends abruptly for several hundred feet. It is in a direct line with the Keystone Normal School and the "Pinnacle" (Albany township). It is about one mile west from, and fifty feet lower than, a prominently projecting point in the Longswamp Hills, which has been selected by the United States government as a station in the triangulation survey, and represented to be visible from the State-House at Philadelphia. Near by "Guinther's Head" there is a succession of six large rocks (somewhat lower in elevation), which project upwards in a line at an angle of seventy degrees, and about one hundred and twenty feet in length. The water-shed of the township is in this vicinity, the water draining to the east, south and west.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list comprises the names of taxables in the township in 1759. The tax levied was £31 17*s.* 6*d.* Henry Mertz was the collector. The early settlers were Germans, who migrated northwardly from Oley before the erection of the county:

	£
John Anstadt	2
John Albrecht	3
Conrad Beat	3
Nicholas Bearninger	10
Philip Barnaby	3
Charles Bernhard	1
Jacob Buttel	1
John Bast	3
George Bieber	3
Widow Breifogel	1
William Dallrish	3
Melchior Danner	1
Michael Dressley	1
Jacob Dieg	2
John Eck	7
Jacob Ellinger	3
George Flack	1
Jacob Groul	1
Andreas Great	3
Richard Hoffman	2
George Hoffner	3
Jacob Hoffman, Sr	10
Frederick Hersh	2
Christian Henry	3
Peter Heeder	3
Herman Imrich	2
Nicholas Jacoby	3
Jacob Kutz	3
Michael Keiver	1
Simon Keiver	1
Michael Kline	1
John Nich Keen	1
Jacob Keem	3
Jacob Krepps	5
Nicholas Klementz	3
Peter Lobech	12
John Nich. Long	2
John Luckenbill	1
Ludwig Long	1
Michael Lang	3

	£
Henry Lang	3
Henry Mertz	9
Conrad Marcesmith	2
Nicholas Meyer	2
John Jost. Mertz	2
Frederick Ulrich	6
George Obendorf	2
William Pott	12
John Pott	3
Matthias Peck	10
Casper Pecking	4
Hans Nicholas Platter	2
Jacob Pyer	1
Ludwig Penn	1
Conrad Read	3
Casper Rutbeat	2
Lawrence Rerick	2
Peter Reeneal	1
Casper Rep	3
John Ludwig Rout	2
Frederick Reish	2
Peter Rieff, Sr	20
George Shoemaker	1
George Shaeffer	9
Michael Shaeffer	4
Henry Sobaish	9
Frederick Schekler	7
George Seibert	14
Hans Scheirer, Jr	1
Jacob Sherabeen	2
Christian Shoemaker	1
Dewald Trumheller	4
Henry Telang	4
Peter Volck	3
Hans William Volck	5
Adam Weick	1
Adam Wormer	3
Casper Wirth	3
Jacobus Wormer	3
Jacob Zeigenbine	7

Single Men.

Peter Anstadt.	Peter Keffer.
Ludwig Beating.	Christopher Kolp.
Michael Jacoby	George Reiff.

INDUSTRIES.

The streams of Rockland township are small, but the rugged nature of the country makes their use as water-powers possible. These advantages have been well improved. On the Sacony, near the Maxatawny line, William Grim and Joseph De Long have in operation a fine mill, whose old power has been supplemented by steam, and the old methods have given place to the roller process. A new mill has also been built. For the quarter part of a century the Grim family have been interested in milling at this point.

Above, on the site of the old Haag mill, C. Rohrbach has in operation a good mill, which is well patronized. The marble saw-mills of Schweyer & Leiss, operated since 1864, is an interest which has given steady employment to a number of men. The marble is brought here in blocks, hauled from Bower's Station, and after being sawed into the desired shape, is again taken back to the yard at Bower's.

"SALLY ANN FURNACE," on the head-waters of the Sacony, was built about 1811 by Valentine Eckert. Prior to that time the site was owned by Abraham Bieber. Like the furnaces put up in those days, it had only a small capacity, and was located here principally on account of the ease in getting wood for charcoal purposes. Eckert sold the property to Jacob V. R. Hunter. The furnace was discontinued in 1869. In 1879 it was again put in blast, steam-power having been added, and it was operated only a short time when the machinery was removed. The furnace has since been idle. The property belongs to the heirs of Daniel Hunter, and includes several hundred acres of land, a good farm with mansion and half a dozen tenements.

The "Rockland Forges" were located in the southern section of the township, on Beaver Creek, and operated for about seventy years. Seven thousand and fifty-three acres of woodland were connected with these industries. The most prominent operator was General Daniel Udree.[1]

On the head-waters of Bieber Creek, near Dryville, is the old Roth mill, built as early as 1810. It has a small capacity and is now operated as the property of C. Keller. Near by, the Yoder family had a saw-mill many years ago, which has become better known as the Sander mill.

The Tyson Forge, at Strunk's mill, was discontinued long ago, but the mill is still carried on. Near the Oley line Jacob Barto put up a paper-mill, which he operated some time, when he sold out to Levi Kohler. It was last operated by David Lohbach, Esq., in the manufacture of wrapping-paper. This building is now occupied, and the power used by William S. Reinhart in the manufacture of farming implements. Here, for a short time, a small mill was operated by two Germans in the manufacture of birch-oil.

Near New Jerusalem there is a deposit of granite, closely resembling the better grades of Vermont granite, very hard and capable of bearing a fine polish. It has been quarried to some extent on the farms of Jacob Angstadt and John Dry, and shipments made to Easton, Philadelphia and other points. Lately nothing has been done in this direction. Eighteen men were formerly employed. Several iron-mines have been profitably worked, the ore found being heavy and rich hematite. The principal operations were on the Bieber and Beidler farms.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, sometimes called "Bieber Creek Church," from its location on the headwaters of that stream, is situated near Drysville in a fine position. The congregation was organized in 1747 by the Rev. Tobias Wagner, and in the spring of that year Henry Mertz donated three-fourths of an acre of land upon which to build a church. The building was of logs, and was so far completed that it could be occupied in the fall of that year. After seventeen years the members of the congregation had increased to such an extent that a new and larger church was required. Accordingly, the corner-stone was laid June 14, 1764, and the church built that year. The building committee comprised George Schaeffer, Sr., Henry Mertz, Johannes Bieber, George Heffner

[1] See Chapter VII., Early Industries.

and Jacob Freu. The minister at that time was the Rev. Johannes Schaum. When he died, January 25, 1778, he was buried under the church, after the custom of that day. He was an earnest pastor and highly appreciated by the congregation. A third church was erected in 1798, being the present building. It is a stone building, of substantial appearance. It was handsomely repaired in 1879. The church property embraces about twenty acres of land, four of which have been devoted to cemetery purposes. Sheds, several hundred feet in length, of neat appearance, have been erected for the comfort of the horses of the attendants of the church.

The congregation had about five hundred members in 1885.

Rev. B. E. Kramlich was the pastor, succeeding the Rev. Issac Roeller in 1862, the latter having served the congregation twenty-two years. His predecessors were Revs. John Knoske and Daniel Lehman.

New Jerusalem Church (Reformed and Lutheran) was erected in 1840, in consequence of a division in "Christ Church," a number of members withdrawing to form separate congregations and to erect a distinct church. The house stands on half an acre of land, donated by Andrew Shiffert, who was a member of the building committee. At a later period two acres more were secured from the Herbein farm, which were set apart for cemetery purposes. The church is of stone and almost square in dimensions. A movement is on foot to remodel it in the near future. The Lutheran congregation had as its first pastor the Rev. John Knoske, who was instrumental in building the church. His successors were the Revs. Hinterleiter, Kohler, Sell, Croll, Boyer and D. K. Humbert, the latter being at present in charge. The members number about two hundred. The Reformed congregation has a much smaller membership, and the Rev. Isaac S. Stahr is the pastor. His predecessors were Revs. Daniel Schoedler, J. Sassaman Herman and Isaac Miesse, the last having been the first pastor. A Sunday-school, comprising one hundred members, is conducted in this church.

VILLAGES.

Dryville comprises fifteen residences, a tavern, store, church and eighty inhabitants. It is situated near the northern line of the township, about one and a half miles from Lyons station, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad. It received its name in 1852, when the post-office was established. Previously it had been called "Stony Point." Benjamin E. Dry was appointed postmaster, and he has since continuously held that office. The early settlers here were Jacob Mertz, farmer; Mathias Roth, farmer and miller; John Diener, farmer; and later, John Stimmel, coachmaker. Upon the old Mertz farm most of the present hamlet is built.

The first store in the place was opened by Fink & Weidenhammer, and those subsequently in trade were Klein & Weiler, Thomas Oyster, Samuel Fee, Christian Bryman, S. & H. H. Weidner, Joseph E. Dry, R. E. Dry, R. B. Dry, and since March 11, 1857, Benjamin E. Dry, the latter two having occupied the present stand, which was built in 1852. The former store was at the lower end of the place, near the creek.

John Christman was the first inn-keeper. The present tavern was opened about 1847. A large number of landlords have served the public at this place.

New Jerusalem is located toward the centre of the township, about a mile from Dryville. It contains about twenty residences, a store, hotel, church and a liberal supply of mechanic shops. Among the early tradesmen at this place were John Kline, cradle-maker; Joel Barto and E. Guinther, shoemakers; A. Hilbert, saddler; Jacob Meyer, blacksmith; Samuel Funk, wagon-maker; and Jacob Kline, tin-smith.

The first public place at this point was the tavern kept by Andrew Shiffert, about 1810, in a house which has been converted into a residence. In the present building David Bast was the first landlord. In this building the first store of the place was opened by John Bower, and at the present stand, now occupied by Herman B. Ruppert; the first store-keepers were Jacob Holder & Bro. In 1882 the

village contained twenty dwellings and one hundred and twenty inhabitants.

The New Jerusalem post-office was established in 1828. It is supplied with a daily mail. For many years a tri-weekly mail only was afforded.

In the practice of medicine Dr. George L. Maurer located here in 1835, and was, probably, the first permanent physician in the township. Benjamin E. Dry graduated in medicine in 1856, but never became a practitioner. The present physician is Dr. D. M. Bortz. Other physicians in the township have been Doctors Evans, L. H. Thompson, William H. Babb (who died in the township), James McDonough, William Funk and William Hertzog.

In the country east of Dryville, R. H. Angstadt had a store, which he continued about five years, when he removed it. Country hotels have also been kept by Thomas Geissler and others at the stand now occupied by William G. Weidner.

Destructive Whirlwind in Township.—On Tuesday, May 22, 1804, a fearful and destructive whirlwind arose in Rockland township, which, it was thought by the inhabitants, could hardly have been surpassed in severity. It began in the township about four o'clock in the afternoon, near the mill of Frederick Miner, and covered a width of about two hundred yards and extended thence through Northampton (now partly Lehigh) County to the Delaware River. Its course was from west to east, and the entire area was marked by destruction. It hurled the roofs from the buildings of the following persons in the township: Peter Bauer, mills, saw-mill, barn and house; Paul Grosscup, barn; Henry Hoffman, barn and house; Daniel Fry, barn, stable and house. Many other buildings were injured. It uprooted nearly all the fruit and other trees, turned over fences, etc. At some places large hail-stones fell, destroying much growing grain. It continued about ten minutes and was accompanied with severe rain, thunder and lightning.

DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.

Early Settlement.—As early immigrants into Pennsylvania proceeded up the Schuylkill Valley and its principal tributaries, the Perkiomen and the Manatawny Valleys, some of them settled in and above the "Oley Hills," and in taking up lands they located them as lying in the *district* between Oley and Colebrookdale. The settlements extended over a long section of territory, and to facilitate the assessment of property therein, the county commissioners caused it to be divided into two sections, which they called "East District" and "West District." Separate assessment lists of the taxables in these two districts were made for some years. I could not ascertain when this township by the name of District was first established.

In 1841 a tract of eleven hundred acres was added to this township in the eastern section,—it having been taken from the western part of Hereford township.

In 1849 the estimated area was seven thousand acres.

Taxables of 1759.—The following list comprises the names of the taxables of the township for the year 1759. Tax levied was £40 14*s.* 6*d.* George Hartlein was the collector:

	£		£
Conrad Arnold	2	Michael Kline	8
Thos. Bardsell	8	John Kohlren	2
Jacob Bush	1	Geo. Kous	12
Jeremiah Beacon	4	Nicholas Kous	6
Israel Burkhard	1	Dieter John Kremer	1
John Barnes	1	Conrad Kline	10
Fredk. Beards	2	Widow Kline	2
Christ. Bantzinger	1	Adam Kohlhan	2
John Boyer	3	Geo. Klauser	3
Henry Diter	3	Casper Cressemer	3
Geo. Doast	1	John Lesher & Co	25
Geo. Dotterer	1	Daniel Ludwig	3
Joshua Delaplane	6	Geo. Lins	3
Cornelius Deland	1	Geo. Lens	2
Nicholas Est	12	Joseph Lehman	1
Jacob Everhardt	2	Jacob Matthias	8
Jacob Frey	3	Dietrich Matthew	3
Jacob Eisleh	3	Wm. Mackey	5
Jacob Gross	1	Stein Mayberry	1
Bernhardt Gemlin	2	John Motzer	10
Widow Gilbach	5	Peter Miller	2
Jacob Hill	20	John Miller	8
Geo. Hartlein	8	Wm. Mayberry	30
Michael Hoffman	3	Wm. Miller	3
Michael Hartman	2	Henry McGenith	2
Andrew Hecker	3	Fredk. Moyer	8
Peter Hartman	2	Dirck Martin	15
Lorentz Haug	2	Frantz Moser	7
Geo. Holtzshoe	3	Andrew Nongle	1
Stephen Haug	9	Geo. Oyster	20
Jacob Heid	4	Thos. Potts	35
Paul Hartman	2	John Reitenour	5
Jacob Harp	3	Jacob Ruth	9
John Joder	8	Michael Pedger	1
Adam Imbedy	3	John Sands	3
Nicholas Jaeger	1	Geo. Shall	10

Wm. Stuck	5	Jacob Walter	4
Jacob Stineberger	3	Peter Weller	9
Lorentz Shiller	0	Philip Weismiller	1
Lorentz Shiller, Jr	3	Casper Wessner	2
Geo. Stoltzestiel	1	Jacob Werley	2
Nicholas Schlichter	2	Geo. Adam Weidner	20
Geo. Stuck	1	Lazarus Weidner	2
Stophel Sack	1	Charles Weis	3
Adam Ulrick	3	Jacob Weaver	3

Single Men.

Daniel East.	Peter Keplinger.
Samuel Oyster.	

EARLY INDUSTRIES.—In 1726 Owen Richards and David Harry conveyed unto John Ellis, of Oley, two tracts of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres which adjoined property belonging to the "Spring Forge Co." This company was then conducting a forge somewhere in this vicinity, which was commonly called "Spring Forge." Its location, it is believed, was on Pine Creek, in this district (now, and since 1813 in Pike township), about four miles north of the "Oley Churches." Its early history is involved in obscurity. It was owned by Anthony Morris and conducted by him in 1729. It is possible that the forge of this company was situated on the Manatawny, within several miles of "Pine Forge." [1]

"The District Furnace" was in this township, situated on Pine Creek about a mile above the line of Pike township. It was owned in 1784 by John Lesher, who, it is believed, erected it some years before.[2]

The inhabitants of District are almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits. The township is isolated, and it has only a few streams of water, whose power is very feeble. In the eastern part Anthony Eltz conducted a tannery for a number of years. The buildings were enlarged and converted into a tavern by Thomas Heydt, about ten years ago. It is still a public-house. Near this place the Sharps had a mill, which became the property of George Conrad. It is now the property of George Kemp. The work done there is limited. In the northwestern part, on the head-waters of Pine Creek, on the site of a small charcoal furnace, which the Leshers formerly carried on, Reuben Trexler built a stone mill, which is still operated as the property of William Lesher. It has three sets of stones and does good custom work.

[1] See Chap. VII., Early Industries.

[2] Ib., p. 70.

VILLAGES.

FREDERICKSVILLE is situated in the northwestern part of the township. It was named after David Frederick, who built and kept a public-house there. Later Henry Bauman opened a store at the same place. The present store is in a new building erected by Jacob Fry, the merchant, inn-keeper and postmaster of the village.

The Fredericksville post-office was established in 1853, with David Frederick as the first postmaster. The office has a daily mail from Lyons and Barto stations.

LANDISVILLE, commonly known as "Landis' Store" is situated in the central portion of the township. John Weller established a tavern at this place about 1800, and carried it on successfully for many years. The old building is still standing. He sold out to Samuel Landis, who continued the same business. The place then took the name mentioned. Samuel Tee opened a general store in the same building. In 1853 a post-office was established at this point, and named "Landis' Store." Samuel Landis was the first postmaster and he was succeeded by his son, John H. Landis, the present incumbent. It is on the same stage line as the Fredericksville office and has a daily mail. Tee was succeeded in the mercantile business by Henry Bauman, for a short time, when he sold out to Samuel Landis. The latter was succeeded in both store and tavern by his son, John H., in 1872, who, after conducting business for ten years, enlarged and remodeled the buildings. The location is on elevated ground. Near this place lived Dr. Augustus Knoske, a German physician, skilled as a practitioner, but eccentric in his habits. He was professionally engaged a number of years, traveling over a large scope of country on foot and carrying his medicines in his great-coat pockets, which he wore even on the warmest days.

There is no organized religious body in the township, most of the inhabitants worshipping at the Hill Church or Hereford Church, each being only several miles distant. The school-

houses are inviting and the schools are usually well sustained.

"Down to the spring election of 1867, one township of the county refused to come under the beneficent rule of the common-school system. At last it has wheeled into line; and it now stands ready to join its energies with the other townships of the county in the great work of education. The people of District township covered themselves with glory, when last March, through the ballot-box, they elected six directors according to the requirements of the school law. They now enter upon a new epoch in their history."[1]

In 1868 the township had four schools with an attendance of two hundred and seven scholars.

EARL TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP.—In the hilly and wooded section of territory which lay to the east of the "Oley Hills," and which was included as a part of Oley township, a considerable number of settlers took up lands and established their homes before the erection of the county, and these were continued for some years afterward. The settlements then came to be commonly regarded in that vicinity as a *district*, though it was not regularly established as such; and the inhabitants of the one or other portion identified their locality as the "Western District" or 'Eastern District."

On August 14, 1781, the inhabitants of the "Western District" presented a petition to the court at Reading, praying that the district might be divided on account of its great length (upwards of eighteen miles), and set apart into a separate township. The following commissioners were appointed: Daniel Bertolet, Daniel Guldin, Daniel Hunter, Daniel Levan and Henry Kerst, who made return of the district inclosed the within following lines for such township, viz.:

"Beginning at a corner of Oley and Amity townships; thence along Amity township S. 75 W. 875 perches; thence along Douglas township N. 40 E. 660 perches; thence along Colebrookdale township N. 55 W. 236 perches and N. 35 E. 880 perches to a point; thence along territory commonly called the 'Eastern District,' the following five courses and distances: N. 46 W. 160 perches, N. 69 W. 234 perches, N. 77 W. 320 perches, S. 46 W. 20 perches and N. 63 W. 540 perches to a point on the line of Oley township; thence along said line S. 15 W. 1686 perches to the place of beginning; and reported it to contain 10,882 acres."[2]

Their return was confirmed by the court, and in November of the same year the court erected the said district into a township by the name of EARL.

TAXABLES OF 1782.—The following list comprises the names of one hundred and ten taxables of the township for the year 1782. Tax levied was £28 19*s*. 11½*d*. The amount assessed was £347 19*s*. 6*d*. John Weidner was the collecter. All the parties named did not then reside in the township; some of them were non-residents,—

Jacob Auty.	Nicholas Hunter.
John Amrig.	John Hesser.
Jacob Ars.	Melchoir Heist.
Erhard Apler.	Widow Hill.
Conrad Bohn.	Tillman Joust.
Batus Bohn.	Jacob Jude.
Samuel Boyer.	Henry Joxthermer.
Christopher Blantz.	Adam Imbody.
Christopher Brentzinger.	Peter Joder (landlord).
Henry Bech (landlord).	George Kuntz.
Valentine Bush.	John Koch.
Widow Bousin.	Christopher Kolp.
George Clowser	John Kolrun.
George Clowser, Jr.	Michael Kuhn.
Nicholas Drumheller.	Widow Klotz.
Peter Diener.	Michael Ludwig.
Henry Diener.	John Lesher.
Joshua Delaplain.	John Miller.
John Drumheller.	Jacob Miller.
Andrew Dirolf.	Frantz Mosser.
Widow Dehart.	Michael Mosser.
John Eberhart.	John Motzer.
Daniel Eist.	Casper Mayer.
Abraham Eist.	Philip Mathew.
John English.	William Miller.
Casper Greesemer.	Nicholas Miller.
John Greesemer.	Joist Maninger.
Jacob Gerber.	Daniel Mourer (landlord).
Jacob Gilbach.	David Potts.
Nicholas Godshall.	James Richards.
John Hauch.	Adam Rhoads.
Nicholas Handwerk.	Thomas Rutter.
George Happenheimer.	Michael Ries.
Jacob Hill.	George Seip.
George Hartman.	Adam Swable.
Philip Hartman.	George Shall.
Philip Hartman, Jr.	Joseph Sands.
Frederick Hill.	Daniel Sands.
Adam Hieder.	John Stapleton.

[1] Pennsylvania School Report, 1867, pp. 27-28. Remarks of county superintendent, Prof. John S. Ermentrout.

[2] A section of this township on the north was cut off and added to Pike township in 1852, thereby reducing the area to nine thousand five hundred and twenty acres.

William Stapleton.	John White.
Martin Shenkel.	Christopher White.
John Shoff.	Erhard White.
Nicholas Saul.	Charles White.
John Stoudt.	John Weidner.
Leonard Sheffer.	Jacob Weidner.
William Stork.	George A. Weidner.
Henry Sockman.	Jacob Weaver.
George Spotz.	Jacob Womelsdorf.
Jacob Troud.	Elias Weyand.

Single Freemen.

James English.	Martin Acker.
John Kerlin.	Edward Clowser.
David Schall.	William Barentz.
John Miller.	Philip Endy.
John Stagemouff.	Henry Lyman.

INDUSTRIES.—The water-power of the township has never been strong, nor the mill-seats numerous; but since the hills have been denuded of the timber which formerly covered them, the volume of the streams has become so small that nearly all the enterprises carried on at an early day have been abandoned. The site of the "Spring Forge,"[1] on the Manatawny, is now occupied by a small saw-mill and turning-shop, and the forge, which was last owned by the Spangs, has been abandoned eighteen years ago. On the Trout Brook, near its mouth, the Hartranft fulling-mill has also since been abandoned. A mile above, Peter Ludwig had a powder-mill, which has also passed away and the power is idle. On Furnace Creek, in the neighborhood of the Oley Forge, the Spangs carried on a small furnace for a while, but it soon became unprofitable, and it was abandoned; and the power was not used to operate any other industry. On the small stream in the upper part of the township Tobias Shall had a pioneer oil-mill, which was changed into a grist-mill by John Wentzel. Wm. Gabel became a later owner and last operated it. In 1883 the machinery was removed to Pike township, and the building has since been idle. Below there was a fulling-mill, which had a number of owners and which was last operated by Solomon Leinbach. Though the building still remains, it is not used for manufacturing. A powder-mill owned by Isaac and Jonathan Cleaver, near by, and operated by them for a time, has also been entirely removed. The last active power in Earl township was the fulling-mill of Jonathan Cleaver. It contained carding machinery and some power looms for manufacturing cloths, and for a time it was carried on successfully. The machinery has also been removed and the building converted into a residence. The tanning business, carried on at different places in the township, has also been discontinued, leaving agriculture as the sole pursuit of the inhabitants.

[1] See Chap. VII. Early Industries.

SHANESVILLE.

The only distinctive business point in Earl township is Shanesville, a village of twenty buildings, a little north of the centre of the township. It derived its name from John Shane, who owned the land upon which the place was founded by Peter Clauser, in 1833, the latter having built and opened a public-house that year. This was kept by him until his death, when his son Daniel succeeded him. He was an active business man, and under his direction most of the buildings in the place were put up. The present landlord is his son, Simon B. Clauser.

The first mercantile business was carried on by Tobias Clauser, about forty years ago. Afterward Daniel Clauser had a store at the same place. In 1859 he built a new store-room, in which Young & Hillegas first traded. Subsequently, Simon Clauser, Wm. Haas, Samuel Weidner and Isaac Heydt traded there; the last-named is the present merchant, and he is also postmaster of the Shanesville office, which was established in 1867. The first mail service was from Kutztown, three times a week. In 1872 the Reading route was established, and since 1882 the service has been daily. For many years the proprietor of the stage-line has been Reuben Uptegrove, whose faithful service has given the people of this remote township comparatively easy communication with Reading. In the southern part of the township is a country tavern kept by A. E. Fegley. Farther up the road is Earlville, with a post-office, store and tavern. The place is just across the line in Amity, and is noted in the sketch of that township.

The first tavern in the township was kept by the Pennybecker family, soon after 1800, in a house which stood at the foot of the hills in the central part of the township. It was discon-

tinued many years ago, and the building was converted into a farm-house. The early elections were held at that place.

The land of this township is very hilly, but it has been occupied by an enterprising people, who have obtained for themselves numerous roads, and established six schools for the education of their children. The "Oley Hills" in this township comprise a number of prominent elevations which are respectively known as "Earl," "Stone Cave," "Long," "Fancy" and "Sandy." They are also sometimes called "Earl Mountains."

Although there is no church within the bounds of Earl township, it must not be supposed that its inhabitants are averse to religious influences. Most of them are attendants of the churches in Oley, Pike and Colebrookdale townships. Sunday-schools are maintained in the township. A union Sunday-school was organized as early as May 20, 1850, when opposition against such schools was very strong in some parts of the county. In July following it had sixty scholars.

Since 1850 these valuable auxiliaries to the neighboring churches have received the patronage and support of the best people of the township.

The success of this Christian enterprise in amongst the hills of Earl over thirty years ago, when the system of common-school education was struggling to complete its grand march throughout the county, won the following complimentary notice in a newspaper published then at Reading: "Earl is a glorious little township. These names (alluding to the names of the officers and teachers published) stand in bright contrast with the anti-Sunday-school men of Robeson."

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—In pursuance of an application for a new township, the Court of Quarter Sessions, in November, 1812, appointed Henry M. Richards, Frederick Fritz and John Miller commissioners for the purpose of viewing and laying out the desired township. Some months afterward these commissioners viewed the premises, consisting of sections of territory from District, Rockland, Oley and Earl townships, and set them apart for a new township, to be called *Pike,* which were bounded and described as follows: "Beginning at Pine Creek, on lands of John Weidner, in Oley township; thence south sixty-six and a half east one thousand five hundred perches; thence along the line of Colebrookdale township, north thirty-three and a half east five hundred and sixty-five perches; thence through District township, north fifty, west one thousand four hundred and forty perches; thence along the line of Rockland township, south thirty-five west six hundred and ten perches to Pine Creek; and thence along said creek four hundred and fifteen perches to the place of beginning. Their report was presented and confirmed at August sessions, 1813.

In 1842 a section of Rockland township was added to Pike.

The names of the taxables of the township for the year 1814 are not given, for the reason that the early settlers of this section are included in the townships of Oley, District and Rockland.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Church.—An old-established church, commonly known as the "Hill Church," stands in the eastern section of the township. In 1741 certain members of the Lutheran denomination and their neighbors of the "Oley Hills" bought[1] a tract of fifty acres of land on a high place of the mountain, for a glebe or parsonage farm; and in 1747 they erected a frame building for church purposes.[2] They were assisted by members of the German Reformed congregation, who, in consideration of their assistance, were permitted to send their children to the school of the Lutheran congre-

[1] The warrant was issued in 1747 to Casper Gryger, George Ernest and Andrew Rodenheller for the use of the "Hill Church." The patent was issued in 1829 to William Walter, Adam Weller, Henry Gross and George Herbst, wardens of the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations, in Pike township, called "Hill Church."

[2] The roof of the first church projected over the sides so as to protect it against storms. This space under the roof on the outside was used by the early settlers to hang up their seed corn, from which circumstance it was called locally "Die Welshkorn Kerche."

gation, hold religious services in the church and bury their dead in the adjacent burying-ground. Some years afterward the Reformed members became joint owners of the property. In 1786 the two congregations united in the erection of a fine stone church building in place of the frame church. And a third church was erected in 1853, the corner-stone having been laid on May 15, 1853. A grand "Centenary Festival" was held in this church on September 22, 1866. This occasion was set apart in order to celebrate the day when Rev. Michael Schlatter—the pioneer missionary of the German Reformed Church in Berks County—visited Oley, which was exactly one hundred and twenty years before (September 22, 1746). The church was handsomely and profusely decorated. A conspicuous figure in the services then was the Hon. Daniel Young, a prominent member of the First Reformed Church of Reading, who had been the organist of the "Hill Church" fifty-three years before. He was present by special invitation and officiated at the organ. Though over seventy years of age "he gave speech and voice to the devotions of a hundred years. His discourses spoke of feasts and funerals, of bridal joys and burial griefs. The church rang with the same hymns and the same chorals which the original settlers sang when lonely strangers here, and the same which he sang with this flock fifty years ago."[1]

In 1886 the present building was remodeled and supplied with a spire, which greatly improved its appearance.

The ministers of the Lutheran congregation have been the following:

The Revs. Lucas Raus, in 1754; Wm. Kurtz, John H. Schaum, Fred. A. Muhlenberg, G. H. E. Muhlenberg, J. M. Schmidt, Christian Striet, Daniel Lehman, John C. Dill, John F. Wieand, Jacob Miller, Conrad Miller, Nathan Iaeger, A. D. Croll, S. R. Boyer and D. K. Humbert, the latter being the present pastor. The Reformed congregation has had as its principal pastors the Revs. Aug. Herman, Lewis Herman, R. A. Van Court and P. P. A. Hoffman. Each congregation has about four hundred members.

St. Paul's Church (Lutheran and Reformed) is located on a very elevated tract of ground near Lobachsville, and is most generally spoken of as the "Lobach's Church." To afford a more central place of worship to the people of this vicinity than that occupied by the Hill and Oley Churches, Samuel Lobach donated a lot of land for church and cemetery purposes, and upon this there was built, in 1834, a plain stone church. The building committee was composed of Samuel Lobach, Jacob Weidner, Jacob Bieber and Joseph Specht. The structure was small, being but thirty-five by forty feet, and it soon became insufficient to accommodate the people. It was used, however, until 1877, when it was taken down and the present edifice erected in its place the same year. Many persons came from near and far to witness the consecration services, which transpired late in the fall. The building committee was composed of David Lobach, Benjamin Yerger and William Gabel. The first-named was not only active, but untiring in the matter. It is a fine building of substantial stone masonry and has a neat spire. Connected with the church is a cemetery, which has been enlarged by the addition of several acres. The property was neatly inclosed in 1878. This cemetery is controlled by a corporate body. Officers for 1886: Trustees,—Nathan H. Landis, Daniel Peters, David Fry, Moses Eberhart, Nathan Yoder, Jr., and Tilghman Houseman. The church property also includes a number of sheds, built of stone and substantially constructed. Its members number one hundred.

The first pastor was the Rev. Isaac Roeller, who remained until 1836. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Peter Miller, 1836–39; Daniel Kohler, 1839–50; John Grim, 1850–51; Joel Grim, 1851–52; George S. Miller, 1852–53; A. J. Hinterleiter, 1853–60; Alfred D. Croll, 1862–68; Simon R. Boyer, 1868–72; and D. K. Humbert, 1872–86.

The membership is small, embracing only about forty. Since June 28, 1862, the pastor has been Rev. P. P. A. Hoffman. His predecessor and the first pastor of the church was the Rev.

[1] An interesting article on the history of this church was prepared by Rev. B. Bausman, of Reading, and published in the *German Reformed Messenger* in 1866.

Lewis Herman, who preached from 1834 until August 19, 1860. In the cemetery lies interred George Angstadt, who died at Lobachsville in 1861, aged one hundred and one years, six months and fifteen days; and on May 22, 1859, his wife died, aged ninety-one years.

VILLAGES.

Hill Church.—Of the villages in the township, Hill Church is the smallest, comprising but a few buildings, the post-office, store and tavern being the principal features. Both the latter are kept by John W. Dotterer. He is also the postmaster of the office which was established in 1864. Among other tavern-keepers there were members of the Wieand family. Adam Glase kept the first store.

Pikeville, one mile from the Oley line, is situated in the most fertile valley of the township, near the base of the hills which characterize the interior. It contains about a dozen houses, some of them large and substantial. The point is favorable for trading purposes. It is the place where William Shall had his store and tavern many years ago. In 1834 the post-office was established and named Pikeville. A shop and a few other buildings were built soon afterward. Most of the improvements have been made in recent years. From 1868 till 1879 Nathan H. Landis conducted the business of the place. He is the present postmaster The store and tavern have been kept successively by H. B. Ruppert, Benjamin Yerger and H. B. Yerger.

Near this place Dr. William A. Herbst lived as a medical practitioner, and after a number of years moved to Reading. His first home was at the mill, which he also carried on. He was succeeded by a Dr. Gore, whose practice continued until his death; then Drs. T. D. Leidy, Oliver H. Fisher, E. N. Herbst and B. S. Grim practiced here for a short time. The last-named was succeeded by the present Dr. W. D. De Long, who has a large and increasing practice. One mile north, Dr. Wiley was in practice a short time before his death; and some other physicians were in the township for very brief periods, removing before they had succeeded in establishing themselves in practice.

Lobachsville is the oldest hamlet in the township, and derived its name from Peter Lobach, its founder. It was formerly the seat of active manufacturing interests and a business place of considerable importance, but with the decay of the former the latter has also declined until but little remains. Here are half a dozen residences and the usual interests of a country place. The first improvements were made by William Pott, who was a large land-owner and miller on the Pine Creek. In 1745 he conveyed fifty-nine acres and a fulling-mill to Peter Lobach, but he reserved the grist-mill, a short distance above. Lobach carried on the fulling-mill and was succeeded in that business by his son Samuel, who was the father of two sons—William and Samuel. The first-named (William) succeeded his father in the ownership of the mills and woolen-factory; and his brother (Samuel) built and carried on successfully a chair-factory for some years. Samuel Lobach, last-named, was the father of David Lobach, for many years a justice of the peace at this place. The elder Samuel Lobach substituted the present large stone woolen-factory in the place of the old factory. Latterly, since 1885, the building has been used as a creamery by William Keim. Its use as a woolen-factory was abandoned when William Lobach erected a new woolen-factory a short distance below. This was successfully operated by him for a number of years and then the machinery was removed. The building was demolished and the dam torn away. The property now belongs to the Weidner family. The saw-mill at the upper power is still operated for the Lobach heirs.

Samuel Lobach, the chair-maker, started the store, and, at his death it passed to his son David. The latter sold out to Levi Brown, and, upon Brown's death, others succeeded for several years. The present store-keeper is F. K. Yoder.

The Lobachsville post-office was established in 1835. It has always been in this store, and the store-keepers have been the postmasters. It has a daily mail from Reading, on the stage-route to Pikeville. William Lobach built and kept the tavern opposite the store. Since his time it has had many keepers, the present being A. K. Yoder.

The old Pott mill became the property of Jonathan Grim, who owned it a number of years. William Harner was a later owner and David Reinert is the present. It is an old stone building. The site was one of the first improved in this part of the county. Above—where were the Pott, and, later, the Heilig forges, no improvements remain, the water-power being unemployed.

On the Manatawny proper, near the Oley line, the old mill, long operated by George Shall, became the property of Dr. William A. Herbst, and from him it passed to George Renninger. It was destroyed by fire in 1883, and rebuilt by him the same year. It is now the property of Jonas Lesher. The mills of Motz, Yoder, Kleh and others have also had a number of changes of ownership, most of them being still operated in a small way. Near Pikeville, F. F. Cleaver built a first-class creamery in the spring of 1886.

Die Berg Maria.—A woman, by the name of Maria Young, also commonly called "Die Berg Maria," lived as a recluse for many years in this township, near Motz's mill. She was visited in her home in the mountain by persons from various parts of the country, some having come a distance of four hundred miles to see her. A stone was placed at her grave "By a Lady of Philadelphia," with the following epitaph:

"Anna Maria Young, a truly pious and benevolent recluse, who lived nearly thirty years alone on a small farm, the home of her ancestors, situated almost on the summit of one of the Oley mountains. Her cottage was the picture of neatness and of comfort, and was visited by strangers from every direction, who never failed to depart without imbibing the highest opinions of the meekness, the piety and the benevolence of their lonely, yet happy hostess. She died November 17, 1819, aged seventy years.

"Here, underneath this mountain stone,
Lies Mary Young, who lived alone,
High on the lofty mountain side,
Belov'd and honor'd till she died;
Lov'd and honor'd by the few,
Who give to virtue, virtue's due.
Stranger, she that's buried here,
Was humble, pious and sincere;
The even tenor of her days,
She pass'd in grateful pray'r and praise;
Her heart was like the gentle dove,
That came from Heav'n with promis'd love—
Her heart, her hands, her cottage door,
Were open to the rich and poor.
Her faith confirm'd, her will resign'd,
So sweetly calm, so pure her mind,
The God of mercy from his Throne
Look'd down and claimed her as his own."[1]

ONTELAUNEE SECTION.

Ontelaunee section comprises the upper eastern portion of the county. It takes its name from the large stream which drains the greater part of its territory.

It is an Indian word, and signifies "Maiden Creek," a daughter or branch of the Schuylkill. The stream was called "Maiden Creek" by the "Friends" when they began their first settlements in 1733—ignoring the beautiful and expressive name, "Ontelaunee." The legislative provision that English words should be used in naming persons may have indirectly induced them to make the change. They took up the first land by patents along and across its winding banks from its mouth northwardly for more than ten miles; and also along the eastern bank of the Schuylkill from the same point to the Blue Mountain. Their presence and influence brought about the introduction of English names for the four townships—Maiden-creek, Richmond, Windsor and Greenwich, which, at the erection of the county, included over half of this large section.

But the name was very justly restored to prominence in the nomenclature of the county by the division of Maiden-creek township, and naming the western part "Ontelaunee."

Streams.—The Maiden-creek rises in Lehigh County. It enters Berks County in Albany township, flows southwardly for about twenty-five miles, forming in its course an irregular,

[1] Published in *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, 1st January, 1820. An interesting German poem, pertaining to the life and character of the same person, was prepared by "A Gentleman of Oley" (believed to have been Daniel Bertolet, a rich and religious farmer). It is published in Rupp's "History of Berks County," p. 260. A small German book, entitled "Die Berg Maria," was published by L. A. Wollenweber in 1880. It is valuable for many interesting historical facts, which relate as well to Berks County as to Maria Young.

diagonal line of the section, and empties into the Schuylkill in Ontelaunee township.[1]

Its principal tributaries are the following: Pine, Stony, Furnace, Sacony, Moselem and Willow.

No considerable creeks, except Pine Creek mentioned, flow into it from the west. The total length of the stream and its tributaries is seventy miles. It is a wonderful water-power, and is invaluable in irrigating the lands through which it wends its winding way.

Hills.—There are numerous hills in this section, but they are not remarkable for prominence, and are not classed with any chain of mountains. They are mostly used for woodland. The Blue Mountain bounds it on the northwest. The "Pinnacle" is a spur from this mountain, and extends eastwardly through Windsor into Albany, in length about six miles. The easternmost point, at the apex, is one of the highest points in the county, being elevated over twelve hundred feet above the sea. It commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country for many miles, extending into Schuylkill, Lehigh and Northampton Counties, to the north and east, and including all that portion of Berks which lies north of the South Mountain.

Internal Improvements.—This section is intersected by very many roads in all the townships. There are three prominent highways worthy of particular mention,—the "Centre Turnpike," which extends thirteen miles from Muhlenberg northwardly, generally along the Schuylkill, through Ontelaunee, Perry and Windsor to the Schuylkill County line; the "Kutztown Road,"[2] which extends in almost a direct line northeastwardly seventeen miles from the Centre turnpike, near the mouth of the Maiden Creek, through Ontelaunee, Maiden-creek, Richmond and Maxatawny to the Lehigh County line; and the "State Road," which extends eastwardly thirteen miles from the river at Hamburg, through Windsor and Greenwich, to the Lehigh County line, it being a continuation of the State road from the Lebanon County line across the entire upper section of the county, in length altogether thirty-five miles.

The "Schuylkill Canal" extends along the river to the western extremity of the section from West Leesport, through Ontelaunee, Perry and Windsor, to Schuylkill County, a length of eleven and a half miles.

The "Reading and Lehigh Railroad" (formerly called the "Berks County") extends along the Maiden-creek from Berkley, near its mouth, to the Lehigh County line, a length of about twenty miles.

The "East Penn Railroad" extends northeastwardly through the lower portion of Ontelaunee, Maiden-creek, Richmond and Maxatawny and the central portion of Longswamp to the Lehigh County line, a distance of eighteen miles.

Nine townships are included in this section, and the historical narrative of each appears in the order mentioned: Maiden-creek, Ontelaunee, Richmond, Maxatawny, Longswamp, Windsor, Perry, Albany, Greenwich.

MAIDEN-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The land in Maiden-creek township was taken up by Friends. The exact period is not known; but it is supposed about the time that the Indians released the land in 1732. The Friends were always inclined to respect the rights of the Indians, and therefore they were not guilty of trespasses. The Indians knew of and appreciated this friendly and honorable feeling.

It is supposed that Moses Starr and his wife were the first two settlers in that remote section of uninhabited country, having gone there about 1720. This is possible, but not probable. Some of the earliest Friends who took up lands by warrant and patent were Moses Starr, Francis Parvin, Samuel Lightfoot, Joseph Whyley (Wily), Robert Penrose, Mordecai Lee and Nathaniel Houlton. At one time about 1752, when Berks County was erected, nearly

[1] The upper portion, from the mouth of the Sacony northwardly, is known as "Ontelaunee;" and the lower section from this point as "Maiden Creek."

[2] Sometimes called "Easton Road," because it was originally laid out to Easton.

the entire township was owned and occupied by Friends. Seventy families of them were connected with the meeting house in the township, which was erected in their midst.

In 1746, on the 2d day of the First Month (March) a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, asking the judges to erect a new township and suggesting as a proper name, Maiden-creek. The petition described a large tract of land, containing near thirteen thousand acres, with the usual allowance. The descriptions by metes and bounds was as follows:

"Beginning at White Oak tree on the schuylkill River, a corner of land of Nicholas Kindser; thence N. 65 E. 970 perches to stone in a line of the Manor of Ruscum; thence along said manor N. E. 500 ps., S. E. 116 ps., N. E. 86 ps., S. E. 91 ps., N. 65 E. 349 ps.; thence N. W., 1380 ps.; thence S. 65 W. 1370 ps. to the river; thence down the same river about 1400 ps. to the beginning."

Doubtless the townships to the east and north (Richmond and Windsor) were not then erected or recognized by the names subsequently given to them. The survey was made July 20, 1746, by Benjamin Lightfoot. The eastern line was reckoned four miles from Maxatawny.

This petition was subscribed by the following signers, who were property-holders, in the proposed new district:

Moses Starr.	Merrick Starr.
Jacob Lightfoot.	William Wily.
Richard Lundy.	John Greasey.
George Roseborough.	Robert Roseborough.
Isaac Rutledge.	Joseph Wily.
John Barger.	Isaac Starr.
Robert Wilson.	Joseph Penrose.
John Wily.	Henry Willits.
Lawrence Pearson.	

The names were well written, without any marks. The prayer of the petitioners was granted in December, 1746, and the township by the name suggested was then erected.

In September, 1838, a large tract of land was laid off from Ruscomb-manor township and added to Maiden-creek township, in order to accommodate the property-holders of that section in respect to road taxes, etc.

In 1849 the township was divided into two sections for the purpose of forming a new township, and the western section was named "Ontelaunee."

The township was named after the creek which extends diagonally through its territory. The words "Maiden Creek" arose from the fact that the creek was a branch of the Schuylkill. The Indians called it *Ontelaunee*, which signifies little daughter. This Indian word is supposed to have been originally, Andenielia.

In the central part of the township is a spring of unusual size, its dimensions covering nearly three acres of ground. It was long known as the Berndt spring, but for a number of years the farm on which it is located has been the property of the Peters family. The water issuing from this spring is cool and pleasant to the taste, and its volume would be great enough to furnish water-power if the formation of the land were favorable to furnish a mill-site. The surrounding country is level, preventing the utilization of the water as a motive-power.

The following list comprises the taxable inhabitants of the township in 1759. Joseph Penrose was the collector. The amount of tax then levied was £50 2*s*.

	£
Michael Arnold	2
William Berkeiser	1
Stephen Barnet	8
John Batto	2
Joseph Barger	3
Simon Barger	1
Thomas Carby	20
Barnabas Curry	2
John Cook	8
John Cline	2
John Cumpert	2
Michael Dunkle	8
George Fegley	1
John Frowenfelter	5
John Hutton	11
Owen Hughes	18
Jonathan Hughes	3
Urick Huy	12
George Heldebrand	2
James Hutton	16
Valentine Kline	10
Joseph Lightfoot	1
Jacob Lightfoot	11
Thomas Lewis	4
Mordecai Lee	19
Leonard Mier	11
Adam Mingle	3
Edward Moren	4
Joseph Penrose	15
William Penrose	12
Francis Parvin	19
Francis Parvin, Jr.	5
Richard Penrose	6
Thomas Parvin	1
Frederick Plot	2
Peter Rodarmel	15
Paul Rodarmel	16
Elias Reed	8
John Reeser	26
Christian Risteon	5
Joseph Sees	1
Moses Starr, Jr.	4
Merrick Starr	7
Barnet Vanhorne	10
Joseph Wily	1
Martin Cushman	1
Jacob Cauffman	7
Frederick Hess	2
Richard Hockley	60
Rudolph High	8
John High	6
Martin Heasman	2
James Jordan	6
James Keys	6
Samuel Lightfoot	24
Thomas Pearson	3
Jacob Perky	8
Alvin Shettle	6

Single Men

Michael Carby.	John Parvin.
Jacob Cook	Thomas Reed.
Timothy Jennings.	John Starr.
Stanley Kerby.	Casper Strall.
Adam Mire.	John Vanhorne.
Benjamin Parvin.	Peter Vanhorne.

The early substantial improvements in the township were made by the Friends. Latterly, especially during the last fifty years, a great proportion of those highly improved lands have passed into the hands of the Germans, through the gradual extinction or departure of the Friends.

Several families of the Friends still remain, however, bearing the honored names of Wily, Pearson, Wright, Lightfoot, Willit, Parvin and Penrose, who are now, as their fathers before them were, among the most substantial citizens of the county.

Maiden-creek Friends' Meeting-House is a plain old stone building, one-half a mile west from Maiden-creek Station. The Monthly Meetings of the Friends in Maiden-creek were established as early as 1737, but they were probably held at the houses of some of the Friends. The present property was not obtained until about twenty-two years later. On the 12th of July, 1759, Benjamin Lightfoot granted a small tract (four acres and five perches) of land from his farm to certain friends, Joseph Penrose, Richard Penrose, Thomas Wright and William Tomlinson, who then erected the present meeting-house thereon. Originally the surrounding country was a forest of oak and walnut trees, some of the trees having attained very large proportions (the stump of an oak tree indicates a diameter of six feet and that of a walnut tree more than three feet). The building itself is out of repair, and the cemetery shows a neglected condition, owing to the very small number of persons now interested in these venerable landmarks. The Friends' school-house, near by, in consequence of its disuse for a number of years, is also dilapidated. The latter was built in 1807, and was kept open until about 1870. It is the second building at that place, the first having been erected some time before 1784. In that year a lot of ground adjoining the church-lot was purchased, and Thomas Wright, Mordecai Lee and Thomas Lightfoot were appointed a committee to provide a school. They secured a log building, which, no doubt, was used until the stone house took its place, twenty-three years later. In the spring of 1784 Thomas Pearson became the first regular teacher, his engagement having then been made for one year. Fifteen pupils entered the school then, and eight during the spring quarter, making twenty-three pupils in all. Instruction was given at the rate of forty shillings each a quarter. As this was one of the first English schools in the country, its patronage was quite large, many young men coming from a distance and boarding with farmers in the neighborhood. Special attention was given to mathematical studies, and as surveying promised to be a lucrative employment, a number attended the school with a view of qualifying themselves in that branch of study under teachers who were usually very proficient. Nearly all the teachers were Friends, the most prominent among them having been Thomas Pearson, Mordecai Wright, John G. Lewis, Joseph Jacobs, Jesse Willetts, James M. Meredith and Jesse Lightfoot. This school was instrumental in creating a sentiment in favor of English schools, and helped to make the system of free education a success.

"At Maiden-creek Meeting-House 11 of 7th m. 1759, Marriage of Joseph Lightfoot, Maiden-creek, to Deborah Hutton.

Members of Families.

Jacob Lightfoot.	Sarah Parvin.
John Hutton.	Martha Hutton.
James Hutton.	Ann Lightfoot.
Thomas Lightfoot.	Grace Lightfoot.
Francis Parvin, Jr.	Mary Hutton.
Benjamin Parvin.	Hannah Hutton.
Mary Lightfoot.	Francis Parvin.
Sarah Hutton.	Moses Starr.
Sarah Hutton, Jr.	John Starr.
Abigail Hutton.	James Starr.

Others.

Benjamin Pearson.	Thomas Reed.
Esther Pearson.	Phebe Starr.
Tamer Hutton.	Thomas Parvin.
Eleanor Parvin.	Moses Starr, Jr.
Benjamin Parvin.	Margery Starr.
Mary Parvin.	Sibilla Wright.
Mordecai Lee.	James Jordan.

"Same M. H. 10 of 4th mo. 1747, Marriage of Saml. Hughes, of Ellis, Exeter, to Elizabeth Willits, of Thomas, Maiden-creek.

Members of Families.

Ellis Hughes.	Margaret Lee.
Thomas Willits.	Amey Hughes.

John Hughes.
William Hughes.
Edward Hughes.
John Willits.
Isaiah Willits.
Isaac Willits.
Jane Hughes.
Rachel Willits.
Rachel Willits, Jr.
Samuel Lee.
Morris Ellis.
Thomas Ellis.
Mord. Ellis.
Mary Boone.
Robert Penrose.
Moses Starr.
Deborah Starr.

Others.

John Wily.
Lawrence Pearson.
Esther Pearson.
Isaac Starr.
Margaret Starr.
Robert Wilson.
Mary Lightfoot.
Richard Penrose.
Ellinor Rosburry.
Mary Penrose.
Martha Houlton.
Francis Parvin.
Elinor Parvin.
Jacob Lightfoot.
Sigmon Wright.
Benjamin Parks.
John Wily.
John Starr.
James Starr.
Thomas Starr.
William Wily.
Joseph Kirby.

THE ORTHODOX FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE is situated on lands which was given for church purposes by Thomas Willits. It stands on the west side of the Maiden creek. It is a small brick building. The Meeting is composed of Jacob Parvin and family, Thomas Willits and family, John Pearson, Susan Pearson, Rebecca Lee and William Smith. The present house has been occupied since 1853. Prior to that time, and after the Orthodox Friends had ceased to worship in the old stone house, the meetings were held in a log house on the Reber farm, previously used as a residence. There is no resident minister, but meetings are held regularly on every First day and also occasionally on week-days.

MAIDEN-CREEK CHURCH.—This house of worship, in the lower part of Blandon, is finely located. It is a large brick edifice, with a basement, surmounted by a steeple and presents a substantial appearance. It was built in 1860 by Adam Kauffman, Jeremiah De Turk, David Trout and William Bland, as a building committee of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1860. The trustees, in 1885, were Frank Seidel, John H. Medary and Jeremiah De Turk.

The Lutheran congregation, consisting of one hundred and forty members, has had the pastoral care of the Rev. B. D. Zweitzig, with William Kisling and David Depp as elders; at the same time the Reformed congregation had about one hundred and twenty-five members, with John S. Fox and Solomon G. Dunkle as elders, and Rev. B. F. Wise pastor since 1877. The previous Reformed ministers, were the Revs. William Davis and A. L. Herman, the latter having been the first pastor.

A fine cemetery is connected with the church which is controlled by the Maiden-creek Cemetery Co., incorporated April 8, 1862, with the following members: Jacob Hoffman, John S. Fox, William Wissner, George D. Wissner, Jeremiah De Turk, George Dunkle, Nicholas Madary and A. W. Kauffman. The cemetery contains several acres of ground, is neatly laid out and kept in good order. It includes many fine monuments.

ZION'S CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION is a small but neat brick building in the upper part of Blandon. It was erected in 1875, mainly through the efforts of Jacob Reppert and Jacob Bartley, assisted by Mahlon Snyder, Reuben Shirey and William Siegfried. The membership of the church has always been small, numbering in 1885 only twenty members. The leader of the class is Mahlon Snyder. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, which is superintended by James Wilson. This appointment was formerly with the Kutztown Circuit. Among the preachers were the Revs. Kurtz, Butz, Seagrist, Leib, Leopold, Lerch, Gingrich, Dissinger, Zorn and Ziegenfuss. Within the past few years Blandon has been connected with other charges in forming Friedensburg Circuit, and which has had as pastors the Revs. C. Gingrich, Jacob Adams, Thomas Harper and H. J. Klick, the latter officiating at the present time.

TOWNS.

MOLLTOWN is a hamlet in the northern part of the township, which derives its name from the Moll family, early settlers at that point. Many years ago a tavern was kept there by a man named Lesher. Later, the stand was bought by Abraham Groves, when a few houses were put up and the place began to assume the

appearance of a hamlet. Thence Joseph Peters had the tavern, and John Forney built the first store-house, in which Peters first engaged in trade, and mechanic-shops were put up about the same time. In 1885, Peter Adam was in trade at Molltown. The post-office in this locality bears the name of Kirbyville, being named for the Kirby family, who were honored citizens in this part of the county. It was established in 1859. Dr. L. D. Bieber lived at Molltown a number of years as a successful practitioner of medicine, removing from here to the central part of the State. Dr. John D. Rupp is at present in practice.

West from this place is another trading point, called Evansville, half a mile from the railway station which bears the same name. Here is the site of the old Stichter mill, and where later lived the Evans family, who operated the mill and carried on other enterprises. A store was opened here and a post-office established with the name of South Evansville. The mill, which is a valuable property, is now owned by John Huy. A short distance from this place is a settlement, called Buena Vista, locally celebrated for the wines made there by certain Germans.

In a southerly direction is Maiden-creek Station and a post-office, called Calcium, which was established July 4, 1885, with C. J. Miller as postmaster. He is also the station agent and carries on a store in a small way. This is a centre for the manufacture of lime and the shipment of limestones, which in this locality is of a superior quality. Near the station are six kilns, owned by Kline & Hoffman, who ship several car-loads of lime per day. The business was begun in 1873 on the Bushong farm. The same year J. M. Meredeth began developing his quarry for bridge stone, one-fourth of a mile from the station, and to which a railroad track extends. Employment has been afforded for fifteen men. This quarry supplied the stone for the Blue Mountain dam and some of the largest bridges on the Berks and Lehigh Railroad. The stones are usually taken out in large blocks, some of them weighing five tons. At the depot J. M. Meredeth and Thomas Lightfoot manufacture lime in kilns, which have a capacity of fifteen hundred bushels per week.

The Croydon Creamery is another industry at this point deserving notice. It occupies a large new building put up in 1884. Since January, 1885, Mr. F. Hart has operated a first-class creamery, which is well patronized by the surrounding farmers.

Not quite a mile east from Maiden-creek station is the hamlet usually called the "Half-Way House," after an old hotel which occupies an intermediate position on the road from Reading to Kutztown. The land there originally belonged to the Penrose family, but later a part was owned by a man named Moyer, who had a well-known public-house, about the beginning of the present century. Later keepers of the inn were John Garver and John B. Marsh, who moved to Illinois, in 1850. The present hotel was put up in 1855–56 by Samuel Kauffman, who made other substantial improvements here, including the store building and the Seidel mansion. Before the railway period the Half-Way House was one of the best-known stands in the county, and was especially patronized by dealers in cattle, who took large droves there for sale to the rich farmers in that section. The tavern is still kept up. Since 1858 Isaac Plank has successfully conducted a general store at this place. He is the postmaster of the Maiden-creek post-office, established at this point in 1862. His store is connected by the telephone with principal points in the county. George D. Stitzell was one of the earlier merchants. Since 1848 John S. Fox has had a smithy in the village.

The physician of the place is Dr. W. E. Hunsberger, a native of Montgomery County, who has been in practice since 1867. He succeeded Dr. H. Clay Merideth. Before he became a practitioner here Dr. Charles Schlem, living near Molltown, was the physician of this part of the township.

Blandon is the only town in the township. It is situated near the base of the mountain, in the eastern section, and on the East Penn Railroad. A station of the same name is on the railway, with a neat passenger depot and all the conveniences in sidings for freight shipments. The town contains two churches, several stores and hotels, a rolling-mill and several

hundred inhabitants. It derives its name from Robert Bland, the owner of the land. He was a blacksmith. In the shop there was also a tilt-hammer. It stood on the site of the lower hotel. This hotel was opened to the public by William Bland, after the building of the railroad, and kept by him for some time. It has been improved since and has had various landlords, among them being Ezekiel Jones, and since 1883, R. Unger.

The town had a slow growth in the beginning and the improvements were not remarkable during the first ten years of its existence. Among the first inhabitants were Robert Bland, Henry Money, Samuel Hawkins, Thomas Roberts, Sr., Thomas Roberts, Jr., Jacob Keiffer, Lewis Guldin and Henry Wessner. After the rolling-mill was established here, in 1867, by Adam and Jacob Kauffman and C. D. Geiger, they and others put up substantial buildings, which gave character to the place and caused improvements to be added steadily since.

The first store at this point was kept by Peter Cleaver in a dwelling-house. He sold out to John B. Marsh, about forty years ago. Jeremiah B. Rothermel enlarged the building and kept the first regular store. Then came George Wessner and later the building was converted into a tavern. The lower store-stand was built by James Ahrens, in which he carried on business a number of years. The present occupants are A. G. and N. G. Rothermel, the former being, also, the postmaster of the Blandon office, established long before the village had an existence.

Many years ago John Packer carried on a pottery for a time where the Blandon House now stands, and manufactured a considerable quantity of common ware. The mill at the upper end of the town has been operated by the Guldin family many years. The first improvements were made by a man named Dunkel, who conducted several mills and a distillery. Frederick Guldin made some additional improvements about 1800, and these were afterward owned by Lewis Guldin, who also had a store at the mills for a short time. The present owner is Albert Guldin. On the same stream, farther up the mountain, is the mill built by John Moser. Near the railroad station a small planing-mill has been in operation for several years by D. S. Thomas, who also operates a saw-mill in connection.

The most important industry at Blandon is the *Blandon Rolling-Mill*. It was built in 1867 by Adam W. and Jacob Kauffman and Charles D. Geiger, who operated the same until 1874. After being idle several years, the Maiden-creek Iron Company became the owners, since which time this company has been successfully operating the mill. The building is conveniently located near the main line of the railroad and is one hundred and twenty by three hundred and ten feet in dimensions. It contains two heating and eleven puddling furnaces, which are worked to produce band and hoop-iron, and affords employment to one hundred and thirty hands. Formerly, bar and other kinds of iron were made. The mill has a superior water supply, from a never-failing mountain-stream, which flows into a reservoir near the works. Six tenement houses constitute part of the property.

Franklin Seidel is a great-grandson of Henry Seidel, who was born in 1732 and emigrated from Strasburgh when nineteen years of age. He was sold for his passage. On obtaining his freedom, in 1752, he came to Reading, Berks County, and afterward participated in the Indian war under Captain Hiester. He also served in the War of the Revolution, his wife and children meanwhile conducting the farm. About 1760 he married Elizabeth Rathmacher and purchased land in Bern township, returning again to Germany about 1786, and meanwhile engaging in mercantile ventures. He became the owner of four hundred acres of land in Maiden-creek township, where he was for years a prosperous farmer. His death occurred in 1801. Henry and Elizabeth Seidel had children—Michael, Henry, Daniel, John, Philip, Jacob and two daughters, Mary and Margaret. Henry was born November 12, 1765, and died August 7, 1847, having settled on the homestead in 1791. He married Elizabeth Reber, of Windsor township, Berks County, and had fourteen children, of whom the following reached mature years: Daniel,

Henry, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah, Catherine, Mary, Hannah, Susannah and Rebecca. Henry, the eleventh child in order of birth, was a native of Maiden-creek township, where he was born on the homestead June 9, 1809. Here he engaged in farming until his retirement from that occupation and removal to Reading, in 1857. He was, November 4, 1832, married to Lydia, daughter of Frederick Guldin, of the same township, and has children—Franklin, born July 11, 1833, and Sarah (Mrs. Henry Throm, of Reading), born February 13, 1836. Franklin, the subject of this biographical sketch, who spent his early life upon the homestead, was educated at the common schools and received additional advantages at the boarding school conducted by Rev. Samuel Rhoads in Amity township. Returning to the farm, he assisted his father in his various pursuits until his marriage, on June 3, 1856, to Miss Susannah, daughter of George Weidenhammer, of the same township. Their children are George Henry, born January 3, 1858, who died July 8, 1877; Sarah Amanda, May 19, 1866, who died August 26, 1868; and Lydia Cora, April 5, 1870. Mrs. Seidel's great-grandfather came from Germany. Her grandfather, John Adam, married Elizabeth Dunkel. Their son George, a farmer, born August 1, 1799, who died September 12, 1885, married Hannah Sell, of the same county. Their two children are Amanda (Mrs. George D. Stitzel) and Susannah (Mrs. Seidel). Mr. Seidel has devoted his life to farming. He is a member of the Berks County Agricultural Society, in which he manifests an active interest. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Franklin Seidel

Thomas Willits is descended from English ancestors, the earliest representative of the family being Mary Willits, who settled on Long Island, where she was a resident as early as 1678, and removed from thence to Burlington, N. J., in 1685 or before. Henry Willits, the first who bore the name in Maiden-creek town-

ship, Berks County, was received into the Maiden-creek Monthly Meeting on the Third month, 26th day, 1743. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married, on the Fourth month, 2d day, 1746, Sarah, daughter of Anthony Lee, of Oley, Berks County, and had two sons, John and Jesse. Henry Willits purchased a tract of two hundred and thirteen acres of land in Maiden-creek township (now Ontelaunee township) situated at the mouth of Maiden-creek, and settled upon it. Jesse, who was born on this tract, which embraced the homestead, married, on the 10th month, 6th day, 1779, Phebe, daughter of John and Mary Hutton. Their children are John H., born 11th month, 27th day, 1782, who died 11th month, 10th day, 1861; Sarah, 3d month, 16th day, 1784, who died 5th month, 11th day, 1819; Mary, 3d month, 24th day, 1785, who died in childhood; Mary (2d), 12th month, 18th day, 1786; William, 4th month, 6th day, 1789, who died 10th month, 2d day, 1852; Elizabeth, 3d month, 21st day, 1791, who died 1st month, 25th day, 1869; Henry, 2d month, 5th day, 1793, who died 10th month, 1864; Esther, 1st month, 25th day, 1795, who died in 1877; Phebe, 2d month, 23d day, 1797, who died 10th month, 19th day, 1865; Susannah, 10th month, 3d day, 1799, who died 8th month, 28th day, 1831; Jesse, 1st month, 17th day, 1802, who died 7th month, 22d day, 1867; and Deborah, 3d month, 31st day, 1805, who died 7th month, 20th day, 1841.

Phebe Hutton's ancestors emigrated at an early date from Ireland. Nehemiah Hutton removed to Maiden-creek township in 1733 and purchased a tract of land, the half of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. His son John, the grandfather of Thomas Willits, was twice married,—first to Jane Fincher, on the 3d month, 13th day, 1754, and a second time, on the 12th month, 6th day, 1858, to Mary, widow of John Wily. Their only child, Phebe, is the grandmother of Thomas Willits. By the first marriage were two children. William Willits, who was born on the Hutton property, married Esther, daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, on the 4th month, 8th day, 1818. Her grandparents were Jacob and Sarah Lightfoot and her great-grandparents Thomas and Sarah Lightfoot. The family were among the pioneers to the county and took up lands, a portion of which is owned by the subject of this biography. William and Esther Willits had four children,—Mary, born 10th month, 6th day, 1820, who died on the 3d month, 27th day, 1843; Thomas, 2d month, 13th day, 1822; Samuel, 2d month, 14th day, 1824, who died 3d month, 9th day, 1863. The latter left children,—William, born 10th month, 4th day, 1852; engaged as a general merchant in Leesport; Francis, born 11th month, 3d day, 1856, of Delaware County; and Ellie, born 2d month, 17th day, 1859. William, who has served for five years as justice of the peace, married, 12th month, 18th day, 1885, Amanda, daughter of John Yoder, of Maiden-creek township. They have one son, Allen, born 10th month, 26th day, 1878. Two children, Howard and Sarah, are deceased. Francis Willits married Elizabeth Paschall, of Delaware County. Thomas Willits was born on the homestead and has made farming the business of his life, receiving in boyhood but a limited education at the school in the vicinity of his home. With his brother he inherited the farm which was his birth-place, and married, on the 9th month, 21st day, 1854, Susan P., daughter of James and Elizabeth Smith, of Chester County, and granddaughter of John and Mary Smith. Their children are Mary, born 10th month, 16th day, 1855; and Samuel, 7th month, 25th day, 1858, now cultivating the farm, and married to Mary H., daughter of Clifford and Ellen Pomeroy, of Reading. They have one son, Herbert P. Thomas Willits is a Republican in politics, but has neither sought nor held office. He is a director of the National Union Bank of Reading. Both he and his wife have adhered to the faith of their fathers and are members of the Exeter Friends' Monthly Meeting.

ONTELAUNEE TOWNSHIP.

On the 2d of April, 1849, a petition of certain inhabitants[1] of Maiden-creek township

[1] Ninety-five subscribers, of which eighty-five signatures were English.

was presented to court, asking for a division of the township by a line to be extended from the Alsace township line, at the foot of Penn's Mount, northwardly, by way of Maiden Creek bridge and the public road from Oley to Hamburg, to the Windsor township line, and suggesting as a proper name for the western portion, "Schuylkill." The court entertained the petition and appointed Michael K. Boyer, Richard Boone and Benjamin Tyson as commissioners. At that time the electors of the township numbered about four hundred and fifty, and the population about two thousand one hundred.

The commissioners, after viewing the township, decided that it could be divided advantageously, and reported the following division line: "Beginning at a heap of stones, in the Alsace township line, at the foot of Penn's Mount; thence north thirty-four west two hundred and sixty-four perches, north twenty-four west ninety-seven perches, and north eighteen west one hundred and ninety-two perches to the Maiden Creek; thence along said creek northwardly, two hundred and sixty-four perches, to the road leading from Oley to Hamburg, and thence along said road northwardly six hundred and thirty-six and one-fourth perches to the Windsor township line.[1]" And they recommended "Schuylkill" as a proper name. Their report was presented on August 9, 1849. Remonstrances were filed,[2] objecting to the division of the township because it was not large and because the poll was central; and these were subscribed by the most prominent taxables of the township. But they were dismissed on December 27, 1849, and the report was confirmed absolutely, excepting as to the name, the court having substituted the name of "Antalawny."[3]

[1] The other sides were reported "From said road, along said township line, south sixty-five west five hundred and forty-eight perches to the Schuylkill River; down the river fourteen hundred perches to the Alsace township line; thence along said line north sixty-five east seven hundred and sixty-four perches. The lines inclosed about five thousand seven hundred acres.

[2] Subscribed by two hundred and eighteen signatures, one hundred and forty-four English.

[3] This spelling had been used for a century by different persons in deeds and church records; but it was erroneous The proper spelling is "Ontelaunee."

In pursuance of an act passed, the question was submitted to a vote of the inhabitants, and the division was sustained by a majority of twenty-one. The whole number of votes polled was two hundred and five. The new township was erected into a separate election district by act passed February 28, 1850.

In Ontelaunee township, as in Maidencreek, the first settlers were Friends, some of whom entered the territory as early as 1721. Among the first was Moses Starr, who bought a tract of land containing five hundred and fifty-one acres, situated along the Maidencreek. This tract has been subdivided and is now owned by the Forneys, Hottensteins and others. Upon this land a mansion was built in 1729, which was well preserved until recently. The Starrs have long since ceased to be citizens of the township. About the same time Francis Parvin built a log house, which stood in what is now the orchard of his great-grandson, Jacob Parvin, at Berkley. This house was kept unlocked for the accommodation of such Indians as might chance to visit Parvin, he having been on very friendly terms with them. They considered his place their home when in that vicinity. In 1758 Francis Parvin, the son of the first Francis, built a house at the place now known as Berkley, upon the same lot of ground as the first, but nearer the creek, which is still standing and is the home of the Parvins. It was constructed of stone and consisted of two rooms and a hall below. In 1856 Jacob Parvin, the present owner, built an addition to it at the east end, and plastered the whole building on the outside, thus destroying the original appearance of the old part of the house. The old building, in its improved condition, forms a very comfortable residence. The elder Parvins also interested themselves in the welfare of the colored people, several of them having had their homes with them at Berkley, being commonly known as Joe, Bill and Frisbie Loyd. The latter removed to Reading, where he opened a restaurant and also became a dealer in lottery tickets.

In the southern part of the township Balthaser Schalter, a native of Germany, settled on a tract of land which is commonly called

Schuylkill Bend. The farm embraced two hundred and eighty acres. He there reared his sons—Dieter, Michael and Jacob. The former took up his abode at what is called Shalter's Church, in Alsace township, while the other sons remained on the homestead. Part of this farm still belongs to one of the descendants, Jonas Shalter, who was born in 1815.

This locality suffered a great deal from the flood of September 3, 1850. At the bend of the Schuylkill eight acres of heavy timber were washed out, and the canal in that locality was much damaged. East of Leesport John Gernant, son of George Gernant, settled on the farm now owned by John Gernant. A barn built in 1784 was recently torn down. Some of the Gernant daughters married into the Eckert, Huy and Miller families, the latter being the ancestor of Levi Miller, the coal operator at Pine Grove. Jacob Rahn was a neighbor of the Gernants, living on the farm owned by the Rahns. He was the father of sons named Jacob, John, Philip and Adam, and grandfather of the older Rahns of that part of the county. The Dunkels, Huys and Hottensteins were also among the first German families who effected settlement among the Friends. All of these have descendants occupying the original places, and some owning the first improvements.

Berkley is a name applied to the hamlet on Willow Creek, where it is crossed by the Centre turnpike and the Berks County Railroad. It is said to have received the name on account of its relative position to Reading, as Berkley in England to the Reading of that country. It is beautifully located in a valley and contains a tannery, grist-mill, distillery, hotel, several shops and residences. A station of the same name is on the railroad, and a post-office is maintained there, called East Berkley. A store was formerly kept in the place by a man named Dieffenbach, but carried on a few years only, discontinuing about 1830. John Eckert was an early keeper of the inn and part of the house built by him remains. But John Stichter was the first landlord who gave the inn a reputation. Before 1825 he had a large patronage and attracted a number of guests as summer boarders. In 1829 William Dunkel became the owner. He was succeeded, in 1857, by the present proprietor, James Dunkel. The house is large and bears evidence of its former popularity.

A mile below, at Schuylkill Bend, a store was opened by F. B. Shalter, in 1826, which, since 1835, has been carried on by Jonas Shalter, the latter engaging there in trade when he was only eighteen years of age. The public-house was first kept by a man named Medlar. For the past twenty years Samuel Mengel has been the landlord. These interests and the few houses along the turnpike, from the hamlet, are sometimes called Shalter's Store, but more properly Schuylkill Bend.

Leesport is the only town in the township. It is finely situated on the Schuylkill, about nine miles above Reading. It derives its name from its founder, Samuel Lee, who laid it out in 1840. On the 12th of April, 1839, Lee bought a farm of seventy-five acres from John Miller, a part of which he set aside for town lots, which now form the site of Leesport. Previously, there was a public-house at the place, called in early times George Gering's Inn, and where, later, Isaac and Reuben E. Addams were well-known landlords. In 1841 there were the following additional land-owners: James Bell, Jacob Miller, Jacob Dunkelberger, Josiah Zellers, John Althouse, George Weidenbaum, Henry Ropp and Henry Garrett. Lee closed out his unsold lots to Young & Darrah, who, for a number of years, were the principal lot-owners of the town. Althouse lived at the canal-lock, where he kept a public-house, and the bridge, which was built across the river at that point, was long known by his name. His public-house is now known as the Peter Hottenstein place. It had a number of other keepers, among them William Gift, Henry Gawker, George Gernant and Reuben Wirner. The hotel kept by Jacob Graeff for the past twenty years was built, in 1842, by John Fuss, but not opened as an inn until 1844, by Jacob Ebling. Other landlords of that time were Solomon Keim, John Yeager and Jacob Boyer, eleven years. The Leesport post-office was established in 1851, with Reuben Addams as the first post-

master. Jacob Graeff is the present incumbent. Nathan Young and Dr. James Darrah had the first regular store in the Althouse building at the canal, near which they also had a large warehouse. They had an immense trade and first made Leesport a business point. In 1854 Benjamin Lenhart engaged in trade. The store which he occupied has been used the past eight years by William Willits. Reuben Werner has also carried on business many years.

Young & Darrah built a good steam mill, in 1840, near the canal and close by their warehouse, which they successfully operated a number of years. They also built themselves fine mansions, which are among the finest residences of the town. After a period the mill machinery was removed from the mill and the building was converted into a woolen-factory by Butz & Levan. It was successfully operated for several years, the goods having a high reputation. In 1871 the building was destroyed by fire.

A Doctor Evans was one of the first resident practitioners in the township. In 1836 Dr. Strawbridge lived at Berkley, but subsequently built a house at Leesport and died there, some time after 1842. He was succeeded by Dr. Zollers, a German physician of good repute, who lived in the house now occupied by Jacob Boyer. Dr. Penrose Wily was next in practice, continuing until his death, in 1874. Dr. William Schlemm was here about one year, and Dr. Levan three years, removing thence to Philadelphia. Other physicians are noted in connection with West Leesport, in Bern township.

Leesport is connected with the latter place by a bridge and the two places are practically one. On the west side is the station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, also three stores, two hotels, one church and a school-house; on the east side are a like number of similar interests and the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opened to the public in 1885. A furnace and a number of shops contribute to its business. The population is about three hundred and fifty.

INDUSTRIES.

One of the first manufacturing interests in the township was the tannery of Francis Parvin, on Willow Creek, at Berkley. The tannery was established in 1730, and it has been continuously carried on by the Parvin family since that time, the successive owners being three Francis Parvins, one in each generation. The present Jacob Parvin has had the property during the past forty years. For a long time the tannery included only three vats, but each successive owner increased the capacity until at present there are thirty-five vats and two large buildings adapted for tannery purposes. In 1852 steam was introduced and has since been employed. The production is twenty-five hides per week (oak-tanned), making calf-skin and harness-leather.

On the opposite side of the stream John Stichter had a tannery, about 1810, which was allowed to go down; but, in 1880, Rufus H. Dunkle erected a stone building on its site, in which he has since carried on the distillation of pure rye whiskey. On the same stream, to the east, Benneville Moser carried on for some years a distillery, after the late Civil War, which produced a considerable quantity of whiskey. The buildings have been removed. Below the tannery, on the same stream, the Parvins built a mill which in the early part of this century became the property of Mark Davis, who afterward rebuilt the mill. It has been further improved by the present owner, Reese Davis, and is now one of the best mills in that part of the county. Above Berkley, where the turnpike crosses the Maiden Creek, a paper-mill was put up, by Jacob Ulrick, on one side of the stream, and a fulling-mill, by Michael Ulrick, on the other side. This was about 1820. Some fifteen years later the fulling-mill was changed into a grist-mill by Jacob Parvin, and it is still so operated by Charles W. Faust. The paper-mill was also converted into a grist-mill by George Fox, after he had for a time distilled liquor in the building. The latter mill is now owned by David Schlegel. The next power above was improved to operate a mill built by Penrose Wily, soon after 1800, and which in its day did a large business. A later owner of the improved mill was Dr. Owen H. Wily. Still farther up the stream is the Evans mill, noted elsewhere.

In the western part of the township the quarrying of limestone has been a great industry for many years. Below Leesport there are extensive quarries, operated by the Atkins Bros., of Pottsville, from which ten car-loads of stone per day are shipped. Near by are the lime-kilns of Wm. Baltzer, and the Richenbach lime-works, each carried on largely. These interests employ several dozen men, in addition to those engaged in taking out stone for the Leesport Iron Co. The quarries are reached by the tracks of both the Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads.

Leesport Iron Company.—The industries of this company are the most important in the township. On the 27th of November, 1852, the following-named persons associated themselves to carry on the manufacture of iron at Leesport: Wm. Eckert, Nicholas V. R. Hunter, W. H. Clymer, John G. Kauffman, Geo. N. Eckert, James Millholland, Samuel Kauffman, Wm. M. Heister, Isaac Eckert, Fred. S. Hunter and Edward M. Clymer, having organized with the above name. They obtained a tract of land, embracing four acres, which formerly belonged to Darrah & Young, upon which they erected furnace buildings and made other necessary improvements. These were completed to such an extent that the work of filling the furnace stack took place at twelve o'clock, on the 17th of September, 1853, and the first run-out made the following day. The capacity of the furnace was small at first, the entire yearly product being only a little over six thousand tons. This capacity was more than doubled in 1871, when the furnace was rebuilt to its present size. As such it was in successful blast for some years, under the management of L. M. Kauffman. A season of depression followed, which caused this furnace, as well as many others in the Schuylkill Valley, to go out of blast and to remain idle for some time, or to be operated only on a limited scale. In May, 1885 the company was reorganized with R. F. Leaf (president), P. R. Stetson (secretary and treasurer) and M. P. Jenney (general manager). The furnace was overhauled and its capacity increased. In Nov., 1885, itwas put in blast, since which time it has been in operation.

The property of the iron company consists of three farms in Ontelaunee township, near Leesport, two of them containing superior limestone, adapted for use in the furnace. Upon one of these farms a fine mansion for the use of the manager was built in 1885. The company has a well appointed office and thirty-seven tenements located in various parts of Leesport. It has also several miles of sidings, connecting with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, half a mile below the furnace. It uses ores from the Lehigh section and from the Miller farm at Topton, in Berks County. About sixty men were employed in 1885, these embracing the greater part of the working population of Leesport.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Church (Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed).—This is the oldest church in the township, and one of the oldest in that part of the county. On account of its proximity to the Gernant farm, it is often called the Gernant Church, and as such obtains wide local recognition. The site on which it stands is very commanding, making the church a prominent object for many miles. It is a large brick edifice, erected in 1868, by a building committee, composed of William Rahn, John Gernant, Franklin Rodenberger, Henry Gromis and Henry Gawker. The lot on which it stands contains thirteen acres and includes a cemetery which has been partly improved, and which, when fully completed, will be one of the finest in that section of the county. The property was enlarged to the present area when the present church was built. John Gernant donated six acres, and six more acres were purchased from the farm of Adam Gernant. The old cemetery embraced about one acre of ground, and on it stood the old church. Part of this land was obtained from the Gernant lands and one-half acre was granted by Mordecai Lee, in 1795, to the trustees of the two congregations,—Jacob Rahn, Yost Sies, Nicholas Schaeffer, John Althouse, Ludwig Bausler and Jacob Huey. It is believed that the church building had been put up in the previous year and most likely it was the second house used as a place of worship. The first building was a plain log house. The

second church was also of logs, but it was built in a more attractive style. It was rough-cast on the outside. Its general appearance was that of a two-story building and it was supplied with a gallery after the manner of that day.

The Lutheran congregation has had as pastor the Rev. B. D. Zweitzig for the past twenty years. Some of the ministers who preceded him were the Revs. Ditzler, Harple, Wagner, Miller and Minnich. The earlier service was the same as that of other Lutheran congregations in this part of the county. This was also the case of the Reformed congregation. The Reformed pastors within the recollection of present members were the Revs. William Pauli, A. L. Herman, Fred. Herman, J. W. Steinmetz and the present pastor, S. A. Leinbach. The congregation has about one hundred and seventy-five members.

Burials.—Among other interments in the St. John's Cemetery the following are noted:

	Born.	Died.
Samuel Hain	1795	1879
Jacob Engel	1795	1870
Jacob Dunkel	1794	1880
David Hottenstein	1796	1880
Jacob Rahn	1790	1874
Isaac Fisher	1775	1864
Catherine Fisher	1780	1879
Benjamin Staudt	1797	1876
Sallie Huy	1796	1870
Abraham Hottenstein	1793	1872
Elizabeth Hottenstein	1795	1881
John Keim	1798	1867
Catherine (Mohr) Keim	1799	1876
John Grett	1794	1863
William Hottenstein	1791	1860
John Hallenback	1783	1861
Bennewell Mengel	1816	1860
Samuel De Turk	1792	1864
George Hinkel	1781	1864
John Moser	1782	1847
George Dunkel	1776	1841
Charlotte Dunkel	1780	1852
Mary (Dunkel) Parvin	1811	1878
Jacob Graeff	1762	1840
Isaac Graeff	1803	1843
James Anderson	1784	1853
John Henry Heffner	1763	1830
Elizabeth Heffner	1766	1843
Philip Snyder	1768	1841
Adam Rahn	1762	1842
Margaret (Snyder) Rahn	1760	1853
Daniel Maurer	1774	1832
John Huy	1784	1840
John Gernant	1788	1864
John Jacob Mohr	1769	1827
Susan (Huy) Mohr	1779	1849
John Jacob Huy	1781	1826
John Gernant	1749	1821
Anna Gernant	1765	1830
Jacob Huy	1748	1820
Jacob Engel	1753	1800
Henry Shucker	1765	1801
John Schaeffer	1771	1820
Catherine Schaeffer	1789	1861
Nicholas Schaeffer	1736	1796
Catherine Schaeffer	1745	1811
J. Henry Moll	1777	1865
Elizabeth Moll	1776	1856
Henry Moll	1734	1801
John Stoudt	1737	1801
Christian Fox	1746	1814
Jacob Schalter	1777	1853
Frantz B. Schalter	1735	1813
Susan Schalter	1784	1841
Jacob Rahn	1757	1823
Benjamin Hottenstein	1764	1844
Peter Addams	1784	1852
Barbara (Eckert) Addams	1787	1842
Henry Hottenstein	1796	1815
John George Alspach	1779	1863
Jacob Seidel	1776	1846
Elizabeth Seidel	1786	1843
Sebastian Phillips	1775	1843
Isaac Addams	1779	1844
Catherine (Eckert) Addams	1780	1841
Catherine Zoller	——	1847

Trinity Church (Reformed and Lutheran).—This house of worship has a beautiful location in the eastern part of Leesport. It was founded in 1867 and then erected, at a cost of nearly twenty thousand dollars, in which the congregations prospered until the night of December 25, 1872, when it was destroyed by a fire, resulting from an overheated furnace, warmed for the Christmas exercises of that evening. Not disheartened, though feeling the loss keenly, steps were at once taken to rebuild it and the present house was erected the following year under the direction of Reuben Werner and John V. Epler as a building committee. It is of brick, built in modern style, and while not as large nor as fine as the first house, it is of ample proportions and attractive in appearance. It was completed at a cost of about $12,000. The trustees in 1885 were Abraham Kauffman,

William Rahn, Daniel Schlegel, Jared Miller, and David L. Fetherolf, secretary.

The Lutheran congregation, numbering about one hundred and thirty members, has had the pastoral service of the Rev. B. D. Zweitzig many years. The Reformed congregation has the Rev. Samuel A. Leinbach as pastor. Both congregations have had the same ministers as those officiating at St. John's Church. A very prosperous and largely attended Sunday-school is connected with Trinity Church. A short distance from it is a well-kept cemetery of four acres, opened by a church in 1868.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

The district of territory now comprising the township of Richmond was settled at the same time as the surrounding townships, and generally with the same class of people. The names of the first settlers will appear from the list of members who connected themselves with the Moselem Church in 1746. It was known as a district before the county was erected, in 1752. A survey of the territory was made whilst it was a part of Philadelphia County, the bearings and distances of the large tract surveyed having been as follows:

"Beginning at a corner of Maiden Creek township on the bank of the Maiden Creek, about 200 perches below the outlet of Moselem Creek; thence along said township S. E. 1370 perches, and thence S. 65 W. 50 perches to a corner of the Manor of Ruscomb; thence along said manor land, S. E. 132 ps., No. 65 E. 500 ps., and S. E. 123 ps., to a corner of a district subsequently named Rockland; thence along said district N. E. 620 ps., to a corner of Maxatawny township; thence along said township N. W. 880 ps., and N. E. 200 ps., to a corner of a district subsequently named Greenwich, thence N. 30 W. 590 ps. to the Sacony Creek, and thence down the Sacony and the Maiden Creek to the place of beginning, containing 12,480 acres."

This district was then called Musseeley (Moselem) after the creek running through its central portion. I could not ascertain from the records of Philadelphia County when the township, by the name mentioned, was erected.

It is probable that the proceedings for the erection of the township were not successful at that time. The surveyor, in preparing the draft, did not affix a date or even his name. Benjamin Lightfoot was doubtless the surveyor. The township, by the name of *Richmond* was organized subsequently, supposed to have been in 1755. The lines were the same as mentioned. In the erection of Greenwich township the lines on the north were changed, and a number of acres inclined with that township. The lines along Ruscomb-manor and Rockland were changed so as to add a considerable area of land to Richmond township, the former in 1839 and the latter in 1840. This was done to accommodate the townships in respect to roads, taxes, etc.

The township comprises some of the finest farms in the county. Valuable deposits of iron-ore have contributed much to its wealth, the prominent mines being the Moselem, Rothermel and Heffner. These mines were worked at an early period in the history of the county. A forge, known as the "Moselem Forge," was in existence as early as 1767, and occupied a site on the Moselem creek in the vicinity of the furnace.

The borough of Fleetwood was erected out of a portion of the township in the extreme southern section.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list contains the taxable inhabitants of the township in the year 1759. Dewald Beaver was the collector, and the tax levied amounted to £41 1*s.* 6*d.*

	£
Frederick Brown	1
Melchior Brown	4
Henry Burkard	2
Jacob Beaver	3
Dewald Beaver	10
Peter Bachl	10
John Claus	4
Frederick Cramer	2
Henry Dilbone	4
Peter Dilbone	2
George Michael Derr	1
Stephen Deisher	9
Henry Eattly	6
David Ely	12
Peter Ettleman	1
George Foulk	4
Jacob Foust	3
Peter Greenawald	8
Michael Hessler	2
Christian Hoffman	3
Henry Heffner	9
George Hellley	7
Frederick Hill	19
Daniel High	12
Valentine Hoffman	1
Charles Heylman	1
Derrick Johnston	16
David Kamp	6
Henry Kelkner	12
Nicholas Kieber	3
Abraham Kieter	12
Michael Kelchner	2
Jacob Lutler	2
Vincent Lesher	7
Conrad Miller	10
Peter Merkle	16
George Merckle	22
Andreas Middagle	2
Casper Merckle	7
George Merckle	4
Christian Merckle	4
George Merckle, Jr.	2
Nicholas Merckle	1
George Nutts	3
George Owl	2
Adolf Peter	2
Richard Peters	30
John Ressler	2
Baltzer Reem	9
Christopher Rodarmel	6
Michael Reaver	3
John Reskarmel	10
Nicholas Rausch	1
Jacob Shoemaker	9

Philip Sous	2	Jacob Dreibelbis	30
Peter Spohn	3	Michael Weinman	2
Christian Shoch	2	Michael William	3
George Shaller	10	George Zerr	2
Christian Schleagle	6		

Single Men.

Nicholas Barron.	Michael Gellinger.
Peter Grub.	Christopher Rink.
Philip Grub.	Jacob Sherer.
Michael Grist.	Jacob Wanner.

EARLY SETTLERS.—On the Jonathan Shellenberger farm, at Fleetwood, the Dreibelbis family made a settlement in 1740, coming from Hannesthal, Germany. Daniel Dreibelbis had sons named Daniel, Abraham and Jacob. The first settled at Milton, Pa.; the second in Schuylkill County; and Jacob married a Merkel, and lived near Virginsville. Here he reared sons named Jacob, John, Samuel, William and David, the latter still living at a very old age. The Leshers and Heffners settled in Greenwich, but some of the descendants early became identified with the history of Richmond.

John and Henry Stein settled on the Sacony, in Richmond, on what is now the Fegely farm. The former had sons named Jacob, Peter, Daniel, Benjamin and Solomon, all deceased. Jacob died in Greenwich at the age of eighty years. He was the father of Adam Stein.

The Leibelsperger family settled on the State road at Moselem Springs. Jonathan Leibelsperger became ninety-two years old.

On Moselem Creek lived the Merkel family, who were large land-owners, the George Merkel tract at one time embracing one thousand three hundred acres. He had a mill above the present Merkel mansion, which was built in 1768, and this has been repaired so that it is still in excellent condition. The present Merkel Mill, below the old mansion, was built in 1856 by Samuel Merkel, its owner, and also the owner of the homestead. The mill is a large stone building. A distillery at this point has long since been abandoned.

MOSELEM MINES, ETC.—On the same stream, and about half a mile from where it empties into the Maiden Creek, Valentine Eckert had grist and saw-mills, and at an early day built a small charcoal furnace. It had a very small stack and the operations were carried on in a limited way. Eckert owned thousands of acres of land in Richmond and surrounding townships which embarrassed him so that it was put up at a forced sale. When Nicholas Hunter became the owner, he began work on a much larger scale and for his time operated extensively. He improved the water-power, and converted the timber on the surrounding hills into charcoal. The ore was obtained from the mines near by, which he more fully developed. In 1847 he erected a new furnace, which, in an improved condition, still remains. Its capacity is from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five tons of iron per week. In this enterprise his sons became associated with him, and afterward owned and operated the furnace. The water-power was applied by him to improve grist and saw-mills, except so much as was pumped into a large reservoir on an adjoining hill for a system of water-works to protect the furnace and its surroundings against fire. At different points hydrants have been erected, from which a stream can be thrown upon any of the buildings in the place.

In 1885 the plant embraced the furnace and its necessary buildings, grist and saw-mills, store and hotel buildings, a very fine mansion in spacious grounds and about forty tenement houses. In addition, there were seven hundred acres of land, forming three farms, one of which contains several valuable ore-mines, provided with the necessary machinery for working the same. The furnace has been out of blast since 1883. The other interests are carried on under the management of J. H. Druckemiller. A siding connects the furnace with Moselem station, on the railroad, distant one-fourth of a mile. The furnace property has had a number of changes of ownership. In 1871 Jacob and Henry Bushong, Jacob K. Spang and Wilson Kaufman, as Bushong & Co., became the proprietors, and they four years later sold it to the Moselem Iron Company, which then carried on the furnace. This company laid out town lots in 1875 for village purposes. Upon the dissolution of the company, soon afterward, Leibrand & McDowell succeeded to the ownership, and were followed, December 18, 1884, by the present proprietors, C. H. Shebel & C. H. Stelwagon.

The Moselem ore-beds are in that part of Richmond in which the level lands of the Maxatawny Valley meet the gravel hills, southeast of the centre of the township, and cover several hundred acres of land. Most of this was originally owned by John G. Gloss, but since 1830 by Samuel and John G. Kaufman. The ore is a fine brown hematite imbedded in red clay, assays from forty-five to fifty per cent. of iron, and produces an almost neutral metal. The development of this mineral has given employment to a large number of men the past fifty years, and the mines promise to be a source of wealth for a long time to come. The product has been as high as fifteen thousand tons per year, but since 1885 only two of the eight washers have been in use.

At the furnace is Moselem post-office, established in 1856. The first office was called Nora, after one of Hunter's daughters. It has a daily mail.

Moselem Springs.—In the township there are several natural features which deserve particular notice. On the Kutztown road, on the farm of R. Weidenhammer, one and one-half miles from Moselem Springs post-office, the large Moselem Springs are located, being the source of Moselem Creek. The volume of water flowing from them is very large and clear as crystal. When the country was first settled the settlers found both the spring and creek well supplied with brook trout. The Indians, on this account, gave it the name of *Maschilumehanne* (Moselem), signifying a trout stream. The creek affords excellent water-power and is altogether one of the finest streams in the county.

Crystal Cave.—Along the Sacony there is a singular limestone formation in which there are numerous crevices, several of them, thus far discovered, having the nature of caves. They are overlaid with a loose, shaly soil which permits the water to percolate through them and form numerous crystalline objects. One of these caves, near Virginsville, was discovered many years ago, and its mouth was opened so as to permit easy entrance. It was described, in 1840, as being in the edge of a cultivated field on the brow of a hill. "Passing into it, the adventurer descends about fifty yards by a rough, narrow passage, and then turns to the left at an acute angle with the passage. After proceeding about thirty yards farther, he enters the great chamber, about fifty feet long, twenty wide and fifteen to twenty high, in a rock of limestone. Near the end of this chamber, opposite to the entrance, is the *altar*, a large mass of stalactite, which rings under the hammer, and is translucent." This cave was popularly known as the *Dragon's Cave* many years ago. It has lately been much neglected and entrance can be had only with great difficulty. Its existence has almost been forgotten in the discovery of a much larger cave about two miles from Virginsville, and which has not improperly been called Crystal Cave. It was discovered November 12, 1871, while John Gehret and Gideon Merkel were engaged in quarrying stone on the farm of the latter, to burn lime in a kiln near by. After making a blast they were astonished to find a large opening leading to hidden recesses beyond, the extent of which was not apparent without an exploration. This they were emboldened to make in the course of a few days, and they found the cavern to be of large size and stored with the most beautiful stalactites and stalagmites in every conceivable form. A more extended exploration was made by S. D. F. Kohler, an amateur geologist, who resided in the neighborhood, and he was so favorably impressed with the cave, as an object of natural curiosity and beauty, that he purchased the farm and opened the cave to the inspection of the public. He removed numerous impediments and provided easy passages and stairways until the subterranean passages were improved to the extent of more than one thousand feet. Large numbers of visitors then came from all parts of the country, and they were delighted with the sights they beheld. In addition to the large corridors, whose roofs were overhung with glittering stalactites, there are in different parts of the cave, forms which closely resemble a "Mummy Chamber," a "Preacher," a "Cemetery," a "Woman in White" and an "Angel's Wing." When the cave is fully illuminated it does not require a vivid imagination to conjure up a number of other beautiful forms. Many of the smaller crystals have been removed and con-

verted into numerous beautiful objects, which are exposed for sale as mementoes of a visit to this interesting spot. Very fine springs are situated near the cave and a large hotel has been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

CHURCHES.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (MOSELEM).—This ancient house of worship is located two and a half miles east of Virginsville, near the line of Maxatawny township. Its plan is antique, patterned, doubtless, after the Lutheran Church at the Trappe, said to be the oldest of that denomination in America. The present church was built in 1761, the rear wall being made hexagonal and the roof shaped to a slope covering it the same way. The masonry is of stone, procured in the neighborhood. The walls have resisted the elements remarkably well. The organ was supplied nine years after the building of the church. It was built by Tanneberger, of Lancaster, and was formally dedicated by Pastor Schaum in 1770.

The purpose to build an Evangelical Lutheran Church in Richmond was agitated as early as 1739 by Christopher Kuhn, Sebastian Kraemer and Jacob Hill, but before it could be accomplished the latter two died, leaving the work to be finished by Christopher Kuhn. In this he was ably assisted by his son, Dr. Adam Kuhn, of Lancaster County, who collected funds and secured a tract of one hundred acres from the Penns for church purposes.[1]

Upon this land a log church was built in 1742. It was formally dedicated January 20, 1743, by John Valentine Kraft, at that time serving both as minister and school-teacher of the congregation. His dual services continued about two years, when the congregation became so strong that Rev. Tobias Wagner was ordained as regular minister. He began in 1745 and served sixteen years.

He began his labors by perfecting the organization of the congregation.

[1] In 1741 a warrant was issued to Adam Simon Kuhn, Leonard Bieber, Wm. Killian and Christian Houseknecht, for one hundred and one acres; and the patent was issued to them July 31, 1741, for the consideration of fifteen pounds thirteen shillings.

The following members subscribed the church regulations on Trinity Sunday, 1746:

Johann Christolph Kuhn.	John W. Ernst.
George Kern.	Peter Biehl.
Charles Hafelin.	David Komb.
John Herbst.	Conrad Bauer.
Rudolph Schlier.	Isaac George Mauk.
John Herrgeroly.	Casper Killian.
Nicholas Gottschall.	Daniel Komb.
George Jacob Ohlinger.	John Heisser.
Killian Kehser.	Nicholas Stein.
John Fillis Schuss.	George Fegely.
George Bast.	W. Bauer Schaedell.
John Frederick Kraemer.	Henry Heffner.
Michael Henninger.	John Geo. Merkle.
Hans Michael Hauer.	Geo. William Vion.
John Frederick Heiny.	Rudolph Fetter.
John Hill.	George Kelchner.
Leonard Koeplinger.	Christian Rothermel.
Christopher Schraeber.	Peter Merkel.
Andrew Fry.	George Merkel.
Michael Kelchner.	Casper Merkel.
Jacob Brandsteller.	John George Merkel.
John Jacob Wagner.	Jacob Henry Royer.
Michael Hauer.	John Fred. Biehl.
Daniel Hill.	George Nic. Hildebrant.
Leonard Reber.	John Jacob Klein.
Christian Hausknecht.	Gottfried Kraemer.
Hans Jacob Hummel.	John Kohler.
John Rieger.	George M. Dauber.
Nicholas Schumacher.	Henry Christolph Rick.
Michael Schlier.	George Folk.
John Melchor Hoffa.	George Hahn.
Melchor Fritz.	George Miller.
Daniel Bailey.	Lorenz Bieber.
Andrew Hummell.	John Bast.

A new church building was erected in 1770, and an organ supplied. And a third church was dedicated on May 17, 1849.

The ministers who succeeded Rev. Wagner were,—

Frederick Schaum, 1761 to 1778; Daniel Lehman, 1778 to 1810; John Knoske, 1811 to 1822; Conrad Miller, 1822 to 1829; Isaac Roller, 1829 to 1860; Benjamin E. Kramlich, 1860 to ——; W. A. C. Mueller, 1885 to ——.

The congregation maintained a school as early as 1742, the teacher being John Valentine Kroft, and at an early day endeavored to elevate the standard of the profession by freeing the teacher from other occupations which would distract his attention from school work.

In 1743 the consistory declared: "That it is our most earnest desire that the teacher, as

well as the preacher, shall be fairly compensated, so that he can live with his family like an *honest* man, without being obliged to engage in any business foreign to his profession. To this end, the teacher and the preacher shall have the land and the house upon it free, as long as they officially serve the congregation, and, as far as is reasonable, they may use the same as serves them best."

In the latter history of the congregation a two-story building was erected, one room of which served as a school-room and the other as a residence for the teacher. After the acceptance of the free-school system this school-house was leased to the directors from year to year, until about ten years ago. The house is still standing.

St. Peter's German Reformed Church is south of Moselem Creek and west of the ore-beds, on a fine, elevated site. A log church was first built in 1762 to accommodate such persons in Richmond township and the adjoining county as entertained the faith of the Reformed Church, the Moselem Church having been erected for the use of Lutherans only. In 1809 the present stone edifice was erected, and in essential features remains as put up. In 1840 the church was supplied with an organ. The logs of the old church were used in building a school-house, where church schools were taught, and later other schools maintained. The congregation, never as strong as in other localities in that part of the county, has been greatly diminished by the building of another church in the immediate locality in 1866, this having arisen from a church difficulty. For the past forty-eight years the Revs. Herman, father and son, have ministered to them in spiritual things, and the present pastor is the Rev. J. Sassaman Herman.

Becker's St. Peter's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is on the same hill as the church just mentioned, and several hundred yards from it. It stands on ground secured for this purpose from the farm of Henry Becker, whose name is used to distinguish it from the old church. The building is of fine limestone, well laid, and, although plain, it is attractive. Its elevated position commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It was erected in 1866 by members who withdrew from the "Zion's" and the "Old St. Peter's" Churches, and has had flourishing congregations worshipping in it. The membership of the Lutheran congregation was reported in 1885 as one hundred and thirty, and that of the German Reformed somewhat less. Its pastor since the organization has been the Rev. Richard Appel. The pastor of the Lutheran congregation is the Rev. F. K. Huntzinger, who succeeded the Rev. J. Wicklein, pastor when first organized.

The burial-ground connected with Becker's St. Peter's Church is one of the finest in that part of the county.

St. James' Evangelical Church is at Virginsville. It was built in 1883, but not formally dedicated until Pentecost Sunday in 1884. It is a neat, small brick building, built through the efforts of David Dreibelbis, Albert Shappley, Eli Keller, Solomon Miller, Benjamin Smith and Peter Adam. During the building of the church the Rev. Stauffer was the pastor, and since that time the ministers have been the same as those preaching in the church of this denomination in Albany township. In 1885 the preachers on that circuit were the Revs. Weidner and Speicher.

Roman Catholics.—Among the earliest settlers of Maxatawny and Richmond were a few Catholic families, embracing the Winks, Dumms and others, and a lot of ground was set apart for them, in 1740, in case they should wish to build a house of worship. It does not appear that this was ever done, and the lot reverted to the proprietors, as part of the vacant lands, at that time so abundant. In the present century a large, plain stone building was put up near the Moselem Ore-Mines, which was used as a Catholic Church a number of years, services being held at long intervals. The resident membership was very small, and as population shifted, some of those who had belonged removed, making it impossible to continue the meetings with interest. After standing vacant a number of years, the building was demolished and the material removed.

VILLAGES.

In the southeastern part of the township is a small hamlet called Walnuttown, from a cluster of walnut-trees growing at the place. Here there was formerly an inn, kept in a small log house. Among the keepers were Joseph Bartholomew, Nicholas Machemer, Peter Rothermel and Thomas Schneck. The house at present kept by Albert Strasser was built by Peter Rothermel.

A mile from this place is the old village of Coxtown, now the thriving borough of Fleetwood, of which a separate sketch is given in the chapter on the boroughs.

Near Moselem, and in the neighborhood of St. Peter's Church, there is an old tavern-stand kept years ago by a man named Kemp. A later keeper was Joel Becker, and for the past thirteen years Henry Becker. On the State road to Kutztown, where the Fleetwood road crosses the same, public-houses have been kept for many years by the Crolls, Elijah Moyer, Michael Dumm and the past forty years by Solomon Leibelsperger and his family. The present hotel and store building was put up in 1852. In the store is kept the Moselem Springs post-office, established in 1846, and which had, in 1885, Joel Leibelsperger as postmaster. A daily mail from Fleetwood is supplied.

VIRGINSVILLE is a small village in the northwestern part of the township, on the Maiden Creek, a little below the mouth of the Sacony. It is a station on the Berks and Lehigh Railroad, and has had its greatest growth since the completion of the railway. The place contains three taverns, a store, a number of fine residences and a church. The first regular store in this locality was opened in 1809 by William Dreibelbis, and about the same time an inn was opened by the Lesher family. The Dreibelbis family has been more or less engaged in trade here since. A store is now carried on by Abraham Mengel. In it is kept the Virginsville post-office, established in 1839, and of which Jackson Dreibelbis was the postmaster in 1885. Joseph De Young had a store here first, selling goods on a small scale. He also entertained the public. William Dreibelbis became his successor, and kept a public-house from 1844 to 1871. This house is now kept by Gustavus Dreibelbis. The fine three-story brick hotel, called the "Mansion House," was opened to the public in 1885, by Eli Hein. Since 1851 Simon Dreibelbis has had a public-house in Perry, near Virginsville.

The past twelve years Dr. D. M. L. Fritch has been a practitioner of medicine at Virginsville.

MAXATAWNY TOWNSHIP.[1]

The Indians loved the Maxatawny country, and lingered there long after they had left other parts of the county, maintaining a friendly attitude towards the settlers. They had a place of burial in what is now a field of the Charles Deisher farm, and a tradition prevails that many hundreds of them were buried there, including their implements of warfare. Many relics were taken from that place in years gone by. Frequent cultivation of the ground has almost entirely obliterated the evidences that it was once their burial-place. There is a tradition that a stalwart Indian remained several years after the others had gone, as if loth to leave the scenes of his childhood. He was known by the unpoetic name of "Kneebuckle," and he lived on the banks of the Sacony, subsisting on the fish and game which his skillful hands enabled him to capture. He was kind in his dealings with the early settlers and beloved by those who knew him. He suddenly disappeared. The beautiful lands of Maxatawny invited many immigrants at a very early period.

FIRST TAXABLES.—Prior to 1734 there lived in Maxatawny the following persons who owned land and paid quit-rents:

Moses Starr.	Peter Trexler.
Joseph Wily.	Hans Hage.
Isaac Starr.	Johannes Siegfried.
Nehemiah Hutton.	Nicholas Kutz.
Jacob Hottenstein.	Abr'm Zimmerman.
Peter Andreas.	Jost H. Sassaman.

[1] The author is indebted to Prof. J. S. Ermentrout's sketch of Kutztown and Maxatawny for valuable information in connection with this township.

Jacob Levan.	Andreas Fischer.
Jacob Kemp.	Heinrich Hartman.
Wilhelm Gross.	Michael Mueller.
Casper Wink.	H. Kleimer (Clymer).
C. Mahnenschmidt.	Heinrich Schade.
Jacob Hill.	Jeremiah Trexler.
Isaac Leonard.	Bastian Ferr.

This township was settled immediately after the land was released by the Indians. It was called a new district in 1734, by the name of Maxatawny. It had no constable then.

TOWNSHIP ERECTED.—A petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 6, 1742, praying for the erection of a new township out of a part of said county. The survey of the tract of land proposed for the township was made by George Boone, Esq., a draft of which was attached to the petition; and William Parsons, surveyor-general of the province, certified that the survey did not interfere with any other township. And the township was erected on the same day. The following statement is a copy of the record in the office of the court mentioned. The petition could not be found.

"Upon the Petition of several of the Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia, situate at a Place called Maxatawny, setting forth that they had been settled in that part of this County for several years and paid Taxes and County Levies, and that the said Place is now become very populous, praying this Court would be pleased to view and examine a Draught of a Tract of Land to the said Petition annexed, and would erect the same into a Township by the following Bounds, viz: Beginning in Bucks County Line and from thence running South West one thousand seven hundred and sixty perches; thence North West one thousand three hundred and sixty perches; thence North East one thousand seven hundred and sixty perches to Bucks County Line; thence along the same South East one thousand three hundred and sixty perches to the place of Beginning, containing fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty Acres of Land.

"The Court having taken the said petition into consideration and the Surveyor-General of this province having certified to the Court that the several Courses and bounds of said Township petitioned for do not interfere with any other Township, The said Tract of Land bounded as aforesaid, containing fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty Acres of Land, is now erected by this Court into a Township by the name of Maxatawny."[1]

[1] The name of the township was derived from an Indian word, *Machkschanne*, meaning Bear's Path Creek.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list comprises the taxable inhabitants of the township for the year 1759. The amount of tax then levied was £77. Andrew Hauck was the collector:

	£		£
John Bast	16	Widow Kemp	10
Anthony Bennsinger	4	George Kutz	18
George Bader	12	Jacob Kutz	17
Conrad Bader	11	Jacob Kraul	15
Teterich Bever	10	Philip Kraul	9
John Bever	11	Sebastian Levan	23
Michael Bower	3	Daniel Levan	25
Peter Brown	5	Jacob Levan, Esq	31
Henry Christ	13	Henry Luckenbill	9
Michael Christian	14	Conrad Maresmith	16
Frederick Delaplank	25	Nicholas Mellis	10
Peter Delong	11	Michael Ott	1
John Delong	6	Christopher Road	7
Anthony Fisher	10	George Sassamanhouse	10
William Grose	10	Andreas Sassamanhouse	7
Nicholas Harmony	16	Henry Sassamanhouse	12
John Hartman	16	Joseph Siegfried	20
John Hill	15	Pultzer Swenck	2
Henry Hagh	11	John Siegfried	21
Andreas Hagh	24	Peter Sherer	22
David Huttenstein	23	Jacob Sheradeen	14
Conrad Henninger	13	Paul Sheradeen	5
John Hargenader	16	George Sell	12
Julius Kerber	6	Caspar Smith	5
Deobald Kempt	20	Nicholas Shoemaker	2
Nicholas Kutz	10	Henry Wetstone	13
Adam Kutz	10	Dewald Wink	10
Thomas Kutz	10	Richard Wistar	25
Caspar Killian	2	Christian Wanner	5
Deist Keisner	4	Abram Zimmerman	16
Charles Korn	3	Bastian Zimmerman	23

Inmates

	£		£
Anthony Altman	2	Jacob Moyer	1
George Brenig	2	Daniel Ort	3
Jacob Bauer	2	Leonard Saul	2
Christian Baum	2	Christopher Slenker	2
Daniel Dosser	2	Martin Sea	2
George Esser	3	John Smals	2
Andreas Hagh, Jr.	1	Peter Stutz	2
Philip Hain	2	Jacob Shutzdin	2
Michael Henninger	2	Christopher Urban	1
John Huth	3	George Weser	2
Leonard Kern	2	John Weser	1
Jacob Kamerer	2	Jacob Wildraut	2
Henry Lutz	2	Joseph Wild	1
John Muller	2	George Wild	2
David Musgenig	1	Peter Will	2

Single Men.

William Adleman.	Jacob Kootz.
George Bader.	Conrad Metzger.
Jacob Delong.	Peter Minch.
George Etzler.	Philip Roth.
Joseph Gross.	George Steinbrook.
Frederick Hauseman.	Jacob Steinmal.
Michael Heit.	Michael Steinborn.

EARLY PROMINENT FAMILIES.—During the early history of the township the most prominent public men were the Levans, the Zimmermans, the Gehrs, the Groscups and the Hottensteins.

Jacob Levan was one of the county justices from

1752 to 1760; Sebastian Levan was a member of the Provincial Committee for Pennsylvania in 1775. Sebastian Zimmerman was a county justice from 1767 to 1771, and again from 1778 to 1784. Baltzer Gehr held numerous public offices, as is elsewhere shown, and Paul Groscup was scarcely less prominent; he was one of the best penmen in his day. The Hottensteins are of noble origin and came to America in 1727, settling first in Oley, but three years later in Maxatawny, where they leased from the proprietors upwards of five hundred acres of land. The Levans became a numerous family, and owned many tracts of land. Jacob and John Levan lived near Kutztown, where some of their descendants still own the original settlement. Others lived in the western part of the township, where they had the first mill, and intermarried with the Siegfried family, also early settlers and large land-owners, in what is still known as Siegfried's Dale. At one time the two families had more than a thousand acres of the choicest lands, lying in different tracts. The Biebers, from Chester County, were early settlers near Kutztown, John Bieber being one of the older members. Another family by that name, having among them John and Dewalt, came from Montgomery County and settled north of the Kemp tavern. On the opposite side lived Nicholas Kutz, and his son Nicholas, who were not of the same family as George Kutz, the founder of Kutztown. Members of both families still remain in the township. At Kemp's tavern Daniel Levan and his son Daniel lived until 1788, when George Kemp became the owner, continuing the tavern already opened. He was a justice of the peace thirty-four years, and his son John for twenty years, living still on the homestead at an advanced age. The former was the grandson of Dewalt Kemp, who settled on the farm now owned by Nathan Kemp about 1730. His daughters married into the Hottenstein and Bieber families.

Casper Wink, married to Gertrude Kemp, was also one of the early settlers. They reared six children; Catherine, the eldest daughter, born in 1728, and Theobald, the eldest son, in 1733. The latter was the father of sons named Philip, John, Peter, Jacob (a Revolutionary soldier) and Dewalt. His daughters married Isaac Roberts, Jacob Levan, John Heidenreich (father of Judge Wm. S. Heidenreich), John Hausman and Daniel Kemp. A brother of Theobald Wink, John Peter, born in 1745, went to the Revolutionary War and never returned. Dewalt Wink, son of Theobald, born in 1776, was married to a daughter of George A. Fister, also a Revolutionary soldier, and who was the grandfather of Colonel Thomas D. Fister. He was the father of eleven sons and two daughters, among the former being John G. Wink, of Kutztown. Casper Wink was a Catholic and a faithful colonist, having his allegiance certified, which reads as follows:

"I do hereby certify that Casper Wink, of Berks County, State of Pennsylvania, hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed on the 13th day of June A.D. 1777.

"Witness my hand and seal, the 26th day of May, A.D. 1778.

"PETER TREXLER, ESQ."

A similar paper was procured by Davold (Theobald) Wink November 3, 1777, and was attested by Samuel Ely. These interesting papers are now in possession of John G. Wink. Casper Wink was buried on his farm, which is still owned by a member of the family in the sixth generation.

Jacob Hinterleiter was a large land-owner near Topton. He was the father of Daniel Hinterleiter, of Kutztown, born in 1800, and grandfather of W. C. Hinterleiter. George, another son, moved to New York.

At Eagle Point the Kroningers were early settlers. One of the family, Daniel, became a very old man. John George Sell, living near Kutztown, also became very aged. At Bowers the De Long family were early and prominent settlers, the church at that place being often called by that name.

Southeast of Kutztown lived Peter Wanner (born where Fleetwood now is), who also became very old, dying at the age of ninety-two years. He was the father of sons named Peter, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas and John, the latter being the father of J. Daniel Wanner and Dr. Charles H. Wanner, of Kutztown, and of Amos B. Wanner, of Reading.

Numerous other old settlers in the township attained a great age, bordering on a century.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY. — In reference to the Revolutionary history of the township, Professor Ermentrout says,—

"In the War for Independence, Maxatawny was not passive.

"From John G. Wink, one of the most intelligent citizens of Maxatawny, we learn that Washington's army marched through Kutztown. Eye-witnesses informed him that it came from Easton, and encamped for a time in the valley between the present residence of John Kemp, Esq., and the farm of Daniel Zimmerman in Maxatawny. Washington and his wife were with the soldiers. Mrs. Sassaman, for some years deceased, used to delight in telling her visitors that Mrs. Washington, who lodged in the house of her father, Joseph Gross, lifted her on her lap, and soothed her with caresses. On their way from Trenton, by way of Easton, to the well-known camp at Reading, the captured Hessians were marched through Kutztown.

"It is interesting also to know that, whilst the battle at Germantown, 1777, was raging, the thunders of the cannon fell upon the ears of the inhabitants of Kutztown and vicinity; that after the battle of Brandywine, 1777, a regiment of the American army encamped on the farms now owned by the Hottensteins, and, on leaving, impressed the horses and wagons of the people; and that George Kemp, Esq., was one of the wagon-masters who were present at the battle of Germantown.

"In Maxatawny there were still living in 1840 the following Revolutionary pensioners: Henry Grim, aged seventy-five; Frederick Bower, eighty-three; Jacob Wink, eighty-two; Philip Noyes, eighty-four; Christian Schmick, seventy-six. To this list we add the names of William Marx, Sr., and son, William, Casper Wink (buried on Squire Kemp's farm), Jacob Esser, Peter Kutz, George Pfister, Peter Wink, Philip Wink and Doldridge. On January 7, 1857, Matthias Roth died in Rockland township, aged seventy-eight years. On the last Monday of November, 1836, another died, Peter Klein, Esq., of Greenwich township, aged seventy-seven years, who was buried at Dunkel's Church.

"On the farm of J. Bieber, Jr., in Maxatawny, stands the Mammoth White Oak of Berks. It may be justly called the Centennial White Oak of Pennsylvania. On the 15th of September, 1877, one hundred years will have passed by since the baggage train of General Washington's army, on its retreat from the battlefield of Germantown, sought and found protection under and around this Revolutionary tree. It is said that two centuries have looked upon this oak; and competent judges assure us that it is now sturdy enough to defy the storms of another hundred years, and may wave its branches in honor of the Centennial of 1976. One foot above the ground it measures twenty-eight feet in circumference, and ten feet above it begins to stretch forth twenty-seven limbs, some of which are three feet in diameter."

TAVERNS.—The oldest tavern in the township and first opened to the public is the "Kemp Tavern," one mile from Kutztown, on the Easton road. It was opened probably as early as 1740, by Daniel Levan, and since 1788 has belonged to the Kemp family. George Kemp kept the tavern fifty-two years and was succeeded by his son, John, who still owns the property. For many years the "Half-Way House" in Richmond township, and this one were the only public-houses on the State road between Reading and Allentown. Part of the present house was built by George Kemp in 1795, and the addition by John Kemp in 1852. It is a long stone building, and though large, was often taxed to its uttermost to accommodate the many travelers who visited or passed through that section before the era of railroads. Not only were all the sleeping rooms occupied, but the bar-room was frequently filled with sleeping teamsters and peddlers. In this part of the township Dr. David Hottenstein was a practicing physician many years and was followed by his grandson, Oscar Hottenstein, now in practice at that place. Farther up the State road, in the Zimmerman neighborhood, George Bohn had a store from 1817 on for the next eighteen years, when the place was converted into farm property. Soon after 1800, when the State road was extended through this section, the Siegfried Inn (north of Kroningersville) was opened to afford entertainment for the public. It has been maintained since.

INDUSTRIES.

MILLS.—On the Sacony, below Kutztown, the Bieber family had a pioneer mill, John W. Bieber being for a long time the owner. In a repaired condition this grist-mill (with saw-mill attached) is now operated by Charles Kutz. The first mill in Maxatawny was on Mill Creek, near the hamlet of Eagle Point, and owned by Jacob Levan. A new mill, on the same site, is now the property of Charles Levan. Near by was formerly a tannery, also carried on

by the Levans, but long since discontinued, John Levan having been the last to operate it. Another mill, on the same stream, was built by Daniel Siegfried and after a time also became the property of the Levans and is now owned by George Levan. That locality is locally known as Siegfried's Dale, on account of the early improvements made there by members of that family. North of Bower's, on a branch of the Sacony, the Grims had a good grist-mill, long operated by Daniel Grim, and which is still carried on by the family of Charles Trexler. The present is the second mill, a substantial stone building.

Furnaces. — The East Penn Furnaces, at Lyons, were built in the summer of 1871, on sixteen acres of land, secured from the farm of Daniel Angstadt, by the East Penn Iron Company, which had among its members John Deisher, William Grim, David Kern, Benjamin Helfrich, Amos Barto, Daniel Angstadt, Levi Kutz and Jacob Haag. John T. Noble, of Pottsville, Pa., was the contractor and builder. This large establishment cost over two hundred thousand dollars. Franklin Brownback was the first manager for the company. It was operated for four years and then the property passed into the hands of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which still controls it. A fire destroyed the engine-house and damaged the furnace to such an extent that it has been out of blast the past five years.

At Bower's, a small furnace was erected in the summer of 1883, by S. Good and Jacob Smith. Before it was put into blast a storm destroyed the casting-house and otherwise damaged the property so that it has never been repaired. Subsequently Smith became the sole owner.

Iron-Ore.—Iron-ore abounds in the township and is usually of a good quality, yielding about forty per cent. of pure metal. On the Jacob Glasser farm, east of Kutztown, some of the first mining operations were carried on. Some of this ore was supplied to "Sally Ann" and "Mary Ann" Furnaces many years ago. Since 1870 mining has been carried on more extensively, with the aid of modern methods and machinery; about sixty men are employed at the mines. At Rothrocksville profitable mines are worked. At Bower's extensive shipments are made by Schweyer & Leiss, the Thompson Iron Company, Isaac Bieber, C. W. Kutz and Kauffman & Eckert, the ore being mined within a radius of a few miles of that place. Extensive limestone quarries are operated by the Clymer Iron Company, of Temple, averaging fifty tons per day. The stone quarried there is superior for smelting purposes.

Schools.—In 1852 Maxatawny accepted the common-school system and organized its first board at the house of David A. Hottenstein, May 16th, of that year. The first directors were Sam. Kutz, Dan. Hinterleiter, Sam. Bernhart, Peter Deysher, Henry Wagenhorst and Henry Heffner. At the first examination, held October 8, 1852, certificates were granted to Jacob Gehr, Benneville Stimmel, John Humbert and Jonas Hoch; on October 23, 1851, to William Levan, Isaac Fisher and Samuel Bernet; on November 13th to a Mr. Fisher and Benjamin Dornblaser.

Most of the districts have been provided with good school buildings and supplied with the necessary books and charts for conducting the schools successfully. The school-house at Lyons is the largest one outside of Kutztown. It is a two-story brick, erected in 1876, and cost one thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars. In it are maintained two well-attended schools.

CHURCHES.

Maxatawny Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is located at the village of Bower's. It is, next to the St. John's Church, at Kutztown, the oldest in Maxatawny, and one of the oldest in the eastern part of the county. For the first one hundred years of its existence it was the exclusive property of the Reformed congregation, the union not having been formed until 1859. The first house of worship was a log building, erected in 1759, on three acres of ground which had been donated for that purpose by John Sharadin, Peter De Long and Andreas Haag, each giving one acre, "to be used as long as the sun and moon shine." Subsequently additions were made to the church property until it now contains about eight acres. Most of this is included in the cemetery, which

is well inclosed and contains some fine monuments. The first church stood on this donated land. The second building was constructed of stone and was located very nearly on the site of the present edifice. It was erected in 1808 and served its purpose until 1871, when it was demolished to make place for the imposing structure which is now the spiritual home of the two congregations. It is of brick, fifty by seventy feet, and has a stately steeple containing a bell weighing one thousand six hundred and ninety-four pounds. A smaller bell, of three hundred and twenty pounds weight, is used by the Sunday-school. These bells were provided in 1872.

The Reformed congregation had the Rev. M. J. Schalter as its first minister, although he did not sustain a pastoral relation. Others who preached from 1759 to 1772 were the Revs. —— Fritz and Philip J. Michiel, neither of whom succeeded in building up the congregation spiritually, and it is said "left it in a wretched condition."

"As specimens of these leaders of the people, may be mentioned a Mr. Fritz, who, on one occasion, ascended the pulpit of De Long Church[1] in a state of beastly intoxication! He announced his text:

'If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me.' Repeating his text, with emphasis, he lost his balance and tumbled down the high pulpit stairs, with the last words, 'follow me,' in his mouth! One of the elders arose in his seat, and earnestly addressing the people, exclaimed, 'No brethren, we will not follow *him!*' He was immediately sent away."[2]

The real history of the church begins with 1772, when the venerable Rev. John Henry Helferich became the pastor. His Christian piety and examplary life exerted a great influence for good in the many years of service which he gave to the church. He died December 5, 1810, and his remains repose in the Sassamashausen burial-ground, in Maxatawny. His successor was the Rev. Charles G. Herman, beginning his ministry in August, 1810, and also served the congregation until his death, in 1863, a period covering fifty-three years. He was recognized as one of the ablest ministers in this section of the State. His son, the Rev. Alfred J. Herman, had previously begun to officiate as the pastor and he still faithfully serves the congregation. The membership is about four hundred.

The Lutheran congregation had as its first acceptable pastor the Rev. Alfred D. Croll.[3]

His successor was the Rev. S. R. Boyer and since the fall of 1872, the present pastor, the Rev. David K. Humbert. The congregation has about one hundred and ten members.

Zion's Church (Lutheran and Reformed), commonly called Siegfried's, from those who took an active part in its erection, is in the northern part of the township. It was built in 1828, on one and a half acres of land, a part of which is set aside for cemetery purposes. Lately, half an acre more was donated to the church by Mrs. Matilda Kohler. The building is of stone.

The Lutheran congregation had for its first pastor the venerable Rev. Gottlob F. J. Iaeger, who was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Roeller, and, since 1862, by the present Rev. B. E. Kramlich. The congregation numbers about two hundred and fifty members.

The first pastor of the Reformed congregation was the Rev. Charles G. Herman; the next the Rev. A. J. Herman, under whose ministrations the congregation flourished. The membership is about two hundred.

Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, of the East Pennsylvania Synod, at Lyons, is an offspring of the old Maxatawny Church. It was erected in 1868, being a brick edifice with an auditorium and basement-rooms, having a capacity for three hundred persons. Those active in building it were Levi L. Springer, Jacob Rohrbach, Reuben Grim, David Fisher, Solomon Yoder, Willoughby Fenstermaker, William L. Grim, Charles G. Cline and John Deisher.

The Rev. Alfred D. Croll was the first pastor, continuing until his death, June 19, 1876, at the age of thirty-seven years. He was a

[1] The Maxatawny Church.

[2] Harbaugh's "Lives of the Fathers of the Reformed Church," 242.

[3] He left the old Synod and connected himself with the East Pennsylvania Synod, in consequence of which St. Paul's Church at Lyons was built.

native of Albany township, but was reared in Maxatawny. He was an eloquent minister, and under his pastorate the church flourished. The next pastor was the Rev. W. I. Cutter; afterward the pulpit was filled by supplies for a number of years. The later ministers were the Revs. Edward E. Baron, J. H. Singmaster and the present Rev. George W. Fritch. The congregation numbers sixty members.

Mr. Reed is superintendent of a Sunday-school which numbers eighty-five teachers and scholars.

East of the village is a cemetery of two acres, well improved, which is the property of St. Paul's Church.

Zion's Church, Evangelical Association, in the village of Lyons, is a plain frame building, twenty-eight by forty feet, which has as its trustees, in 1885, David Fegeley, Solomon Fegeley and Charles Parks. The members number only twenty-three, and the ministerial service is supplied by ministers in the Kutztown Circuit. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, consisting of one hundred and twenty-three members, with David Fegeley as superintendent.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Lyons is a thriving village favorably located on the East Penn Railroad, one mile west of Bower's, and two and a half miles from Kutztown. It was the railway station of Kutztown till 1870, when the branch railroad was extended to that borough from Topton. It was named after M. E. Lyons, chief engineer of the railroad. The first improvements had been made before a station was located. The land on which the village stands was owned by John Haag and David Kemp, who donated the depot grounds. Upon this, John Haag built the railroad station-house in the winter of 1859. The depot is the shipping point for a large scope of country lying south of the railroad. W. B. Lance has been the agent since 1881. The first building in the place was the Lyons hotel, put up in the fall of 1858 by Jacob Reichert. It has been a public-house since that time, Amos Barto being the present keeper. About five years afterward the American House, a spacious three-story brick building, was built by Jacob Mathias.

John Haag erected the first business house, a few years after the building of the railroad, and Levi Kutz first occupied it for mercantile purposes. Subsequently it was enlarged and became the property of William Grim. Kauffman & Merkel traded in it in 1885. The next business stand was opened about 1870, by Adam Glase, in a building erected by Jacob Bertolet, of Oley. The mercantile firm of Moses & Augustus Kutz now carry on business there. The first grain, lumber and coal dealer was Jacob Haag. This business is at present carried on by the Hoch Bros. (Solomon, Jacob and Daniel). Among the first settlers and mechanics at Lyons were Daniel Angstadt, farmer; Charles Parks, carpenter; William Fetter, cooper; Joseph Dry, blacksmith; Amos Barto, shoemaker (and afterward miller, grain dealer, etc.); Samuel Kutz, tailor; Henry Boyer, coach-maker; Edward Reed, cabinet-maker and undertaker. Benjamin Helfrich conducted business successfully in the Bertolet building for some years. The growth of the place has not been fast, but substantial. It contains a number of fine residences. It is supplied with superior water by a company specially organized for that purpose. The East Penn Furnaces are situated half a mile to the east. In January, 1886, there were about five hundred inhabitants.

The Lyons post-office was established in October, 1860, with Jacob Reichert as postmaster. The office has five mails per day and is the distributing point for a stage route which supplies the mails for Dryville, New Jerusalem and other points south.

Among the doctors at Lyons have been Drs. Frederick Spang, Levi Thomson and Kunkel. In practice are Dr. B. A. Yeager, homœopathist, and Dr. M. E. Koch, allopathist, the latter locating in the village in 1883. Dr. C. H. Thimmo is the dentist of Lyons.

Lyons Steam Mill.—The first grist-mill at Lyons was built by Solomon Yoder & Son. It was destroyed by fire July 12, 1876, being at that time the property of Amos Rapp and William Bieber, who rebuilt it in 1877. It

became the property of the Hoch Bros. in 1882. In 1885 they remodeled the mill, supplying it with six sets of roller machinery. The engine is forty horse-power, and the capacity is seventy-five barrels per day. The mill is a three-story brick building, with an engine-house attached.

Lyons Creamery has been carried on by William Forward since January, 1883, in the manufacture of gilt-edge butter, the product being about nine thousand pounds per month. The business was established in 1881 by William Grim, Ed. Miller and Nace & Swartley (the latter of Philadelphia), as the "Lyons Creamery Company, Limited." The creamery building is supplied with the necessary machinery, etc., and is operated by a ten horse-power engine.

Societies.—Lyons Lodge, No. 102, Knights of Pythias, was instituted June 1, 1869. In 1885 there were sixty members.

Lyons Lodge, No. 634, I. O. O. F. The membership in January, 1886, was thirty-seven.

BOWER'S is a pleasant village in the southern part of the township, on a branch of the Sacony. It is a station on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, with about two hundred inhabitants, a church, and a number of very fine residences. The place was named after Jonas Bower, the owner of the farm on which the village was laid out by him in 1859. That year he converted the farm-house, which had been built in 1820, into a hotel, which was afterward kept by Amos Bower, Jacob Hill, James Fegeley, Geo. B. Yoder and Henry P. Schoedler. The first new building was put up in 1859 by E. J. Knoske, a part of which became the store of the place, being first occupied for mercantile purposes by Boyer & Knoske. A large number of persons have traded there, among others being Levi H. Leiss and William Seidel. In it was established the Bower's Station post-office, in June, 1860, with E. G. Knoske as the first postmaster. The office is at present kept by Wm. F. Seidel. The ground for the railroad station was donated by Jonas Bower and Daniel Grim, and the station-house was built by the first agent, E. G. Knoske, who occupied it, in part, as a warehouse to carry on his business as a coal and grain dealer. It has since been used in the same way by the successive agents. C. W. Kutz is the present agent.

The only active industry of the village is the marble-yard of Schweyer & Liess, established in 1863, by D. H. Schweyer. That year he purchased the Sell mill, in Rockland township, and fitted up the same for sawing marble into shapes for dealers and cutters. In 1865, Levi H. Liess became a partner. Three years later they formed a connection with the Easton Marble Company, which is still maintained. In 1882 they purchased the blue marble quarries at "King of Prussia," in Montgomery County, and marble-mills at that point, which gave them facilities for carrying on business on a very extensive scale. The quarry is one of the best in the State. The shipments at Bower's amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars per year. Ten men are employed at the Bower's yard and at the mills in Rockland.

KRONINGERSVILLE is a small hamlet, about three miles from Kutztown, near the Greenwich line. It derived its name from Daniel Kroninger, a land-owner at that point, who also carried on the coach-maker's trade. The shop is still kept open by the family. A store and tavern were started at that point, about twenty years ago, by J. P. T. Haas. The former has been discontinued, but the tavern is still carried on by James Mertz. In August, 1862, a post-office was established there with the name of "Eagle Point." Since that time the locality is frequently called by the same name.

MONTEREY.—The first improvements of a business nature were made about 1830 by Israel and Jonathan Wertman, who opened a store, when the place became known as Weisport. At a later day Isaac L. Bieber built a tavern, which was first kept by one of the Wertmans. In May, 1847, the post-office was established, with the name of Monterey, and Joshua Miller as postmaster. The present store building was put up by Henry Lowe. At present James Fisher is engaged in trade, and he is also the inn-keeper and postmaster. A cabinet-shop was formerly carried on by David Zimmerman. The hamlet contains but a few houses. Ten years ago a

co operative store was opened under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, but it was kept up only a short time. At present a regular store is carried on by John G. Shofer. The place has a few houses and a shop.

ROTHROCKSVILLE is situated in the township, near the Lehigh County line, and took its name from its founder, Dr. Jonas Rothrock, an eccentric physician, who located there about 1830. He followed his profession and at the same time kept a public-house. Afterwards he was a justice of the peace. It is said that he had a quarrelsome disposition and that his neighbors lived in dread of him In the later years of his life he moved to Reading, where he was an object of public charity on account of his having become a cripple. He frequently visited the courthouse and afforded the clerks much amusement. He was a devoted Democrat and was earnest in his expressions for the party. The village has about thirty dwellings, several mechanic-shops, a store and a tavern. At one time there were two public-houses, both having been built by Rothrock, who kept the new one at the same time that Christian Swoyer had the old one. The inn-keeper in 1885 was Stephen Rohrbach. In this house is kept the Maxatawny post-office. It is supplied with a daily mail. The first store was kept by Daniel Clader. The present merchants are Stephen Smith and Martin Croll (Smith & Croll), who do an extensive business. Dr. Milton Richards is the physician of the village, having located there several years ago.

LONGSWAMP TOWNSHIP.

DURING the years 1734 and 1735 several trains of immigrants wandered from Goschenhoppen and Oley towards the Lehigh Mountains adjoining Longswamp. Among these were the Fenstermachers, Carls, Haases, Zimmermans, Reicherds, Brauszes, Schmidts, Schneiders, Lynns and others. Several brothers by the name of Fenstermacher were from Oley. One of these remained in Longswamp and the others proceeded with the Lynns and other immigrants farther up towards the Blue Mountain, where they founded the settlement of Allemaengel, at times called Lynn. From Longswamp the e'evated land commands a view which overlooks the great valley over Weissenberg to Lynn in a straight line to the Blue Mountain, the elevation forming the watershed between the Schuylkill and the Lehigh. From this elevation there appear to the right and the left little valleys, which descend gradually and lead the best water from springs. The immigrants followed this stretch of country and Longswamp became the place of entrance in the immigration from Goschenhoppen and Oley into this valley.

Many sections of our county bear Indian names, and settlements were also named after neighboring streams and other peculiarities. Names having thus been given to settlements even before communities were established or townships named, they were generally retained. This settlement was first called "Little Lehigh," and at the same time the land lying to the east and west "the long swamp." But after the Lutheran community, situated several miles downward, had recognized the name "Little Lehigh," the name Longswamp prevailed.

On the elevation in the valley above Topton a small creek flows, formerly called "Frog Creek." It flows along the side of the mountain through Mertztown, and in Butz's Valley, below Ludwig's mill, it empties into the "Little Lehigh." This Frog Creek extends from the neighborhood of Topton to the "Little Lehigh," and there extends farther on along this little creek a small strip of meadow land, which was formerly named "the long swamp." Upon the greater part of this swampy ground only sour grass and thickets grew, for which the immigrants had no inclination.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following statement comprises the list of taxables of the district for the year 1759. The tax levied amounted to £45 17s., and Samuel Borger was the collector.

	£		£
Peter Allen	1	Peter Bechtoldt	4
Nicholas Arnoldt	5	Leonard Baner	2
Christian Abandshun	2	Jacob Bachman	6
Reinhold Abandshun	3	Michael Brever	4
Friederich Bohemyer	9	Peter Butz	1
Joseph Betey	16	Henry Bullinger	8
Samuel Berger	6	Martin Beger	15
Philip Berger	4	Charles Deobald	5

Peter Dicker	5	Baltzer Lutz	2
Philip Doll	1	Adam Ley	2
John Diehl	8	Jacob Long	2
Valentine Dillinger	3	Jacob Long	8
Adam Dietrich	2	Valentine Leydecker	3
Matthias Egner	24	William Mayberry	4
Bernhardt Fegeley	14	Adolph Meyer	2
Jacob Fenstermacher	7	Simon Moser	2
John Flaumer	4	Peter Marsch	12
Philip Fenstermacher	10	Nicholas Marsh	13
Matthias Fenstermacher	2	Michael Niederaner	5
Valentine Fleck	2	Ludwig Neitz	2
Philip Finck	3	Michael Notestein	1
Nicholas Gress	4	Peter Retler	7
Adam Gerich	4	Stephen Reppert	9
Deobald Grub	1	Joseph Richard	1
Casper Hendy	1	Christian Reissinger	2
Paul Hammerich	1	Michael Schroeder	12
Nicholas Helm	2	Jacob Smeck	4
Stophel Hoffman	7	Andrew Sahm	2
John Hilbard	7	Henry Sheffer	2
Frederick Helwig	13	Philip Straub	1
Ludwig Hasplehorn	7	August Steckler	3
John Hess	12	Henry Stricker	1
Daniel Hamm	1	Michael Smith	3
Jacob Hamm	4	Andrew Shorp	6
Peter Kline	4	Geo. Shabel	2
Philip Kissner	2	Jacob Stall	1
Bartholomew Killer		Nicholas Swartz	14
Michael Koller, Jr.	1	Daniel Swartz	2
John Kissner	2	Baltzer Trit	2
Bernhard Klein	6	Conrad Tress	1
George Kamp	3	Christian Trefelsted	2
Baltzer Kleber	5	Frederick Weirle	6
Martin Karcher	15	Bernhard Zwitzg	6

Single Men.

Lawrence Bachman.	Philip Hein.
Jacob Danner.	Adam Helwig.
Bernhard Danner.	Deobald Kline.
Matthias Egner, Jr.	Sebastian Lintz.
Wm. Fenstermacher.	Joseph Volck.

For Located Lands.

	£		£
John Albrecht	2	David Hendy	1
Wm. Andes	1	Peter Keiffer	1
Philip Dressler	1	Daniel Levan	5
Wm. Feagle	1	Conrad Manesmith	5
Anthony Fisher	2	Michael Rigely	1
Wm. Gross	5	Christian Ruth	1
John Hartman	3	Henry Wetstone	2
John Hergarader	5	Jacob Weis	1

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP.—This district of territory was known as Longswamp from the time of the earliest settlements, in 1734. In a draft of Rockland township, made in 1758, it is referred to as *Long Swope*, and mentioned as *no* township. The foregoing assessment list indicates that the district was recognized, though not yet regularly established.

On the 10th of February, 1761, a petition was presented to the justices of Berks County asking that the place called Longswamp be erected into a township. It was subscribed by twenty-six names, in German handwriting. They were as follows:

Frederick Helwig.	Samuel Dormeyer.
Martin Karcher.	Christian Erstenstätt.
Ph'p Fenstermacher.	Frederick —. Meier.
Jacob Weimer.	Joseph Büry.
Ludwig Neitz.	John Kline.
Philip Burger.	Samuel Burger.
Peter Lutz.	Jacob Forny.
Fred. Saussman.	Jacob Fenstermacher.
Adam ———.	Michael (Niethammer).
Jacob Daumeir.	Lorentz Klein.
Jacob Mertz.	Jacob Bachman.
Peter Mertz.	Nicholaus Schwartz.
Henry Bollinger.	Matthias Eigner.

A survey of the district was made by Nicholas Bunn on February 2, 1761. It was bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a corner of Maxatawny township, in the Northampton County line; thence along said township S. W. 1286 ps.; thence along Rockland township, S. 34 E. 955 ps., and East 1262 ps.; thence along Hereford township, N. E. 610 ps.; thence along said county line N. W. 1840 ps. to the beginning; containing 13, 935 acres.

In May, 1761, the township was erected.

INDUSTRIES.

The water-power afforded by the Little Lehigh was early utilized to operate small mills, such as the wants of the settlers demanded. One of these improvements was on the headwaters of that stream, where Jacob Lesher put in operation a small charcoal furnace, as early as 1797, and which he owned until 1808, when he sold the property to his son-in-law, Reuben Trexler. It had a wide reputation as the *Mary Ann Furnace*, and it was there that the first stoves made in Pennsylvania, for burning anthracite or stove-coal, were cast. Their manufacture continued from 1820 till 1857, and they were known to the trade as the "Lehigh Coal-Stove," and had, in their day, a fine reputation. Reuben Trexler transferred his interest in the furnace to his son Horatio, who still owns the property. It has been out of blast since 1869 and the improvements have been allowed to go to decay. Down this stream Lesher had a mill, which also passed into the hands of the Trexlers, and which is still in operation. The mill is one of the oldest in the county. A mill near by was in operation for a time for grinding gypsum, but it has been abandoned. A tannery was started in the early part of this

century by Andrew Weiler. He sold out to Reuben Trexler, who was succeeded by his son William, the present owner. About one thousand hides per year are tanned. The old Wagenhorst mill occupies the next site on this stream, being near the county line. The improvements antedate the century and were made by John Wagenhorst. The present mill has been improved and is still operated by the Wagenhorst family. On the West Branch of the Little Lehigh Peter Hawerter had improved a site upon which he erected a fulling-mill, and later a feed-mill was added, the present owner being Morgan Long. Below this site there was a tannery of Valentine Geist, last operated by Benjamin Hawerter. The buildings remain, but the business has long since been discontinued. Above was the saw-mill of George Fritch, which was next carried on by Nathan Fritch.

Paint-Mill.—The power above was made to operate a grist-mill for the Fritch family, but in 1884 this was converted into a paint-mill by T. L. Fritch & Bros. This has become one of the most important industries in the township. The firm mines and manufactures floated ochres, umbers and metallic paints, producing at the rate of one thousand barrels per month, and employing from ten to fifteen hands. The water-power has been supplemented by steam, so that operations can be carried on continuously. A specialty is made of raw and burnt umber, the mineral being found near by twenty feet below the surface and having a thickness of forty feet. The improvement above was made by John Butz, to operate a clover-mill, which has been idle a long time.

In the southwestern part of the township, on a branch of the Sacony, on the site of the old Schnable mills are the Lesher grist and saw-mills, now operated by John Long. The power is weak and the mills are old.

Near the Lehigh County line were the grist and saw-mills of John Keifer, which have been replaced by better and larger mills, operated by water and steam-power and owned by Ed. Mickley and Perry Wannamaker. This firm also has a large slaughter-house where from ten to thirty steers per week are killed. The locality is known as Maple Grove. Nearly west of this place was the oil-mill of Jacob Wagenhorst, which had a wide reputation. The building is still standing, but is not in use.

At Hancock a paint-mill was begun in the fall of 1884 by Henry S. Weiler and S. Long & Son, which is still operated by them in the manufacture of crude ochres, the material for which is procured at some of the iron-mines in the township. The mill has a capacity of thirty barrels per day, and the products are in good demand.

Plumbago.—In 1880 William Reiley & Co. built a plumbago-factory on the land of William Long, which was operated one year, when the building was destroyed by fire. The plumbago there found is of good quality when properly prepared.

White Clay.—On the lands of David Delong are beds of clay, almost pure white, which has been found well adapted for the use of paper-makers. Its development and manufacture was begun in 1876 by William Reiley & Co. who put up works for that purpose. These, in an enlarged condition, are now carried on by the "Star Clay Company," of which J. B. Wilson is the manager. Steam-power is employed and ten men are engaged in the various stages of manufacture.

In no township of the county is iron-ore more abundant than in Longswamp. Nearly every farm is underlaid with it and as many as one hundred mines have been opened. In most of the larger mines steam-power has been employed and within two miles of Mertztown forty engines have been in operation for this purpose.

CHURCHES.

Longswamp Church.[1]—Frederick Hoelwig, the cantor (the director of church music) of the congregation, certifies in his chronicle. Certain members of the Reformed congregation in Longswamp, after the command of God, declared that they would erect a church, and they began about September, 1748. The piece of ground which the members had selected was lawfully secured by Jost H. Sassamanhausen through

[1] Extracts taken from Allentown *Friedensbote*, translated by the author and published in *Reading Daily News*, April 21-24, 1885.

a warrant. Afterwards the congregation bought nine acres in addition for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon and for the use of the school-teacher. Both tracts were patented for the perpetual use of the Reformed congregation, which was not a union one originally, but so hard Reformed that the Lutherans who came afterward were pressed farther down into the valley, where they likewise established a congregation on the Little Lehigh.

The first church was erected about the year 1748. The members selected as master-builders (building committee) Joseph Biry and Samuel Burger. These said—as Hoelwig said in his chronicle—"with the help" of other members of the congregation, who had given contributions and whose names follow, the building was finished:

Leopold Kreber.
Theobald Karl.
Jacob Fenstermacher.
John Fried.
Peter Butz.
Nicholas Schwartz.
Nicholas Mertz.
David Mertz.
Peter Mertz.
Henry Bohlinger.
Christian Ruth.
Philip Burger.
Nicholas Kaiser.
Peter Kaiser.
Peter Walbert.
Bernhard Fegley.
Jost Henry Sassamanhausen.
Henry Stricker.
Jacob Long.
David Delong.
Henry Eigner.
Jacob Daniel Volk.

At the lower northern corner of the graveyard, several paces inward from the present wall, the old church was erected.

The second church was built under the church administration of Hertzel. The first church stood forty-three years. In this time the congregation increased in number so that the old little church became too small, and the well-being had also grown so much that the members thought that they could build a more corresponding church. In 1790 preparations were made for the new building. Then it happened, as it generally happens in the building of a church where there are many heads, each one would have their own way, and each one considered that he is right; so they disagreed where the church should be built. The place where the old church stood was not suitable any longer in the opinion of many. It was said that it should be built higher up the hill, and yet they did not wish to leave the old church-yard. So they came to pass "the throwing of hats." This was an old custom among the Germans, which was generally practiced when differences arose concerning matters of a congregation. By throwing their hats down upon the place that they thought was the proper place they expressed their opinion, and they were satisfied according to the majority of opinion. This was regarded as a holy election, which decision was submitted to by each one, whether it happened to be for or against him. So it happened here. Each one threw his hat upon the place where he was most pleased to have it. The hats were then counted and it was ascertained that the upper western corner had the most hats. Then a beautiful walled terrace was erected there and the commencement of the church building was made in a practical and united manner. The corner-stone was laid May 28, 1791, and Hertzel, the then minister, preached.

John Helfrich, a son of the deceased Rev. Helfrich, was then elected pastor of the congregation. In autumn, 1816, he began to preach after he had received his license from Synod. By his election dissatisfaction arose. Other ministers tried to become elected and did all they could to make good their application. The consequences were that the minds of the congregation became excited and thereby Helfrich's election became more decided. In the course of time many Lutherans settled in the vicinity of the congregation through buying and selling and reciprocal family connections. These organized themselves into a congregation and petitioned the Reformed members to be allowed to hold religious services in their church on condition that they paid a small rent. The rigid Reformed spirit of the parents had partly died out, and the Lutherans were willingly allowed. They elected the Rev. Jacob Miller in 1817, he who was compensated for a short time by his brother, Conrad Miller.

The church was rented by the Lutherans at a nominal rent for a definite term. After this term expired it was re-rented under similar conditions. At the third re-renting a difference arose which brought a separation. Under the administration of Pastor Roeller, who was the

Lutheran minister about this time, the year 1837 found the greatest number of Lutherans brought together. They resolved to build their own church and founded the Mertztown congregation, near by the Longswamp. A small number of the Reformed members went with the Lutherans, and so the Mertztown congregation became a union congregation. But a small number of the Lutherans also remained with the Old Longswamp Church and were given the right to carry on worship therein without rent. And so this church also became union.

In the year 1848, after the congregation had existed for more than one hundred years, they decided to celebrate the event by a jubilee. The church was beautifully ornamented with flowers and crosses and the festival was held on the 30th of September and the 1st of October. This was the first centennial festival which was held in this vicinity. The festival sermons were preached by Dr. J. S. Kessler, Eichenberg and Brobst. From near and far people came to witness this immense festival.

In 1852 the second church was torn down for the purpose of erecting in its stead, in the vicinity, a new and more spacious one. The corner-stone was laid on the 9th of May. Dechant and both ministers of the congregation preached upon this occasion. On Christmas of this year the church was dedicated. Schmidd, Brobst, Hinterleitner and other ministers preached. The church is a tasteful building, with a steeple and bell. This was the first steeple in this district for miles round-about, and the bell the first which, with its brass tongue and resounding tone, called the congregation together from the extensive valley to the service of God.

The Reformed ministers who preached in Longswamp Church were,—

Frederick Casimir Miller.
Philip Jacob Michael.
Rudolph Reidenweile.
G. H. Helfrich.
Henry Hertzel.
J. Henry Helfrich, 1795–1810.
W. Dechant, 1811–15.
John Helfrich, 1816–52.
W. A. Helfrich, 1852–85.

The Lutheran ministers of the congregation from 1817 were Jacob Miller, Conrad Miller and Isaac Roeller. After the separation, in 1837, the following ministers preached: Augustus Griebler, Peter Oberfeld, Jeremiah Schindel, P. Hinterleitner, Ferdinand Berkemeyer, C. H. M. Sell, A. Croll, S. R. Boyer and D. K. Humbert.

The trustees in 1885 were Nathan Haas, Manoah Long and William Schubert; and then the Reformed congregation had three hundred members, and the Lutheran two hundred.

The church property now comprises forty acres of land.

St. Paul's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is located at Mertztown. It is a brick edifice, forty-four by fifty-six feet, with galleries on three sides; and it includes two acres of ground, most of which is used for cemetery purposes. The church was erected in 1837 by a building committee composed of Daniel Ginginger, Jonas Trexler, Jonathan Haas and John Diener.

The Reformed congregation was organized by the Rev. Charles Herman, who was its first pastor, and the Rev. William Helfrich next. The present pastor is the Rev. J. Sassaman Herman. The members number about one hundred and fifty. Of the Lutheran congregation, the Rev. Isaac Roeller was the first pastor, and had here, as in other parts of the county, the Rev. B. E. Kramlich as his successor. His congregation is large, numbering three hundred members.

A large Sunday-school is maintained in the church. In 1885 Benneville Fegeley was superintendent.

Salem Church (Evangelical Association) was erected at Shamrock in 1870. It is a plainly-built frame building, put up by a committee composed of James Weida, Daniel Shirey and the Rev. Frank Sechrist, who was at that time the preacher in charge of Kutztown Circuit, which has supplied the ministerial service of the church. The membership has never been large, the aggregate in 1885 being only twenty-five persons. Ephraim Fegeley is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about seventy-five members.

St. Peter's Church (Reformed and Lu-

theran), at Topton, was built in the fall of 1869, originally for school purposes, with the name of the "Excelsior Institute." The projectors of this enterprise had selected as their board of trustees Peter L. Diener, James M. Butz, Michael H. Miller and D. D. Hinterleiter, who supervised the erection of the building. As soon as it was ready for occupancy a Sunday-school was organized in it, with Peter L. Diener as superintendent, which is still continued by him. Failing in the purpose to maintain a private school, the building was converted into a church for the use of the above congregations. An organization was effected October 29, 1871, and the building was formally dedicated May 9, 1872. It was used until 1881, and then rebuilt by Peter L. Diener, John Henning, B. C. Baer and M. H. Miller as trustees. They still constitute the present board of trustees. The walls were plastered, the interior embellished and sittings provided for about four hundred persons. The Reformed congregation was organized with twelve members; it has now sixty. The Rev. A. J. Herman has been the only pastor. The membership of the Lutheran congregation is about the same, and the Rev. B. E. Kramlich is pastor.

Schools.—The public schools of the townships are taught in good buildings, which have been provided with the necessary books, charts, etc. In three of the buildings graded schools are maintained, and instruction in the higher branches is afforded. These buildings are two stories high, the lower stories being used for the ordinary schools of the district. Admission to the graded schools may be obtained by the children of the township by evidence of advancement in the other schools, or by passing an examination. The graded school at the Longswamp Church, or the Centre School, was established in 1875; the one at Mertztown in 1876; and the building at "Red Lion" was put up afterward. In 1883 a fine public school building was erected at Shamrock, and neatly finished. It is a model worthy of imitation. The old parochial school-house at the Longswamp Church, has been converted into a residence, now occupied by William Schubert, Esq.

VILLAGES.

Numerous hamlets and small villages abound in every part of the township, on account of the extensive mining of iron-ore.

Red Lion.—In the southeastern part is the hamlet of Red Lion, a freight station on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, which derived its name from a tavern in that locality, whose sign was a "Red Lion." This house was built by James Butz, and is still used for public purposes. Edwin Butz has a lumber and grain business and James Findley and others ship ore extensively. In the place are a dozen residences and a graded school-building.

Farmington is on the same railroad, in the northeastern part of the township, with about the same number of houses. Its only business interest is that carried on by Smith & Croll, and the shipment of iron-ore.

Maple Grove is situated between these places, on the Lehigh County line. It comprises several mills, a number of dwellings and an inn built by John Keifer.

Longswamp is a post-office centre and comprises a store and tavern and several dwellings. It is often called "Trexler's." The post-office was established in April, 1822, and was first kept in a building which stood on the site of the present Trexler mansion, which was the homestead of the Trexler family. Reuben Trexler was the first postmaster, and the office has since been kept by succeeding members of the family. He had opened a store there about 1820 and conducted a general business. The post-office has a daily mail from Shamrock, the nearest railway station, distant one mile. The public-house in the same locality was first a residence, having been converted into a tavern by the Trexlers.

Weilertown is a village in the centre of the township, north of the Longswamp Church, containing about twenty-five buildings. From its location it is sometimes called Longswamp Centre. Its old name was derived from John Weiler, an early settler on the farm owned by Amos Weiler. He reared three sons, —Andrew, a tanner, who removed to Pottstown; John, a pioneer blacksmith at this place (who was the father of Nathan, James,

William, Charles and Peter Weiler); and George, who was a farmer, the father of Amos Weiler, of Longswamp, and Manoah Weiler, of Reading. Daughters were married to Daniel Weida and Richard Wertz, both of Longswamp. One of the first improvements was the public-house of John Weiler, built in 1812 and kept by him until some time before his death, in 1835. The past forty years this house has been kept by Richard Wertz. The place had no store until 1874, when one was opened by Franklin Wertz and William Schubert, Jr., which has been carried on by William Weiler and his sons since 1877. Some of the early mechanics at this place were John Weiler, blacksmith; William Maberry, wheelwright; John Maberry, blacksmith; Richard Wertz, tailor; Aaron Albright, saddler; Nathan Weiler, tobacconist; Charles Weiler, carpenter and cabinet-maker; and James Master, marble-cutter. C. Deininger and Frederick Stein were teachers.

South of this place Dr. Manoah Long has been for many years in successful practice as a physician; and in the village, Dr. James Franklin Wertz (who was born in Longswamp in 1836), has lived and followed his profession since his graduation. Associated with him is his brother, Dr. Peter Weiler Wertz (born in 1842).

The population of the village is about one hundred.

Shamrock, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, near the county line, was laid out in 1859, and received its name from Engineer Lyons, who located the station. The affairs of the railroad company, since 1860, have been in charge of L. S. Hawerter. The present depot building was erected in 1883. A hotel is conducted by C. A. Fegeley and a general store by Romig & Wetzel, who have been in trade since 1869. Their new building, completed in February, 1886, is seventy feet long, and part of the second story is set aside for tailor, saddler and shoemaker-shops. The Shamrock post-office was established in 1884, with Uriah Beiry as postmaster. Four mails per day are supplied. A. Trexler is a dealer in coal and grain. A large amount of ore was formerly shipped from this point, but the annual shipment was only about fifteen thousand tons the past few years. Shamrock contains a fine school-house, an Evangelical Church, about thirty residences and a hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Mertztown is a station on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, a little more than a mile west of Shamrock. It is an old place and took its name from Martin Mertz, an old settler. It contains fine residences, a good school-house, a church, hotel and store. The greater part of the village has been built up since the opening of the railroad. In 1858 a grain warehouse was built by Nathan Trexler and Levi Leiss, in which a large business has since been done and which has attracted other interests. The occupants of this house in 1885 were E. H. & D. S. Trexler. In this place was kept the Mertztown post-office, established in December, 1857. Nathan Dresher has been the postmaster since August, 1885. It has four mails per day, and is the distributing point for Schwoyer's post-office. The first postmaster at Mertztown was Levi Leiss, and his successors were Marcus and Nicholas Long and James L. Trexler. Nathan Trexler was one of the first prominent business men of the place. In 1831 he built the house now occupied by E. H. Trexler, and kept it as a public-house until 1861, when it was continued fourteen years longer by E. H. Trexler. In 1874 the latter built the present hotel, a very large brick building. Levi Leiss was, for a number of years, a successful merchant at Mertztown, having been succeeded by Haas & Klein. The present merchants are T. L. Fritch & Brothers.

In March, 1885, the Mertztown Creamery began operations under the ownership of Miller & Klein. In September of the same year E. H. Trexler became the proprietor. About eighteen hundred pounds of butter are made weekly. Near by, Uriah Butz has a coach-making establishment.

Kline's Corner is situated north of Mertztown, containing more than a dozen houses, many of them being occupied by miners. In 1885 a post-office was established there with the name of Schwoyer, the name being derived from the first postmaster, James Schwoyer, who

also carries on a store. At this place A. H. Schwoyer has a public-house.

West is the small hamlet of OREVILLE, which has not yet become a business point.

HANCOCK, a flag-station between Topton and Mertztown, owes its existence to S. Long & Son, who opened it for settlement about fifteen years ago, and who are at present carrying on an extensive coal and lumber business. A paint-mill has recently been started, and a public-house was opened, about a year ago, by Francis W. Schwartz. A dozen residences constitute the other features of the place. Southwest is a collection of houses called Kutzville, but there is no special interest connected with it.

The borough of Topton was erected from this township.



James Findlay

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JAMES FINDLAY is of Scotch descent. His ancestors for centuries occupied an honorable position in Ayrshire. His great-grandfather, Hugh Findlay, of Kilmarnock, was prominently connected with the coal mining interest of his native country, and a son by the same name, was identified with his father, and for many years was manager for the well-remembered Sandy Gawtry, the great Scotch coal operator. He had eight children, of whom James was the eldest, born in 1802, and, trained by his father in the business of coal mining, in early manhood was made one of the managers of the mines. He was married in 1822 to Miss Elizabeth Holland in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, by Rev. Mr. McGinlay. When thirty years of age, himself, wife and four children took passage on the sailing vessel "Mercator," and, after a voyage consuming thirty-five days, landed at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, early in 1832. He at once engaged in the pursuit with which he was very familiar, and connected himself with the

Albion Mine Company as contractor, retaining such connection until 1848, when, with his entire family, he removed to Pittston, Pa., and two years later to Nanticoke, Pa., where he leased the Grand Tunnel Colliery. In 1853 he took charge of the Lehigh Zinc Mines at Friedensville, Pa. He died in 1877, surviving his wife, who died in Durham, Pa., in 1857. The children of this family numbered nine—five boys and four girls—and James Findlay was the fifth child, born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, November 18, 1832, six months after his parents reached America. Educated in the free graded schools of the province, he acquired a sound basis for a business life, and afterwards attended night-school and select schools until he was possessed of a good education. He then entered the mines and remained there until coming to the Lehigh Zinc Mines in 1853. He continued there a few years, and left the position to accept one with Whitaker Bros., now Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at Durham, Bucks County. After some years he engaged in the manufacture of lime at this place, and carried on a large business, running four kilns over three years, at the expiration of which time, on March 24, 1863, he removed to Longswamp township and entered upon iron-mining under contract with Thomas Iron Company, of Hokendauqua, Pa. Enlarging his contracts from time to time, he has now four mines contracted for this company, besides interest in other mines at Emaus, all in active operation and employing sixty men. Mr. Findlay has traveled extensively for the iron and coal interests, and takes especial pleasure in recalling the fact that on one of his exploring trips for the Thomas Iron Company he opened the Warrior Basin coal fields and explored the Cahaba and St. Clair coal fields, all in Alabama.

In 1882 he visited Ottawa, Canada, to investigate the iron mines of that region for H. B. Blanchard, of Boston, his reputation as an expert having long been fully established. For several years he was director of the First National Bank of Glen Rock, Pa. On November 24, 1863, Mr. Findlay was married to Miss Hester Ann, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ann Reinert, of Longswamp township. The Reinert family is one of the oldest in Berks County, and has always been interested in farming. Jacob was the son of John and died in 1879. He had eight children, and Mrs. Findlay is the sixth. Their children are James, born August 21, 1864; John Alexander, born August 12, 1866; William Edwin, born March 12, 1869; Annie Laurie, born July 13, 1871; Dora Frances, born August 24, 1873; Lillie May, born January 5, 1876; Lizzie Jane, born March 9, 1880; David Jacob, born May 5, 1882, and a baby boy born October 24, 1885.

Mr. Findlay is interested in the cause of education, and was president of the School Board in Cook township, Cumberland County. In religious associations he is Presbyterian, and the family is connected with the church at Lockridge. In 1873 he was made a Mason in Carlisle, Pa.

Benjamin C. Bear.—Charles Bear, the father of the subject of this sketch, is of German parentage and a descendant of the Bear family in Northampton (now Lehigh) County. He was born near Eagle Point, in Maxatawny township, Berks County, in 1806, and by occupation a stone-mason for many years, and afterward a landlord in Longswamp township, having kept a country inn at Kutzville (now included in the borough of Topton). He was married to Anna Carl (born in 1810), of District township, by whom he has issue nine children—Sarah (married to Reuben Geist), Jonathan, Benjamin, Henry, William, George, Elizabeth (married to William Kerchner), Esther (married to Moses Shirey) and Amanda (married to John Stoudt). Both parents are still living in advanced age.

Benjamin Carl Bear was born in Longswamp township on July 13, 1837, and was educated in the public and private schools of the township. He taught school for a while in District township, and then was employed at clerking in the store of Levi H. Liess, at Mertztown, with whom he continued three years, and afterward, for two years, with Peter L. Diener & Co., at Topton.

In 1865 he became a partner of the firm, and under the name of Diener, Bear & Co., they

together for five years carried on a general store, coal, grain and lumber business. In this time he acted as station agent of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Topton. He then engaged in business for himself in coal and slate, and has continued successfully till now, his trade extending throughout Berks and the adjoining counties. He is now a partner of Messrs. Long, Schweyer & Co., in the mining and shipping of iron-ore.



Benjamin C. Bear

Mr. Bear has been actively interested in politics as a Democrat and in the management of the local affairs of Topton, and is recognized for his energy and public spirit. He has represented his district repeatedly at County Conventions, officiated as an election officer and served for ten years as committeeman of Longswamp and Topton. In 1878 he was elected as a member of the Borough Council and again in 1886, serving now in Council. In 1879 he was elected a school director and re-elected in 1882. He officiated as a justice of the peace of the borough from 1880 to 1884, when he resigned his commission to accept the office of Assemblyman from the Berks District, to which he was then elected, serving the term of two years. He is prominently identified with the Masonic order in Berks County, being connected with three lodges: Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, at Kutztown; Reading H. R. A. Chapter, No. 152, and De Molay Commandery, No. 9.

Mr. Bear was married to Catharine Bucher, a daughter of Daniel Bucher, of Perry township, by whom he has issue seven children—Charles William, Benjamin Franklin, George

Henry, John Richard, Katie Louisa, Carrie Agnes and Nicholas Frederick.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLERS.—It is difficult to give a full and authentic account of the early settlement of Windsor township, inasmuch as there is so little recorded matter to refer to for accurate data, and so many changes of ownership have taken place. There are some few farms remaining in the possession of descendants of the original owners. In general the first improvements were made on the high lands, on account of the ease of clearing the same, and their supposed greater healthfulness. Later, finding the level lands more desirable, many of the first tracts were sold and new homes were selected. The development of the country was slow, as is shown by the amount of work done on the public roads. From an auditor's book begun in 1765, and used for this purpose continuously since, we learn that the total expenditures for the improvement of the roads the first year were only £3 11*s*. Pennsylvania currency. The workmen were paid at the rate of three shillings per day and the supervisor four shillings for going to Reading to be inducted to his office and a like amount to make his report. Lawrence May was the first supervisor and Eberhard Shappell, Peter Focht and Jeremiah Shappell the auditors. Among the men employed on the roads were George Yoh, Leonard Reber, Conrad Kerschner, George Lindenmuth, John Buck, Baltzer Buck, Michael Yoh, Peter Yoh, Michael Hallenbach and Henry Kalbach. When any of these persons furnished a team they were paid ten shillings a day for the use of the same. Accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence until 1820, when the present system began to be used.

The early settlers were not entirely free of the superstitions entertained by people in other localities, and a "witch dance" is said to have existed in the present township. Not quite two miles from Windsor Castle, on a vacant piece of land, a spot was designated as the trysting-place of the spirits of the evil one. Thither, witches, ghosts and spooks hied themselves, at certain periods, and with measured steps traveled around a common centre until a deep circular path had been worn in the earth, closely resembling the track made by horses hitched to a sweep-power. In late years the practice has not been kept up, and only a few traces of the "dance" remain.

Among the natural features of the township there are several trees which are remarkable for their unusual size or other peculiarities. A tree on the farm of Jacob Jacoby is thirty feet in circumference. In the road near Windsor Castle stood a white oak, which was an object of much attention. Its diameter at the base was forty-six inches. During a heavy storm the tree was blown down and upon being cut up yielded ten cords of wood. Some twenty feet from the ground, a main limb, growing out of the trunk and being two feet in diameter, was supported by another limb, about a foot in diameter, which grew out of the trunk and downward into the lower and larger limb, so as to form a perfect triangle. This curious freak of nature is still preserved by Mahlon A. Sellers. The township is not generally subject to storms, but on the 5th of July, 1877, there was a severe visitation by that destructive element, which unroofed thirteen barns and damaged all kinds of property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars.

The names of the earlier settlers in the township, appears in the following statement, which comprises a list of the taxable inhabitants for the year 1759:

	£
Geo. Augstadt	2
Matthias Alsbach	1
Bernhard Alsbach	1
Peter Barthelstein	6
George Bowman	1
Casper Brunch	1
Wm. Bastel	6
Daniel Brady	2
Christopher Brunner	1
Henry Bopst	1
John Buck	2
Clement Dunkelberger	6
Michael Davold	1
Leonard Detrich	9
Kellian Dunkle	1
Wendle Ernst	2
Michael Essman	2
Nicholas Fry	3
Geo. Falk	2
John Gerber	11
Geo. Gotshall	3
John Hart	8

	£
John Houser	1
Conrad Hearser	2
Philip Hill	3
Jacob Hill	6
Daniel Hill	5
Jacob Hill	5
Philip Honckel	6
Christopher Honckendel	7
Geo. Hollebach	1
Jacob Hensel	2
Jacob Hower	5
Wendle Hower	3
Geo. Hower	3
John Hess	3
Conrad Houseman	5
John Heffner	2
Geo. Heffner	4
Philip Hensel	2
Widow Hughes	5
Michael Kriesel	6
Joseph Kriesher	2
Conrad Kersner	16

Henry Kaulbach	3
Geo. Krause	7
Geo. Koettner	4
Bastian Kreichel	1
Melchior Kreper	3
Leonard Kephinger	1
Geo. Kegel	1
Jacob Krall	2
Daniel Kempf	3
Henry Kress	2
Lawrence Kuntz	1
Adam Klein	1
Henry Kime	1
Wendle Kieter	1
Adam Kuhn	1
Adam Luckenbill	1
Geo. Miller	4
Jacob Miller	2
John Meyer	1
Geo. Poust	1
Jacob Petrie	3
Jacob Rinse	6
Jacob Rarsh	3
Martin Rensh	1
Geo. Reslar	1
Leonard Rayer	1
Michael Rensler	2
Thomas Right	1
Widow Richard	3
Everhard Shepple	1
Jeremiah Shepple	1
Henry Sheuer	1
Michael Schlear	4
Geo. Sayer	1
Andreas Seadler	1
Geo. Stenger	1
Elias Stein	10
Matthias Terlier	1
Wm. Tomlinson	3
Michael Unger	2
Nicholas Wenser	1
Martin Werner	3
Oswald Werner	1
Jonathan Wendt	1
Garland Will	1
Jacob Wingerd	7
Adam Wagner	1

Single Men

Anthony Adam.	John Homel.
David Alsbach	Jacob Link.
Casper Brenninger	Geo. Platt
Hans Connady	Benj. Wily

Inmates

Martin Epley	1	Philip Martin	1
Chas. Heatley	1	Jacob Schoch	1
Andreas Homel	1	Casper Smith	1
Michael Kinttel	1	Matthias Sawermilk	1
Jacob Martin	1	Peter Weaver	1
John Miller	1	Philip Winsel	1
Geo. Monty	1	Henry Witterbee	1

The total tax levied then was £10 *Ss. 6d.* and Michael Greisher was the collector.

It is not known when the township was regularly erected. It had a legal existence before 1752. The name was taken from Windsor, in England, and given to the township by the Friends, who were the earliest settlers, especially along the Schuylkill River. The foregoing list discloses the fact that numerous Germans were in the township at an early period.

The original description of the township by metes and bounds was as follows: "Beginning at the corner of Maiden-creek township on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill; thence N. 65 E. 1400 prs.; thence S. E. 140 prs. to Maiden Creek; thence up said creek 1300 prs. to a point; thence N. W. 1383 prs. to the Blue Mountain; thence S. 60 W. 1235 prs. to the Schuylkill, and thence down the river 2750 prs. to the beginning; and this tract was estimated to contain 26,481 acres." When this description was given, the townships to the east and north (Richmond, Greenwich and Albany) were not mentioned, which would indicate that Windsor township had been set apart about 1746. The survey was doubtless made by Benjamin Lightfoot, who surveyed nearly all the townships in this section of the county.

In 1790 a tract of mountain land was added to the township on the north, containing about four thousand acres.

Windsor Furnace is near the base of the Blue Mountain, in the northeastern part of the township, on a stream of water called Furnace Creek. It is believed that the first improvement at that point was made soon after the settlement of the county. On November 2, 1768, Henry Moll conveyed to Jacob Winey, of Philadelphia, one hundred and seventy-six acres of land, together with a forge for the manufacture of bar-iron, and a water grist and saw-mill thereon erected, which had come into the possession of Moll the same fall, through purchase at a sheriff's sale of the property of Frederick Delaplank, reported as an iron-master. After this sale the forge does not seem to have been operated, and we next learn of the establishment of a small charcoal furnace at that site by Valentine Eckert, an enterprising iron-master in the northern part of the county. Later, George Reagan became the manager, and the furnace was operated in connection with Union Furnace and the forges in Albany township. Thence the operators were Boyd & Ammon, Jones, Keim & Co., Darrah and Jones, who discontinued about 1850. While Jones, Keim & Co. had the furnace they made castings of various kinds, and in 1834 ventured upon the production of artistic work, which is thus described: "'The Last Supper,' after Leonardo da Vinci, made at the Windsor Furnace, by Jones, Keim & Co., was presented to the Philaphia Exchange by D. M. Keim. It was cast from pure ore in common sand and oiled. This firm made the first attempt to bring to perfection, castings of this description. Many of our public institutions are in possession of specimens of their taste and skill."[1]

After the furnace had been idle some time, William Metzler obtained the property and established a tannery on it, which he carried on

[1] *Commercial Herald*, Philadelphia, November, 1834.

very extensively until he was accidentally killed in his grinding-mill by being caught up by the machinery. Another period of inactivity followed, when the property was again converted into a charcoal furnace by George Merkel and equipped so that it could produce about thirty tons of iron per week. He operated it successfully a number of years and was succeeded by the present owner of the property, Daniel B. Fisher. The furnace was in blast till 1882. Connected with the furnace are a large tract of land, mills and about ten tenements, constituting together a valuable property.

A short distance north from Hamburg, on the Schuylkill, was the Keim Furnace, which was last operated by Jones, Keim & Co., in connection with the Windsor Furnace. When the canal was widened it was found necessary to destroy the property, and then it passed out of existence. It was never operated extensively, employing usually only about twenty-five men. Among other productions, some fine castings for the railings of fences were manufactured and other ornamental work. In this locality there was also, for a time, a mill.

In the eastern part of the township on the lower waters of Furnace Creek, is a mill-site which was improved many years ago by the Miller family, and the mills erected there have always been operated by them. Steam-power was added at a later day, and the mill was thereby improved, so that it enjoys a good reputation. The present owner is George S. Miller.

The other interests of the township are such as pertain to purely agricultural pursuits. These engage the attention of most of the citizens, and therein they have achieved a reputation as skillful farmers.

Water-Cure Establishment.—About 1850 a Dr. Quinadon, an eccentric but well educated man, of foreign extraction, appeared in Windsor and avowed his purpose to establish a water-cure. He secured a location near the Windsor Furnace, where he put up frame buildings for the accommodation of his patients and provided bath-houses, where shower, hot and cold baths could be taken. He obtained the necessary water from the race which carried the water to the furnace. At that point the furnace was elevated a considerable height from the ground. He opened his establishment in a public way and by having religious services, preaching a sermon wherein he endeavored to impress his hearers with the importance of his mission. Occasionally he would also preach in the neighboring churches, filling the appointment of some regular preacher. For a time he conducted his place with success, and, it is said, persons afflicted with rheumatism were especially benefited. His patronage, however, was never large and the enterprise was soon abandoned. Some of the buildings were removed and others converted into a residence. Dr. Quinadon removed, it is said, to Washington Territory.

St. Paul's Church is on the State road, two miles northeast from Hamburg. It is the third house erected for religious purposes in that locality. The first church was of logs, put up for the accommodation of a Lutheran congregation, formed some time after 1750, as the result of the missionary labors of the Revs. Krug and Decker. It was dedicated November 6, 1756, by the Rev. Daniel Schumacher, as the "Lebanon Evangelical Lutheran Church, at the Blue Mountains." The latter part of the title has been most generally applied to the church. At that time the elders were Martin Rouch, Jacob Mueller and George Gardner, who also served as the building committee. The members were at first few in numbers and the preaching at long intervals. But the increase of population and consequent increase of membership caused a desire for a larger and better building, and it was determined to erect it as soon as the necessary funds could be collected. Nearly all the people of that locality having been poor, authority was asked of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province to collect funds among charitable people in other sections to assist the enterprise, and a petition to that effect was issued September 25, 1767. It set forth that they wanted a "*Brief* to collect money for the purpose of erecting a church, in which they were desirous of having the Gospel of Christ preached to them and the Holy Sacraments administered to them; and stating that they were living near the Blue Mountains, from which place they had lately been driven by the Indians." This paper

was signed by the Rev. Peter Mischler, at that time the preacher, Jacob Mueller and George Crove, on behalf of many others. On the 9th of October, 1767, such a letter was granted, giving permission to collect five hundred pounds within the next two years. This means, added to their own efforts, enabled them to dedicate the new church in the summer of 1769. Soon afterward the Rev. Frederick Miller assumed the pastorate of the congregation and sustained that relation until his bodily infirmities compelled him to relinquish his charge in 1826. He died in August, 1827, and was interred in the cemetery of the church. On the 9th of July, 1826, the Rev. G. F. E. Iaeger became the pastor and ministered to the congregation until 1870. His accession was marked by two important events,—the beginning of preaching by the German Reformed congregation and the agitation of the question of building a new church of more substantial material than the old one. This was also of logs, and after the new edifice had been provided, it was taken down and the material used in building the schoolmaster's house, now used as the residence of the sexton.

In carrying out the latter purpose the corner-stone was laid April 29, 1832, and the church built during the summer and fall of that year. It was dedicated October 20, 1832, as the St. Paul's Church, union in nature, the two congregations to have equal rights and privileges in the property forever.

New church regulations were adopted, which are still in operation. In this condition the church was occupied until September, 1868, when some improvements were made on the interior of the building and new furniture supplied. At that time the pastors were: Lutheran, Rev. G. F. E. Iaeger, and Reformed, Rev. Aug. L. Herman, who had commenced serving the congregation in 1834.

The occupancy of the renovated church was made the occasion of celebrating its centennial, although twelve more years than a hundred had elapsed since the church was founded. The church is a plain, almost square, stone structure, very high and in a fair state of preservation. In connection with it there is a large cemetery, which shows good care and is the resting-place of hundreds of pioneers of that part of the county.

In 1870 the Rev. F. K. Huntzinger became the Lutheran pastor and those subsequently preaching were the Revs. B. S. Smoll, Drumheller and the Rev. Oscar Miller, since 1884. The Reformed congregation had less changes of pastor, the Rev. A. L. Herman being succeeded, in 1872, by the present, Rev. B. F. Wise. His congregation has about seventy-five members, while that of the Lutheran is somewhat more. The elders in 1885 were: Lutheran, Daniel Boyer and William Hollenbach; Reformed, Jacob Stamm and Joseph Arndt.

An early record of baptisms shows, among other members belonging from 1767 to 1784, the following: Michael Lindenmuth, George Gardener, Yost Greim, John Huber, Jacob Heil, Jacob Resch, George Heilman, Henry Bolender, Jacob Will, Christopher Lindenmuth, John Peter Gephart, Conrad Bolender, Henry Raush, Jacob Keller, Henry Billig, Jacob Seidel, James Mohr and Jacob James.

As a rule, the citizens of Windsor have taken a commendable interest in their public schools, and as early as May, 1850, decided to build six new school-houses and to levy a tax of nine mills for this purpose. In them the usual periods of school have since been maintained each year.

Windsor Castle, the only business point in the township, is a hamlet, three miles southeast from Hamburg, containing a store, hotel, creamery, blacksmith-shop, etc., and half a dozen residences in the immediate neighborhood. It took its name when the post-office was established, in 1856, through the efforts of Mahlon A. Sellers, Esq., who was appointed postmaster, and has had the office ever since. The office is on the Hamburg and Allentown stage route, and a daily mail is supplied since July, 1885. Prior to that time the mails were tri-weekly. The hotel in which the office is kept is one of the oldest buildings in the township, and has been used for tavern purposes since the general settlement of the country. It was originally the home of Jeremiah Shappell. Ferdinand Yoh was one of the early keepers. During the

Revolution a hickory liberty pole which stood in front of this tavern was cut down by British soldiers on their march to Bethlehem. In 1820 Jacob Heinly became the proprietor of the inn, and kept it until 1845, when he was succeeded by Mahlon A. Sellers, who has since been the proprietor. The place is more widely known than any other tavern in the northern part of the county and is sometimes also called the "Black Horse Inn," from its old-time sign. The first stores in this locality were kept in the old tavern building by Charles Heinly and others, more than sixty years ago. Later, in 1849, a store-house was built on the opposite side of the road. This was burned down after having been occupied a few years by John Weightman. The present house was built in 1852 by Mahlon A. Sellers, and occupied by him the following year for store purposes. He was in business until 1870, since which time a number of dealers have occupied the stand.

The Windsor Castle Creamery occupies a building forty by forty-four feet, which was erected in 1885 by the Windsor Castle Creamery Association, which was organized on the 7th of April of that year. The first directors were Jacob D. Hoffman, Alfred K. Rentschler, Jeremiah M. Shappell, Daniel Smith and Peter Strasser. In 1885 the officers were Jacob D. Hoffman, president; Daniel Saul, treasurer; and M. A. Sellers, secretary. The creamery is operated under a lease by Milton L. Ritter, and the past year manufactured about ten thousand pounds of butter and fifteen thousand pounds of cheese. The patrons of the factory number about sixty.

Near Windsor Castle, on the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, partially completed, is a projected tunnel one thousand four hundred feet in length. In 1870 about four hundred feet of this tunnel was built on the south side of the hill, when work on the railroad was suspended.

North of this place, on the upper State road, in what is now the residence of William D. Merkel, was for some years a public-house, which was well patronized when Windsor Furnace was in active operation.

Gold was discovered in the neighborhood of Windsor Castle in 1850, on the farm of George Focht, and indications of silver also abounded, but not in quantities large enough to warrant mining operations.

The Windsor Mutual Assistance and Fire Insurance Company is the oldest of the mutual companies originated and maintained in the township. It was organized in 1844 and has been successfully carried on ever since. At one time the policies carried amounted to more than $3,000,000; but the formation of a new company has reduced this amount somewhat. Both farm and village property are insurable, by the terms of the amended charter, and the annual meetings must be held at Windsor Castle. In 1885 the principal officers were William Umbenhauer, president; James L. Merkel, secretary; Augustus R. Shollenberger, treasurer.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Berks County is an offspring of the company named, and was organized in 1875 by members of the old company opposed to the insurance of village property. In the new company policies are written on farm and country property only, for two-thirds of their value. The company has been eminently successful, being prosperous from its formation. In 1885 the policies aggregated over $2,000,000 insurance. On ordinary property the insurance is perpetual, if the mutual clause is complied with; but on extra hazardous country property five-year policies are written. By the terms of the charter the meetings must be held annually at Windsor Castle. In 1885 the principal officers were the following: Samuel K. Fisher, president; A. S. Seidel, secretary; Samuel Bewer, treasurer.

Windsor Society for the Detection of Horse-Thieves.—This body was organized under a charter granted April 9, 1855, with eighty members and the following officers: Daniel Bausher, president; Jacob Reber, Jr., vice-president; M. A. Sellers, secretary; Jeremiah Focht, treasurer; William Miller, G. E. Horlacher and William Reber, auditors. Of the above officers, M. A. Sellers has filled the position of secretary continuously to the present time. The membership is limited to an area of country described by a radius of ten miles from Windsor Castle, the headquarters of the society.

The by-laws provide a police committee of sixteen persons, who hold themselves under the control and direction of the president of the society, and when the theft of a horse is reported, a search is instituted by this committee, and, getting on the track of the horse, must be pursued fifty miles, or until the thief is apprehended. In case of the loss of the animal the horse is appraised and the owner reimbursed from the funds of the society to the extent of three-fourths of the actual value. Since the operation of the society twelve horses belonging to members were reported missing, of which ten of them were recovered, and in nearly every instance the thieves were brought to justice. In 1885 there were one hundred members and the following officers: Joseph L. Smith, president; John De Turk, vice-president; Mahlon A. Sellers, secretary; Joseph Bewer, treasurer.

The Windsor Horse Life Insurance Company of Berks County was organized under a charter granted by the County Court August 1, 1859, with one hundred and ten members and the following as the first board of directors:

Mahlon A. Sellers.	Daniel Bausher.
William Miller.	William Rieser.
Samuel S. Unger.	Benjamin Gardner.
Joseph Smith.	William Reber.
William D. Shomo.	Jeremiah Focht.
John Balthaser.	George Merkel.

The first officers were William D. Shomo, president; Benjamin Gardner, vice-president; Mahlon A. Sellers, secretary; Samuel S. Unger, treasurer; John Balthaser, collector.

In its workings the company is purely mutual, and its operations are limited to Berks County. Its success is attested by the fact that its membership is fully kept up, and that since its existence the society has been able to sustain the loss of one hundred and forty-five horses. Insurance on animals may be placed as high as two hundred dollars, and in case of a loss, the owner is compensated within thirty days, less twenty per cent. of the appraised value of the animal. In 1885 the officers were Solomon Miller, president; John De Turk, vice-president; Mahlon A. Sellers, secretary; Jacob F. Christ, treasurer.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

In an act passed April 2, 1821, establishing and altering certain election districts, the following provision was made: "That the township of Perry, in the county of Berks, shall be a separate election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by John Binckley, in said township." But no action was taken upon this legislation, and that section of territory was not made into a separate election district. No such township was in existence. Twenty-eight years afterward this election district was again established; and still the township was not erected. Four years more elapsed before such a political division was created. The provision was as follows: "That so much of the township of Windsor as lies south of a line commencing at a certain point on the Schuylkill River designated by a post on land of George Hughes; thence, including the farm buildings, the Zion's Church, et cetera, N. 87½ degrees, E. 1776 perches, to a double-hickory tree on the banks of the Maiden Creek, on land of Jacob Heinly, be and the same is hereby erected into a new and separate township, school and election district, to be called Perry township." The voting-place was fixed at the house of Jacob Boyer, in Shoemakersville. Benjamin Gardner was appointed judge and John Snyder and John H. Mohr inspectors of the first election for township officers.

INDUSTRIES.—The industries of Perry township are few in number and limited to the ordinary occupations of a farming country. Along the Maiden Creek, near Virginsville, is the blue-stone quarry of Isaac Leiby, which is noted for its fine quality of stone, resembling slate in many respects. Blocks of stone have been taken from it varying from two inches to four feet in thickness and thirty feet long. The same kind of stone is found on the farm of Jacob Shappell. Neither quarry is worked on a large scale. The former has been open many years. Near Shoemakersville flag-stones of fine quality and large size are quarried by William S. Koller and Isaac Wheeler, both quarries being worked to a considerable extent.

On Plum Creek, more than a mile east from Shoemakersville, is an old mill-seat, known in early times as Schnable's, and later as the mill of Nicholas Greth. The present mill, a roomy brick building, was erected by Enoch Wartzenluft, and steam supplied, in addition to the water-power, before 1870. It is operated on custom-work. Near the village of Virginsville, and operated by the waters of the Maiden Creek, are the Gruber grist and saw-mills, built in 1832 by John Dreibelbis and now owned by Ephraim Dreibelbis, which have a good reputation. The fine mill of Adam Stoudt, at Shoemakersville, is operated by the Plum Creek and the Schuylkill. It was built, about 1840, by James and Joshua Reber, but has been supplied with modern machinery. In all points it is an excellent mill.

On the Plum Creek, in the village, is the well-equipped tannery of C. H. & W. S. Seidel, operated by the present firm since 1884. It was built to its present size in 1867, by Solomon B. Seidel, the owner since 1846. The building is fifty by ninety feet, and two stories high. There are sixty-four vats. Fifty hides per week are tanned into harness-leather. Steam has been used since 1863. The business was established by Samuel Shoemaker. Part of the building put up by him in 1810 is still used as an office. It is said that schools were taught in that room at an early day. Shoemaker was succeeded by Jacob Seidel, grandfather of the present owners. Near Shoemakersville, Henry Moll began the manufacture of common pottery-ware many years ago, and this is still carried on by Franklin B. Moll.

CHURCHES.

Zion's Church (Lutheran and Reformed).—This old house of worship is in the northern part of the township, three miles from Shoemakersville. In 1805 the present edifice was erected, the brick used in its construction having been made on the church property. The lot on which the house stands was bought then. Since that time additions have been purchased to enlarge the cemetery, which now embraces about three acres. It has lately been improved by having a neat iron fence built in front of the lot. The house shows evidence of age; but it has been improved so as to make it attractive. It was remodeled in 1860. At the time it was built the trustees were Andrew Schmidt, Peter Shappell, George Hinkel and Peter Gardner, the last two named being Lutheran. The present is the third house of worship used by these congregations. As early as 1760 the purpose to build a church in this neighborhood was agitated, and Conrad Kerschner made a journey to Philadelphia to secure a donation of land from the Penns for church purposes. He was successful in obtaining a grant of forty acres, and on this there was built a small log meeting-house, in 1761. It soon proved too small, and, in 1771, a larger building (also of logs) was erected, by a committee composed of Jeremiah Shappell, Eberhard Shappell, Johannes Herd, Conrad Kerschner and George Hauer. This house also stood on the church property, on land donated by the Penns, but the third house it was thought best to build on more elevated ground, which was secured by purchase. The church property is improved with a residence, barn and enough sheds for the gratuitous use of church attendants to accommodate sixty-one teams.

The Rev. Bernhart Hausich was the first to preach in this locality. He held meetings before the first church was built. He visited the neighborhood from 1759 to 1763. Then came, as Lutheran pastors, the following:

D. Schumacher...1763–65	John Knoske 1811–14
John A. Krug.....1765–71	Frederick Engel..1817–23
Heinrich Miller..1775–77	G. F. J. Iaeger...1823–66
Dan. Lehman..1778–1810	Thos. T. Iaeger...1866 —

The Rev. John Andreas Krug was the first minister to preach regularly, and he began the records of the church. Some of his first entries indicate, in 1766, the marriage of Frantz Roth to Hannah Kerschner, the ceremony having been performed in the church, after the bans had been declared at Reading.

The first baptism was that of a child belonging to Jacob and Magdalena Schumacher, in September, 1762. The child received the name of Mary Magdalena, and Jacob Hill and Magdalena, his wife, were the sponsors. The Luth-

eran congregation has flourished for many years. In 1885 it had four hundred members.

The Reformed congregation had its first settled pastor in 1771, in the person of Rev. Philip Jacob Michel. The successive pastors were as follows:

Henry Hertzell.....1800	Abraham Berkey.....1834
George Wack.....1807	C. Y. Hermann.....1836
Henry Dieffenbach...1808	J. S. Hermann..... "
C. S. Hermann.....1819	L. D. Lederman.....1868
Joseph S. Dubbs.....1822	R. S. Appel.....1870
P. S. Fischer.....1831	B. S. Wise.....1872
Adam Schaeffer.....1833	

In 1885 the congregation had three hundred members. Sixty years ago the church was supplied with a pipe-organ and John Starr was the organist for thirty-six years. Daniel Saul has filled the same position since 1866.

Shoemakersville Church (Reformed and Lutheran) was built in 1853 on two acres of land secured for this purpose from the farm of Joshua Reber. It is a two-story brick edifice, with a gallery, and was put up by a building committee composed of Daniel Unger and Solomon B. Seidel, on the part of the Lutheran congregation; and David Becker and Isaac Mohr, on the part of the Reformed congregation.

The latter had for its first pastor the Rev. Isaac Miesse, and was succeeded by the Revs. F. H. Swartz, E. P. A. Hoffman and the present pastor P. Y. Schelley. The congregation has one hundred and fifty members. The Lutheran congregation had for its first pastor the Rev. Thomas T. Iaeger, whose successors in the ministry were the Revs. B. E. Kramlich, Benjamin Kline, T. T. Iaeger, C. K. Drumheller and O. D. Miller. It has one hundred and fifty members and a well-attended Sunday-school is superintended by Henry K. Miller.

St. Timothy's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is, as its name implies, a union house of worship, and was built at Mohrsville in 1864. It is located in the upper part of the village, on the east side of the turnpike and presents an inviting appearance. The house is of brick, in modern style of church architecture, and is supplied with a plain spire. The church was formally dedicated on Sunday, May 17, 1865.

The Lutheran congregation was organized with seventeen members and has increased to about sixty. The Rev. E. B. Kramlich was the first pastor. The Rev. G. W. Fritch is the present pastor.

The Reformed congregation numbers about thirty members, and has had the pastoral services of the Revs. Aaron S. Leinbach, Tobias Kessler, and R. S. Appel, the latter at present in charge.

The Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association was built in 1857, in the eastern part of the village of Shoemakersville. The building is of brick and rather small in dimensions. It was erected under the direction of the Rev. Daniel Wieand, assisted by a building committee. At that time about thirty persons constituted the membership, which is not much stronger at this time, owing to the organization of Salem United Brethren Church in the same village. The church is included in the Kutztown Circuit. It was served in 1885 by the Revs. William Weidner and C. C. Speicher. The circuit embraced in 1885 Kutztown, Lyons, Shamrock, Richmond, Virginsville, Wesnersville, Albany, Hamburg and Shoemakersville. The following ministers have been in charge of it: Revs. Wieand, Ziegenfuss, Leib, Leopold, Sechrist, Gingrich, Lichtenwalter, Stauffer, Yeagle, Lenz, Hess and Weidner.

Ebenezer Church supported a Sunday-school in 1885, which had Wm. P. Burkhart as the superintendent.

Salem Church of the United Brethren in Christ is located in the upper part of the village of Shoemakersville.

The congregation occupying it was organized in 1874. The church was built in 1876. It is a small, but neat brick house, plainly built. The committee who erected it were John Sieger, Peter Heckman and Franklin Gundy. The two former and Samuel Lesher are the present trustees. There were thirty members when the church was organized; now they are nearly double that number. Since the fall of 1885 the pastor has been the Rev. L. W. Cranmer. Other ministers of the church have been the Revs. Longenecker, Fleisher,

Lowry, Etter, Unger and Moon. A flourishing Sunday-school is supported by the church, with Henry Dubson as superintendent.

Schools.—The people of Perry have taken a warm interest in educational matters, and their school-houses generally, are well supplied with the requisities demanded by our modern teachers. The school-house at Shoemakersville was built in 1875. It is a spacious two-story building, well furnished and the schools maintained in it enjoy a good reputation.

VILLAGES.

Shoemakersville, the largest village in Perry township, is on the Schuylkill, southwardly of the centre of the township and at the mouth of Plum Creek. It is finely located on a level tract of land and is surrounded by a fertile country. Its name was derived from Henry Shoemaker, one of the first settlers at the place, who lived on the north side of Plum Creek. The stone mansion which he built in 1768 is still standing and is used as a residence, being now the property of Solomon B. Seidel. For a time he kept an inn at that place, but it was discontinued when a public-house was opened in Charles Shoemaker's dwelling, which stood on the south side of Plum Creek and on the site of the present Metropolitan Hotel. The original house was of logs, but an addition of stone was made after more room was demanded. Charles Shoemaker was the father of sons named Charles, Benjamin, Jacob and Samuel. The first-named figured most in public affairs, being a member of the Assembly and a Senator from 1813 to 1816. He died at Shoemakersville in 1822. He was the father of Mrs. Solomon B. Seidel, of Shoemakersville, and Mrs. Charles Mohr and Mrs. Samuel Stepp, of Mohrsville. The lower part of Shoemakersville was never laid out for village purposes, but buildings were put up on lots of irregular size to suit the purchasers. Most of the growth has been made within the last twenty years. A quarter of a mile farther up the turnpike, and on the north side of the canal, an addition to Shoemakersville was made by Isaac Reber; and later, others, by F. S. Reber and S. S. Unger, upon which a number of houses have been built. Now this part is larger than the original village. The first house here was put up by Harrison Derrick, a log building used for a dwelling. Jacob Sieger put up the first substantial house, also a residence, in 1855; and about the same time William Miller another, now the residence of Perry Reber. Near the same time substantial improvements were made by Daniel Zuber, D. B. Fisher and George B. Fisher. The latter opened the first store, about 1865, in a building now occupied as a tin-shop by William F. Burkhart.

In 1870 S. S. Unger put up a large three-story brick hotel in this part of the village, calling it the "Mansion House." The upper part was finished off for a public hall and part of the lower floor prepared for a store-room, which has since been occupied for business purposes. The hotel has been continuously kept by S. S. and A. S. Unger.

Between these two parts of the village the Pennsylvania Railroad has located its station, erecting very neat depot buildings, opened for business in December, 1885. Half a mile west, in Centre township, is the depot building of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and which is the Shoemakersville station. It was not located as early as the construction of the railway, the people of the place for many years having been obliged to transact their business through the Mohrsville station. In 1862 the Windsor Haven Bridge Company opened its toll-bridge and entered into an agreement with the railroad company whereby the latter agreed to maintain a station, provided the former would erect the depot buildings. This arrangement was carried out and since that time the station has aided in increasing the business of Shoemakersville. The first merchandising was done in the old Shoemaker mansion, where Samuel Dreibelbis had a store. Soon after, a man named Feyer opened a store in part of the Charles Shoemaker inn. This was discontinued and a store was opened at the canal by Jacob Barndt. Soon after, Michael Beard began trading in a house put up for store purposes by the Reber brothers, Joshua and James, who endeavored to attract business to the village by these improvements. Another store-stand was es-

tablished by Charles Shoemaker, where Charles Weightman engaged in business. Later, Joseph Seidel built a store-house, which is still in use, occupied by Henry K. Miller many years. Along the canal store-houses were built by the Rebers and by Jacob Seidel, Sr. In the one D. I. Saul is in business, and near the Pennsylvania depot Charles N. Brownmiller has lately established himself in trade as a lumber and coal dealer.

The old Charles Shoemaker inn was carried on in a repaired condition until 1869, when Elias Becker built and has since kept the commodious three-story hotel known as the Metropolitan House. The upper story was fitted up for the use of secret societies and it has been occupied by lodges of the orders of Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Pythias, Junior American Mechanics and Knights of the Mystic Chain, all of which have been discontinued and the charters surrendered. In this hotel is the Shoemakersville post-office, established in 1833, and which was kept by Charles Shoemaker, Jr. The present postmaster is Elias Becker.

Among the physicians at Shoemakersville may be named Dr. Winters, Dr. Hiram Whitner, Dr. J. N. Brause and the present practitioners, Dr. M. S. Reber and Dr. N. K. Fisher.

On the turnpike, above the village, were two old-time inns, known as Fink's and Heckman's; at the former were also as landlords, Solomon Lesher, Tobias Gerhart, Aspen Kerschner and Charles Dreibelbis, the last to keep the inn.

MOHRSVILLE is a pleasant hamlet consisting of fifteen buildings on the Perry township side of the Schuylkill, and as many more on the Centre township side. There are stations of the same name on both the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The former station was established in October, 1841, in Centre township, and J. W. Smith appointed agent. Upon his decease Seth Zimmerman became his successor, and since December, 1842, has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of an agent of the company. The depot is large and much shipping is done at this point.

The station on the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened in December, 1885, and has been provided with pleasant quarters. It was on this side that Mohrsville began its growth and took its name from the Mohr family, who were early settlers here and the first to engage in trade. John H. Mohr had a public-house in the first building in the place, and he was the first postmaster of the office established May 10, 1836. The inn was vacated about 1853, after the hotel on the west side was opened. The store built about 1840 by John H. Mohr and John Gernant, and in which Michael R. Smith is now carrying on business, is the only public place on the east side, and in it is kept the post-office by Michael R. Smith. It is the distributing office for Centreport and Bernville by stage route tri-weekly. Various shops are in the village. Dr. W. R. Shaner is located there in the practice of medicine.

On the west side are a large hotel, a good store and a number of fine homes, some of them lately erected, while on the east side the new railroad has caused evidences of improvement to appear.

ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

Albany township is the northernmost district in the county. Its eastern line forms part of the county line between Berks and Lehigh Counties, and its northern line part of the county line between Berks and Schuylkill Counties. I have not been able to ascertain when this township was first erected and how much territory it embraced. The first district in this upper section of the county embraced a large area of territory, including what is now Albany and Greenwich townships, altogether about forty-five thousand acres, and it was known for some years previous to 1752 by the name of "Allemaengel," which signified *all-wants*, a country wanting in fertility of soil. About the time of, and probably immediately after, the erection of the county this large area was divided into two districts by a straight line run east and west through the central portion, the upper having been named Albany and the lower Greenwich. These names were taken from prominent districts in England, and were doubtless suggested by the surveyor, Benjamin

Lightfoot, who was active in such service during that early period of the county. I made diligent search amongst the old records of Philadelphia County, and also of Berks County, without finding anything relating to the erection of this large tract of territory into a township or to its subsequent subdivision.

Immediately after the country between the South Mountain and Blue Mountain was declared open to general settlement upon its purchase from the Indians, settlers proceeded northwardly along the Maiden Creek and took up lands by warrant and survey. These were mostly, if not entirely, Germans. In 1741 there were thirty-seven taxables.

In 1732 a "manor" of two thousand acres was set apart for the use of Thomas Penn in the upper section. This tract was described as situated on the *Andenehilia* (Maiden Creek), between Big Manor Creek and Little Manor Creek. Tradition has carried the "manor" down till now, and the creeks to the east and west are still pointed out and so named.

Early Settlers.—Cornelius Frees took up a tract of land, containing two hundred acres, in 1743, which lay at the foot of the Blue Mountain, towards the western end of the township, in what is commonly called "The Corner"—[*Die Eck*]. His neighbors then were Adam Frees, Andreas Hagenbough and Tobias Stapleton. When the land was taken up it was described as being on a branch of Maiden Creek, in Philadelphia County. But several years afterward this section was known as "Allemaengel." He erected a log building on this tract. It was one story, with a garret, and its dimensions were eighteen feet wide by twenty-seven feet long. This was the first building erected in that distant locality. It was still standing in 1883, when I visited it, being then one hundred and forty years old, but it was in a very weak condition. The first floor had three rooms, and the garret the same. A large space was set apart for the "fire-corner" and kitchen. The two rooms adjoining were heated by a walled-in stove, which consisted of iron plates fastened together, and extended from one room through the partition into the other room. This was the only specimen of a stove of this pattern which I saw at any time in this county or elsewhere.

A large iron plate had been walled in on the side of the building by Frees, which continued in place for many years, until it was removed by Daniel Levan, a succeeding owner, who migrated from Exeter township. This plate is supposed to have been cast at the Colebrookdale Furnace. It contained the following inscription in raised letters:

WAS NOH ZU GOTTES EHR
AUS GLAUBEN GEHT IST SUNDE
MERCK AUF O THEURES HERTZ
VERLIEHR IA KENE STUNDE

DIE ÜBERKLUGE WELT VER-
STEHT DOCH KENE WAAREN
SE SUCHT UND FINDET KOTH
UND LAST DIE PERLE FAHREN

This building occupied a dangerous position during the invasion by the Indians. It was occupied at times as a place of refuge by the settlers in that vicinity. A man named Schoner, it is said, was shot at the door; and a quarter of a mile away a man named Shisler and his wife were killed by the Indians.

Taxables of 1759. — The following list comprises the taxable inhabitants of the township in 1759. Michael Brobst was the collector. The tax levied amounted to £31 6*s.* 0*d.*

	£		£
Anthony Adam	2	Frederick Haner	2
Arnold Billig	8	John Hein	2
Francis Billig	6	Michael Hollenbach	1
John Bricker	6	Michael Herster	5
Jacob Bucher	4	George Kunzle	6
Michael Brobst	11	John Kuss	1
Martin Brobst	14	Jacob Kuntz	6
Deobald Biehlman	1	Martin Kamp	5
Nicholas Bacher	6	Peter Kneper	7
Valentine Brobst	16	Christopher Kentbach	2
Cornelius Drees	3	John Kistler	5
Nicholas Emrich	2	Martin Keffer	2
John Frees	3	George Klingeman	2
Simon Fries	6	Philip Kugler	2
Jacob Gerhard	4	Christopher Lentzberger	2
Jacob Gortner	7	George Lilly	5
Peter Gortner	2	George Lomberts	7
Andreas Hagebach	7	John Lebs	1
Christopher Hagler	12	Jacob Lantz	5
Christian Henry	7	John Miller	4

Michael Maurer	2	Philip Stumpach	6
Nicholas Miltenberger	3	Tobias Stapleton	10
Jacob Poh	3	William Smeather	5
Valentine Petry	1	William Stomp	5
Henry Rutter	16	George Timm	5
Henry Rachelslerter	3	Andreas Wenner	6
John Reick	2	John Wilt	3
Christopher Swenck	1	Jacob Wendt	4
John Sterwald	2	Nicholas Wenner	4
Jacob Stam	2	Ulrich Waggoner	1
Nicholas Strasser	6	Henry Zimmerman	2
Nicholas Smith	3		

Single Men.

William Farmar.	Henry Kanish.
Jacob Fries.	Elias Reelkin.
Henry Fulweiler.	Daniel Smith.
Jacob Hagenbach.	

Inmates.

Solomon Bacher	1	George Rauch	1
Jacob Bayly	2	Henry Ruppert	1
Christopher Brancher	1	George Sharp	1
Jacob Donat	1	John Smeather	1
Daniel Grancher	1	Daniel Stump	1
Frederick Hass	2	Henry Swenck	1
George Kautzman	1	Peter Zeybold	1
Samuel Leydy	1		

EARLY BUILDINGS.—Several old buildings in the township remain as evidences of its early settlement. On the farm of James B. Levan is an old log building which is a relic of the time when Indian warfare harassed the settlers, and it doubtless served as a sort of fort, for bullet-marks are still visible on the logs.

Near by is a stone house, owned by Joel Baer, which antedates the Revolution. It was long known as the "Robert Steppleton Place." Farther east, on the Ontelaunee, is a log house, now owned by N. D. Trexler, at Trexler Station, which is a landmark easily recognized by the older people, and around which cluster many recollections. It was long an inn and in the days when grain was cut by hand-sickles the thirsty harvesters used to drive their sickles into the logs while they went inside to refresh themselves. These marks can be plainly seen. A few years ago, while the owner was rebuilding the chimney, he found a very rare relic of the Revolutionary period imbedded in the wall of the garret and plastered over. It is a circular piece of apple wood, about a foot in diameter and contains an excellent profile of Washington. On its edge there appears, in reversed letters, the following sentiment: "Long live Geo. Washington, the Commander of the Federal Army." The date and other matter at the bottom have been eaten away by mice. The engraving shows skillful workmanship.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Of the early settlers, a number of descendants of the fourth and fifth generations still remain on the places first occupied by their forefathers, among which may be named the Berks and Baileys. Of the latter, Daniel Bailey, born in Albany, who died in Greenwich, ninety years of age.

In that township John Jacob Dietrich settled on the Sacony Creek, where he reared sons named Henry, John Jacob, George and Christian. The first two settled in Albany, and John Jacob, who died in 1857, was the father of Solomon and Charles P. Dietrich, well-known citizens of Albany. A member of another generation, Franklin S. Dietrich, born in Albany in September, 1851, after being educated at Kutztown Normal School, Freeland Seminary and at Philadelphia, went as a missionary to India in the fall of 1882, and has since been in that service.

The Fetherolf family, though prominent years ago in the affairs of Albany, have nearly all died or removed. Abraham, a son of John, became a physician of repute.

Among other natives of Albany who became physicians are James D. Graver, Wm. Trexler and George Reagan.

The Trexlers identified themselves with the township in 1826, occupying the Fusselman farm. Of sons named Amos, Jonas, Riter, Jairus, Aaron, Nathan, David and Benjamin, the first four survive, who, with their descendants, are active in the affairs of the county. The Kistlers settled in Lehigh County, near Wesnersville, from which place some of the family early came to Albany and carried on mills and small factories. Jacob, Daniel and Mathias Kistler are best remembered in this connection.

INDUSTRIES.

The mountain streams of Albany were early improved to operate mills and factories requiring but small power. Prominent in their day were the Union Forges and Furnace, on Pine Creek and its tributary, all within a radius of a mile, and their operations brought a sturdy, busy population to the township, many of whom left after the iron-works were no longer carried on. A small charcoal furnace and two forges were built before 1780, which became known

as the "Union Iron-Works." They were subsequently operated by Michael Brobst, John Brobst, Valentine Brobst and John Richards. Later, George Reagan, an iron-master from Virginia, became the owner of the property, which included extensive tracts of land. Besides carrying on the iron-works, he operated grist and saw-mills and carried on a general store. The furnace was abandoned more than fifty years ago, and the last forge ceased to work twenty years later, under the ownership of William Reagan. But the grist-mill, built by Brobst over a hundred years ago, still remains. The lower story is of stone and the upper of logs. It is the property of Thomas Long. On Pine Creek were also the Knepper mill (very early) and oil, grist and saw-mills by Jacob Grenewalt and the Grim family. On Stony Run, near its mouth, the Mason family had an early mill, which was owned by Samuel Brobst and subsequently by Isaac Levan and his son Jackson. The present Deitrich mill is remembered as Kistler's and later as the property of Reuben and Jonathan Grim, well-known citizens in their day. Then came the Grenewalt mill, which obtained a wider reputation as Kunkel's and is still owned by that family. The Fetherolf family had mills and shops on Mill Creek, which became the property of the Trexler family. On the Ontelaunee, near the Lehigh line, there was early a mill known as Witmann's, but better remembered as Moser's.

At Trexler's Station the Shellenberger family had a clover-mill and a power to grind sickles and turn gun-barrels. This power is now used to operate N. D. Trexler's tannery, which was established in 1857 by Joel Kistler and operated since 1867 by the present owner. The capacity is sixteen hundred hides per year. Other tanneries were operated on Aaron Trexler's place and on the Hagenbush farm, where fine leather was made a specialty. Isaac Levan long carried on a tannery, making leather of good quality by the use of improved methods and machinery.

Other small industries, such as carding-machines, oil-mills, saw-mills, etc., had an existence and some are still run to a limited extent. The majority of the population find employment in agriculture.

SLATE QUARRIES.—Albany has become a prominent locality on account of its slate interests. These were first developed by Charles Faust, on his farm on the slope of the Blue Mountain. As the products had to be hauled to Hamburg, but little was done until 1876, when the Berks County Railroad, by affording better shipping facilities, induced more active operation of the quarries. That year David Heinley and Charles Faust opened the "Centennial Quarry," taking out a superior quality of slate and employing eighteen men the following year. In 1881 they sold out to the "Standard Slate Company," which was, in turn, succeeded by the "Big Bed Slate Company." In this quarry as high as forty men have been employed. The "Quaker City Slate Company" was the next to open a quarry opposite the "Centennial," and it successfully operated the same until 1884, when a change of ownership took place. Under this management thirty men found employment. In the same locality is the "Pittsburgh Quarry," which, when fully worked, employs twenty men, and also a new quarry by the "Continental Slate Company," of Philadelphia, which commenced work in the fall of 1885.

The slate of this section ranks with the best quality found in the slate region. It is in strata from fifteen to eighty feet below the surface. New developments being made from time to time, this industry promises to become the most important in the northern part of the county.

CHURCHES.

ALBANY CHURCH.—In this section of country, notwithstanding its remoteness from the stronger settlements to the south, the settlers displayed commendable energy towards establishing a church for religious worship. The devotion of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg carried him into that wild region of territory, to give encouragement and comfort to those pioneers in the great work of possessing and improving this new country, and of building up and carrying onward the development of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania. Certain of his church members had moved thither, between 1735 and 1745, from New Hanover, in

Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, and he naturally followed them to look after their spiritual welfare. In 1746 (April 11th) he took up in this township a tract of land containing fifty acres, and about that time a church was erected thereon. This was first known as "Allemaengel Church," and afterward named "New Jerusalem." In 1770, Muhlenberg granted this land to Philip Stambach, Jacob Gortner and Valentine Brobst, of Albany township, in Berks County, and Matthias Brobst and George Kestler, of Lynn township, in Northampton (now Lehigh) County, trustees, in trust and for the use of the "German Lutheran Congregation of Albany township."[1]

The following interesting extracts have been taken from a centennial sermon delivered by the Rev. S. K. Brobst, at a celebration in this church on September 3, 1871:[2]

"The beginning of the foundation of a German Evangelical Lutheran congregation in this vicinity, formerly called 'Allemaengel,' must have been already begun between the years 1740 and 1747. In the 'Hallischen Nachrichten,' pp. 215–216, the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg mentions the following facts concerning it:

"'In March, 1747, I took a journey to the northwestern mountains, fifty miles from Providence (now called the Trappe). Many German people lived there, poor and destitute, and have a scarcity of spiritual and bodily food. Divers members of the congregation from New Hanover having moved thither, and recalled their worship of God, they gave me a pressing invitation to visit them. Many grew into a wild life and no longer regarded churches and schools, and some followed such men who had set themselves up as preachers (vagrants). Others sought something edifying and would not have anything to do with ministers walking about by themselves, but fell on the other side and connected themselves with the Moravians from Bethlehem.

"'My former members had already several times sent men to me and asked me to help them. Having at the time had with me, as an assistant, Mr. Kurtz (school-teacher and assistant preacher), I sent him thither several times, and through my father-in-law, Conrad Weiser, let a small tract of land (50 acres) as a property for church purposes. Upon this they were to erect a log school-house or church. If they should in time become strong, so that they could support a school-teacher, then the children should receive some help. The school-teacher should read the Scriptures on Sundays and I would visit them once or several times every year.

"'After a majority of them had united and agreed upon a fair proposition, they began to erect a log church. In the mean time the Moravians[3] from Bethlehem were industrious in drawing some of these people unto themselves, most of whom were still in the possession of bodily sustenance. These Moravians proclaimed that they were the genuine Lutherans, and they also administered the sacrament after the manner of the Lutherans, and sent a brother member with his family to those whom they had won over, for the purpose of keeping school.

"'The other party seeing this, they became angry and used abusive language, and the third party, on this account, withdrew. Soon after they had begun to erect a church, the operations stopped, and the building without a roof stands to this day. The Moravians thought that they would and could finish the building with the understanding that it should be a brotherly church; but this I did not agree to, because the ground was still in my possession, and I had hopes that the poor Lutherans would in time be able to help themselves. But then I did not see any possibility how such a spoiled disordered heap could be improved until the Lord should give me ways and means as yet unknown. During my recent visit there, I myself preached, baptized several children and urged my former members to read the Scriptures and pray with diligence. And I administered the sacrament unto two old persons, at their earnest request. Their children had joined the Moravians and this caused them to sorrow secretly and receive the sacrament with the deepest humiliation; and they promised through Jesus Christ to remain faithful in life, sorrow and death.'

"The first children baptized were the children of John Bely, Frank Bely, Caspar Langenberger, Peter Driesz, Michael Brobst, Frederick Reichelsdorfer, John Wesner and George Kistler.

"Among the first persons confirmed were the following: in 1756, George Kistler, George Kunkel, Conrad Billman, Fr. Billig, Maria D. Fosselman; in 1757, George Fr. Braucher, George Brobst, Anna M. Grimm.

"A burying-ground is connected with the church.

"The first grave-stone bears date in 1760, and the second in 1762.

"The whole tract is still owned, excepting 1½ acres sold off to an adjoining owner of property.

[1] Deed recorded in Recorder's office, Reading, in D. B. vol. vi., p. 321–322.

[2] Published in *Die Lutherische Zeitschrift*, at Allentown, Pa., September 16, 1871, in German and translated by the author of this history.

[3] The Moravians had a settlement near by in "Kistler's Valley," which must have included a considerable number. Upon Jonas Kistler's land there was a burying ground which was known as the "Moravian Burying-Ground."

"Beside the church record, the pastor (Schumacher) kept a private record with great care and exactness, in which he entered the baptisms and confirmations, with dates, names, etc., and this is now with the documents of the church. It contains the names of 1208 children baptized from 1754 till 1774, and their parents, and the names of 500 persons who were confirmed and admitted to membership. Among these names are many of the families who still reside in the vicinity and continue their connection with the church.

"From 1755 to 1769 the congregations were served by the Rev. Daniel Schumacher, a Lutheran minister who then lived at Weissenberg, between three and four miles from Allemaengel, and in that time also served fifteen or sixteen other congregations in Berks and Northampton Counties; those in Berks having been Maxatawny (near Kutztown), Windsor, Greenwich, Alsace, Schwartzwald, 'Oley Hills,' beyond the Blue Mountains (Zionsville) and Summer Hill (North-kill).

"In 1769 he withdrew from this church, moved a small distance away, and took with him a considerable number of his friends, where in 1770–71 a new 'Allemaengel Kirche' was erected, formerly called Bethel Church, also the 'White Church.'

"In the beginning, and till 1808, the congregation was entirely Lutheran, excepting the privilege given to members of the Reformed denomination to worship in the church occasionally. Then a new church was encouraged, conjointly by Lutheran and Reformed members, with the understanding that the latter should enjoy equal privileges in the building, for church and school purposes and in the land for burying. The corner-stone was laid on 7th May, 1812, upon which occasion the Lutherans were represented by the Revs. J. Knoske, H. Geissenhainer and J. Weiand, and the Reformed by Revs. Henry Dieffenbach and Jacob Dieffenbach.

"The dedication of the new church took place on 29–30 May, 1814. Revs. Knoske and J. Heim officiated for the Lutheran members, and Revs. Henry Dieffenbach, Jacob Dieffenbach and Carl Hermann for the Reformed. The church of 1814 is still standing in a good state of preservation, and religious services are conducted there regularly and successfully. A school was conducted for many years in connection with the church."

The church is situated near the eastern line of the township, a short distance above Wessnersville. First known as the "*Allemaengel Kirche*" and later as the "Albany Church," it has locally been designated as the "Red Church" on account of its roof having been painted that color. Its offspring, the church at Wessnersville, about the same time was designated as the "White Church," a title which still clings to it.

A centennial celebration was held at this church on Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d days of September, 1871. The building was handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers. The entire congregation, including many persons from distant parts who had been confirmed in this church, assembled to participate in the ceremony.

Various Lutheran preachers officiated here from 1770 to 1777, according to the handwriting in the church record, their names not having been mentioned. From 1777, for three years, the Rev. Friedrich Miller acted as pastor, and subsequently until 1810 the Rev. Daniel Lehmann. After Lehmann's death, Rev. John Knoske came from Orwigsburg (now in Schuylkill County), and served this church in connection with others situated in the vicinity extending to Kutztown, for twelve years, till the close of 1823. From 1824 until 1831 there were the Revs. Döring, Wartman and Pfalz, and in 1831, Rev. J. Roeller began to preach and continued faithfully for twenty-six years. His successors have been Revs. Leopold, S. S. Klein, L. Zuber, D. Trexler and H. S. Fegeley.

The Reformed pastors since 1812 have been Revs. Henry Dieffenbach, J. Zulich and A. J. Herman, the latter being in charge since 1856. The membership of each denomination then was about one hundred and fifty.

Burials.—The New Jerusalem Cemetery contains a number of fine monuments erected by the Bachman, Trexler, Kistler and Fetherolf families.

Bethel Church.—Some years after the erection of the Albany Church a movement was made for the erection of another church in the same township. This arose from a disturbance which existed in 1769, between certain members of the Albany Church and its pastor, the Rev. Daniel Schumacher, and which obliged him to withdraw. In leaving the church he carried a considerable number of sympathizing friends with him, and they together succeeded in organizing a second congregation and erecting a church a short distance to the south, which was dedicated May 20, 1774. It was named "Bethel

Church." It is a log building, still standing, and is occupied by the sexton. At the time of its dedication it was declared a "union" church for the use of Lutheran and Reformed congregations.

The members were devoted to the interests of the church, and made a number of gifts. Christian Hechler presented a communion set; Jacob Belleman, a baptismal font; Christian Braucher, a church record; John A. Manderbach, three pounds of money and a black altar-cloth; Susanna Norgang, a white worked altar-cloth; and Elias Ruthgen, a silk altar-cloth.

A new stone building was erected near by in 1840, to take the place of the old log building. The corner-stone was laid May 3d, and the church was dedicated on November 8th following. From its white appearance it took the name of the "White Church," to distinguish it from the "New Jerusalem Church," which was commonly known as the "Red Church," and it is still so called.

The Lutheran ministers have been Revs. Daniel Schumacher, Frederick Miller, J. Schaeffer, John S. Engel, G. F. J. Iaeger, Oliver Smith and since 1874 the Rev. B. S. Small; and the Reformed, Revs. Frederick T. Berger, Joseph S. Dubbs, Charles G. Herman, J. Sassaman Herman, John Zulich, Adam Schaeffer and, since 1872, the Rev. Benjamin Wise. Each congregation has about one hundred members.

New Bethel Church.—In the centre of Albany township, about five miles west of the Albany Church, another church was erected about 1750. It is stated that this building was erected in 1761. But in looking over the county records pertaining to the early roads of this township, I find that a church stood at that place in 1754, on a road described as beginning at Frederick Reichelderfer's and running by way of Martin Brobst's mill and the Lutheran Church to the Northampton County line. It is possible that a temporary church was first established there some time previous to 1754, and that the first permanent church was erected in 1761. Forty persons were interested in its erection, prominent among them having been Jacob Zettelmoyer, Simon Fries, Jacob Gerhart, Jacob Wade, Adam Levan and Ferdinand Ritter. Some of the persons resided in Northampton (now Lehigh) County. In 1790 repairs were made to the building and thus it was used until 1853, when a new stone church was erected in its stead.

In 1883 the building was handsomely repaired and then (October) re-dedicated.

The membership of each denomination is about one hundred and fifty. The Lutheran minister is Rev. Oscar D. Miller; and the Reformed, Rev. J. N. Bachman.

The church school-house still stands, having become the property of the township after the adoption of the free-school system. In it private schools were successfully maintained many years. A grave-yard is part of the church property and contains some fine monuments.

Zion's Evangelical Church is in the western part of Wessnersville. It is a neat frame building, on an acre of ground secured for church purposes, chiefly through the efforts of John P. Smith, for many years one of the most prominent members. It was dedicated in 1872 and its first minister was the Rev. W. Miller. The membership has always been small, the congregation being part of a circuit in Berks and Lehigh Counties. In 1885 the preachers in charge were the Revs. Weidner and Speicher.

Salem Evangelical Church is situated in the northwestern part of the township, near the Blue Mountains, and included in the same circuit. It is a frame building and was erected in 1883.

VILLAGES.

Wessnersville is the largest village in Albany township. It has a very pleasant location on the high lands, three miles east from the Ontelaunee. Kempton is its nearest railroad point. The place derives its name from Samuel and Nathan Wessner, who put up a number of substantial buildings in their endeavor to make this a business point. The large hotel was built by Samuel Wessner in 1858, and rebuilt by the present owner, Jeremiah Dunkle, in 1885. The first public-house was kept by Michael Shaeffer, prior to 1820, in a log house standing where is now the fine store of E. D. Kistler, which was put up in

1883). A store was kept there at an early day by Nathan Wessner. The first store in the locality was kept by Daniel Kistler, situated across the Lehigh line.

The post-office here bears the name of Stony Run. Solomon Fister was the first postmaster; William B. Kistler is at present in charge. In addition to the interests named, the village contains an Evangelical and Union Church, a number of shops, and a number of well-kept residences.

Kempton, the next place in point of size, is on the railroad, twenty-four miles from Reading. It is a station with good sidings and a fine Y track. An express-office is also maintained. The place is located on lands formerly owned by W. G. Kemp, hence its name. It dates its existence from 1874, and contains a fine grain warehouse, kept by M. C. Deitrich (for eleven years in business there), a post-office, established in 1881, some residences and a very fine hotel building. The latter was built by A. M. Metz in 1874. It is now the property of Adam Hipple.

Trexler is a station nearly a mile above Kempton, and contains a warehouse, store, tannery and public-house, owned by Amos and N. D. Trexler, whose name the station bears. The former is postmaster of the office removed here from Fetherolfsville in 1874, when the name was changed to Trexler, and the hamlet called Fetherolfsville abandoned as a business point. The post-office there and the one at "Union Iron-Works," also abandoned, were the oldest in the township. At the mill Abraham Long had an early store. Years ago a store was kept at Trexler by a Jew, in the old tavern building.

Albany Station, below Kempton, though established by the railroad company in 1874, did not become a place of business until 1882, when William Heinly built a warehouse at that point. He has since transacted business in grain, lumber, coal and lime. The post-office is half a mile west, at what is called "Albany Centre," established December, 1845. Long before, at that place Jacob Fusselman opened a public-house in a long building; the middle part was occupied as a residence, and the other as a store, kept by Godfried Zillich. In 1836 David Heinly became the owner of the property, and he was succeeded by his son David.

Lower down the Outelaunee is another flag-station, called Greenewald, near which was an old-time inn kept by the Greenewald family, now kept by J. D. Fenstermacher. Stores were also at that point, at the Union Iron-Works and at other points, which were discontinued when trade was diverted by local circumstances. The slate quarries have afforded a trading point since their development. In 1876 the Mountain post-office was established at that point, and in 1882 Eckville post-office was created, farther west, with George W. Bolich postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

David Heinly is of German descent. His great-grandfather, David Heinly, was born in Germany, October 17, 1728, and on his emigration settled in Greenwich township, the date of this event being July 21, 1774. He resided upon a farm purchased of Thomas and John Penn. His four sons were David, George, John and Henry. His son Henry settled in Hamburg, John in Montour County, George occupied the homestead, and David, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, located in Windsor township, Berks County. The death of the elder David Heinly occurred October 30, 1784. His son David was born June 27, 1765, and became a successful agriculturist. He married Mary Magdalene Dimner, of the same county, to whom were born children,—George, Jacob, David, John, Samuel, Isaac, Henry, Sally (Mrs. Samuel Dietrich) and Polly (Mrs. Nathan Hoch.)

David Heinly, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Windsor township, November 20, 1799, and followed his trade of a tanner until 1836, when he abandoned this vocation for the more attractive life of a farmer, settling upon the farm now owned by his son, David, in Albany township. In conjunction with this, he conducted both a saw-mill and a grist-mill. He married Rufina, daughter of Jacob Fusselman, of the same township, and had children—James, married to Sarah Grim; Charles, deceased; Julia, deceased; David,

Helena, deceased; Amelia (Mrs. G. W. Reagen), deceased; Kate (Mrs. C. P. Follweiler); William, married to Mary Jane Levan; Jacob, married to Mary Hagenbuch; Henry, married to Amanda Faust; Mary Magdalene, deceased. Mr. Heinly's death occurred August 20, 1863, and that of his wife in July, 1868. Their son David was born on the 31st of March, 1836, on the farm which is his present residence. Here, with the exception of a brief interval, his whole life has been passed. He received, in youth, instruction at private schools, and afterward enjoyed additional advantages at Camden, N. J. His services were given, until 1861, to his father, on the farm, after which date he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Albany township, and at the expiration of the second year returned to his father's home. In 1864 the farm became his by inheritance. He also opened a store, which, two years later, was sold to his brother, Mr. Heinly continuing to be the popular landlord of a hotel established by his grandfather, Fusselman, and for years kept by his father. He was, on the 28th of May, 1860, married to Amanda, daughter of Benjamin Levan, formerly county commissioner of Berks County. Their children are Elmira Josephine, born April 16, 1861, deceased; Catherine Jane, September 22, 1862, (Mrs. J. Neff); James Franklin, April 12, 1865; David Levan, December 20, 1871, deceased; Charles Benjamin, June 20, 1874. Mr. Heinly is, in politics, an active Democrat. He was, in 1865, elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he has filled continuously since that date. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1876, and from 1868 until 1881 held the commission of postmaster of his locality. He was one of the projectors of the Berks and Lehigh Railroad, and a member of its first board of directors. He was secretary of the Albany Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which he aided in organizing. He was formerly president, and is now a stockholder in the Steinsville Creamery.



David Heinly

Mr. Heinly, in 1867, opened a slate-quarry in Albany township (the second in the vicinity), known as the "Centennial Slate-Quarry," which he successfully operated for five years.

In his religious views Mr. Heinly is a Lutheran and a member of the German Lutheran Church of Albany township.

GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

BEFORE the erection of the county Greenwich township was a part of Albany township; but shortly after that time it was erected into a separate township. The name arose from Greenwich, a place in England, and it was doubtless suggested by the English settlers in this section of country. The boundaries could not be ascertained. The area is about fourteen thousand acres.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Henry Kohler was an early owner of a large tract of land in the southern part of the township, including the farm now owned by Adam Stein, where he built a stone house over a large spring. This building is still standing, being used as a warehouse for Stein's distillery. Yost Henry George was another pioneer who made substantial improvements near by, some of which still remain. To the north Henry Smith (father of Samuel, Jonas and Benjamin Smith) improved a large tract of land, having been assisted in this work by his sons; and to the east the Grimm family took an important part in improving the township. These families have honored descendants still residing in the same vicinity.

In 1749 Peter Lenhart, of York County, received a patent for a tract of land which he conveyed to Jacob Lenhart in 1771. At what is now Lenhartsville, Henry Lenhart lived and also his sons John, Jacob, Samuel, Isaac, Henry, David and Frederick, most of whom had families of their own and resided in this locality. In the western part of the village one of their buildings remains, it having been put up in 1812. To the southeast, in the neighborhood of the church which bears their name, were the Dunkel family, whose descendants are found in all parts of the country and have become leading citizens; and north of them the Klines reared families, whose members may still be found in Reading and other points in Berks County. In the eastern part of the township the Christ family made a settlement which permanently fixed their name upon that locality.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The township had the following taxables in 1759. The tax then levied amounted to £35 15s., and Frederick Moser was the collector:

	£		£
Lorentz Beaver	6	George Kamp	6
Melchoir Bell	7	Henry Kraul	4
Peter Boss	4	George Kremer	8
Adam Boss	5	Matthias Keffer	4
George Beiner	6	John Lenz	2
George Bowman	3	Matthias Ley	6
Henry Berck	4	George Ley	2
Leonard Bauman	5	Jacob Leiby	6
Rudolph Bosserd	5	George Leiby	5
Charles Balmer	4	Frederick Leiby	5
Ludwig Berck	3	Peter Lenhardt	5
Henry Bolander	3	Philip Lenhardt	2
Adam Bower	6	Jacob Leibg	5
Peter Bell	5	Michael Lesher	8
John Dunckle	18	Michael Mauser	2
Jacob Detrick	3	Philip Meyer	2
Simon Dirck	5	Henry Meyer	2
Gabriel Eissenberger	8	Frederick Meyer	12
Henry Eshbach	6	George Miller	8
Simon Eisenberger	2	Matthias Remer	2
Urban Fribele	2	Christopher Rein	2
Simon Fries	3	George Riegle	12
Henry Faust	8	Widow Sharer	3
Adam Faust	4	Nicholas Steine	4
Philip Faust	5	George Spoon	4
Nicholas Goldshall	5	John Sassenan	6
Jacob Gromobell	4	John Swedner	4
Peter Hardinger	2	Godfried Stern	3
Frederick Hummel	2	Henry Smith	1
Melchior Haffen	2	Peter Steierwalt	5
Peter Hauck	2	Adam Smith	4
George Haring	5	George Sneeling	2
Jacob Hartman	1	Gerhard Shollenberger	3
Philip Kallbach	6	Frederick Shollenberger	7
John Kohler	5	Martin Umangst	1
Michael Krauss	7	Andrew Umangst	5
Godfried Kremer	8	Jacob Warey	1
Frederick Kremer	10	Rudolph Zimet	6
Durst Kiehl	5	Adam Zollman	6
George Kosler	7	Jacob Zettlemeyer	2

Single Men.

Peter Dunkle.
Christian Manesmith.
Andrew Seydle.
Henry Shollenberger.
Michael Smith.

Inmates.

Jacob Bower	1	Nicholas Kootz	3
John Christbaum	1	John Kotshutz	1
Nicholas Dehoof	1	George Krubach	2
Martin Hetmzer	1	Deobald Lenz	5
John Hill	2	Adam Long	1
David Huttenstein	5	Daniel Manesmith	1
Nicholas Ironman	1	Jacob May	1
George Kephnger	5	John Christ. Rebonien	1
Jacob Kootz	2	George Spong	1

INDUSTRIES.—The township has always been well supplied with mills from the time of its

early settlement. In March, 1755, a mill belonging to Peter Conrad was burned down by the Indians, who at the same time burned the house of Barnabas Seidel and killed the wife of Balsar Neyfong. The exact location of these events is not clearly remembered by the present inhabitants of the township. On the Sacony, near its mouth, the Schneider family built or operated an early mill, and it was carried on later by Michael and Jacob Lesher. In 1862 Samuel Heinly rebuilt it, and later it became the property of Samuel Fegeley. On the same stream, above, was the mill of John Kremer, about 1800, later owned by David and Isaac Kemp, and which is now operated by William Heffner. Another mill was built farther up by Jacob Kurtz; and on Mill Creek, where is now the mill of Daniel Deitrich, was long the well-known mill of Kistler. It is a stone house in good condition. Stein's mill was owned at an early day by men named Kremer and Laab, and the present is the third building on that site. It was built in 1857 by Adam Stein.

Down the stream was a carding-mill carried on for a time by Jacob and Daniel Christ, but idle since 1875. The last site on Mill Creek was also used by the Christ family and others in the manufacture of gun-barrels and sickles. Guns of fine quality were made there prior to 1835 by John Wagenhorst. Above Stein's Michael Croll owned and carried on a small mill for a time.

At Grimsville the Croll family operated a distillery many years ago. Fruit liquors were also manufactured on numerous farms in the township. Stein's distillery, on the Kutztown road, is the best known industry of this kind in the township. It was begun in 1832 by Jacob Stein, and since 1846 it has been operated by Adam Stein. It is devoted to making pure rye whiskey. Near by is Stein's tavern, built in 1850 by Jacob Stein, and still continued as an inn. Farther down the road was the inn of Anthony Lee, long since closed, as has also been the public-house, north of Grimsville, kept about 1810 by the Billios family, and where Noah Seib was the host. Near Klinesville is still a country inn, kept by Charles Bleicher. In 1816 Peter Leiby was licensed to distill liquor in a still of seventy-three gallons' capacity, at eighteen cents per gallon.

At the centres made by these mills and taverns there were usually small tanneries and other industries. Of these, Jacob and Peter Grim had a tannery on the Henry Greenewald place, which had an unusually good reputation for producing fine leather. The pottery at Lenhartsville was carried on about thirty years, but not since 1870. Common ware only was made. Above this village, where are the most important interests, on a stream flowing into the Ontelaunee, John Lenhart had a pioneer mill, which was afterward operated by Benjamin Lenhart. The new mill built in 1876 is the property of Daniel Grim. On the Ontelaunee, a short distance below Lenhartsville, George Merkel built a stone mill, which was burned down in 1875. It was rebuilt by the Merkel estate, and remodeled in 1885 by the present owner, Jacob K. Spang. The mill has been supplied with a set of rollers and other modern machinery, enabling the production of twenty-five barrels of superior flour per day.

Near this mill Nicholas Iaeger (Hunter) had a small forge at a very early day, and which was operated by Samuel V. R. Hunter until 1833, when George Merkel became the owner. He carried on the works until his death, in 1875. It was he who, in 1854, built the charcoal furnace known among iron men as "Maiden-creek Charcoal Furnace," and about the same time discontinued working the forge. In 1878 Jacob K. Spang, Samuel Erb and Joshua Hunsicker assumed charge of the works, under the firm-name of Spang, Erb & Co., and carried them on until January, 1882, when Jacob K. Spang became the sole owner. For the past year it has been out of blast. The capacity of the furnace is about forty tons per week, and the ore used is from the Moselem Mines, distant seven miles. The furnace is well located, with convenient sidings from the Berks County Railroad, and includes two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, a mansion and store, mill, barns and eleven tenement-houses.

CHURCHES.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (REFORMED

AND LUTHERAN).—As early as 1744 a Reformed congregation (known as the High Dutch) was organized in the southwestern part of the township, to which Conrad Koch presented two acres of land upon which to erect a house of worship. A log house was built and used for church purposes until 1790, when forty acres more were secured and a new building, also of logs, built by the joint efforts of the Lutherans and the German Reformed people. This union of interests was effected August 29, 1790, and since that time the property, locally known as the "Dunkel Church," has been mutually controlled by the two congregations.[1] The church was repaired and again dedicated October 6, 1824, and in that condition was used for over thirty years. On the 12th of June, 1859, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, and the church was dedicated November 13, 1859. It is a neat brick building, with a capacity for eight hundred persons.

Each congregation has about two hundred members. The first Reformed minister was the Rev. Jacob Weimer. He left this part of the county in 1770, and was succeeded by Conrad Steiner, Jr. (who served as the schoolteacher until that time). He preached until 1775, after which the congregation had no regular minister until 1790.

[1] *Members in 1808.*

Lutheran.	Reformed.
Geo. Michael Reinhard.	Fredrick Leiby.
Peter Staiger.	John Dunckel.
Geo. Heinly.	Peter Dunckel.
Geo. Dietrich.	Jacob Grünewald.
Jacob Sonntag.	Geo. Schollenberger.
Philip Reinhard.	John Batz.
Jacob Will.	Jacob Leiby.
David Lichty.	Philip Linn.
Michael Schäber.	Peter Klein.
Adam Dietrich.	Daniel Dorwart.
Jacob Arnold.	Jacob Georg.
Jonathan Dunkelberger.	Jacob Dunckel.
David Heinly.	Peter Leiby.
Michael Addendaerffer.	John Berk.
Henry Sonntag.	Peter Berk.
Geo. Wehrä.	Conrad Fry.
Geo. Sonntag.	David Dorwart.
Peter Merkel.	
Jacob Merkel.	
Samuel Schäfer.	

These then agreed upon rules for mutual regulation of church affairs.

From 1790 the Reformed pastors have been Revs. Henry Hertzel, Henry Dieffenbach, Carl G. Herman, Augustus Herman, J. Sassaman Herman and others. Since 1872, Rev. Benjamin Wise has been the minister.

The Lutheran congregation had as its first pastor the Rev. Daniel Lehman, and his successors were the Revs. John Knoske, Fred. Engel, Gottlieb G. J. Iaeger, and since 1874 the Rev. B. S. Small.

BETHEL CHURCH is located at Grimsville and has for the past sixty-odd years been the joint property of Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. The organization of the former was made as early as 1761, when members of the Croll, Slenker, Grim, Gruber, Kohler, Deitrich, Gerringer and Bennehoff families united for that purpose and established worship in a small log church. This was torn down in 1803 and a new stone church then erected. This was improved in 1822. At that time the German Reformed congregation secured a half-interest in the church property and assisted in erecting the new building. In 1881 the building was thoroughly remodeled and supplied with a spire, making it not only more substantial, but a very inviting place of worship.

The Lutheran congregation has about four hundred members and the Reformed about half that number. The latter are under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, who had as a predecessor his father, the Rev. Augustus Herman. The Rev. Schaeffer was the first pastor.

The Rev. Schumacher was the first Lutheran pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. John Knoske. From 1821 until his death, in 1874, the venerable Rev. G. F. J. Iaeger was the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. B. S. Small, the present minister, a native of Montgomery County.

FRIEDENS CHURCH (Lutheran and Reformed) is situated at Lenhartsville. It is a brick structure, plainly built, with a capacity for about four hundred persons. Connected with the church is a grave-yard. The building was erected in 1856 by a number of members of both congregations, who withdrew from the "Dunkel Church" for that purpose. The

Lutherans have had as pastors Revs. Iaeger, F. K. Hunsicker, B. S. Smoll and since 1881 D. D. Trexler (there are about one hundred and eighty members); and the Reformed, Revs. J. S. Herman, R. S. Appel, B. Wise and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Keiser. Its members number one hundred.

VILLAGES.

LENHARTSVILLE.—This is the chief village of the township. It is situated on both sides of the Ontelaunee, on the Allentown State road, five miles east of Hamburg. It comprises about fifty buildings and the usual interests connected with a country place. Its name is derived from the Lenhart family, original owners of the land and the first to engage in business there. Its growth was slow and uneventful until after the erection of the Maiden-creek Furnace, on the east side of the creek; then other improvements were made. The Berks County Railroad stimulated the growth of the place when it made Lenhartsville a station.

One of the first houses was put up by a man named Eisenhour in the western portion of the village. In it John and Samuel Lenhart kept an inn. It stood on the site of the present Washington House and was opened in 1842 by Benneville Lesher, the first postmaster. The Farmers and Drovers' House was built in 1856 by William Rees.

James Fenstermacher had the first store on the west side in a building, which was last occupied for trading purposes, in 1883, by James W. Kerschner. In another building Francis B. Levan has had a store since 1881.

At the forge and furnace the several owners had stores, among them being Jacob, George and Horatio Merkel, Samuel Kaufman and the present, S. R. Smith. The building is now owned by Jacob K. Spang. At the same place the Lenhartsville post-office has been kept since 1881 by John G. Bast.

Before 1850 Dr. Saylor was located at Lenhartsville. Then came Drs. Appel and Potteiger. Since 1870 Dr. Jonathan K. Seaman has been the physician.

KLINESVILLE is the next hamlet east, on the State road, at its junction with the Kutztown road, two miles from Lenhartsville. It owes its existence to Peter Kline, land-owner, who put up a large log building in the last century, and kept an inn and a store. The store was largely patronized, and as the property of his son and grandson of the same name, it always maintained a good reputation. Peter Krause became the owner in 1876.

The large stone house, almost opposite, was built by Peter Kline (second), who carried on a store there. Charles H. Deitrich now occupies it, and he is postmaster of the Klinesville office. The place contains also the usual mechanics' shops. Near by, Peter Fister carried on a small distillery, which has long since been abandoned.

KRUMVILLE is the next hamlet, eastward on the State road leading to Allentown. Until recently it was known as Smithville, after Reuben Smith, who built the tavern and around which other buildings followed. The store was first kept by Henry and Michael Croll. In 1885 Mrs. Wilson P. Krum became the owner of most of the Smith property. Then a post-office was established there, named "Krumville," and the place has since been so called.

GRIMSVILLE, near the eastern line of the township, has a store, post-office, inn, steam tannery, church and several shops and residences. The first improvements were made by Michael Croll, consisting of a public-house. Owing to its location on the State road, about ten miles from Hamburg, the place has been well patronized, especially before the days of railroads, when droves of cattle were almost daily driven over that prominent highway. Daniel Grim put up the present brick inn more than fifty years ago and carried on the store and tannery. The hamlet took its name after him. The tannery is well appointed and operated by Daniel P. Grim, of Kutztown.

DREIBELBIS is a flag-station on the Berks County Railroad, a few miles below Lenhartsville. Mills have been carried on by water-power at that point (grist, saw, and oil mills). The first mill was erected by the Sunday family in the Revolutionary period. The mills (grist and saw) are owned and operated by Venus Deitrich. Manassas Dreibelbis and Gottlieb Kerschner owned them for many years.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ADAM STEIN.—During the year 1742 Jacob Stein and his wife emigrated from Germany to America. Their son Heinrich was born while on the passage. Upon landing in this country they proceeded to Berks County, took up a large tract of land in Richmond township and began to cultivate it. Other children born to them were Michael, Peter, Jacob and John. John was married to Maria Berk and their children were named Jacob, Elizabeth, Peter, Daniel, Hannah, Benjamin, Solomon and Hetty. John Stein died about 1835, at an advanced age. Jacob was born in 1791, and married Sarah Sunday. Their children were Solomon, Adam, Nathan, Annie (married William Schaeffer), Lavinia (married Daniel Deisher), Lucinda (married Henry K. Siegfried), Jacob and Henry, all born in Greenwich township. Jacob Stein was engaged in farming and distilling, and did an extensive business. He owned over five hundred acres of land, which he divided into five farms and built substantial farm buildings, and he also built a school-house for the township near his home. He died in May, 1872, aged eighty-one years. His wife died in February, 1846.

Adam Stein, born December 18, 1819, attended the schools of the neighborhood and at the same time worked for his father on the farm and in the distillery. At the time of his marriage, in 1846, his father sold him a farm. The distillery lay idle from this time until 1872, when Adam began the distilling of a fine grade of rye and apple whiskies. These goods have attained a wide and excellent reputation, and his double copper distilled hand-made productions are extensively used.



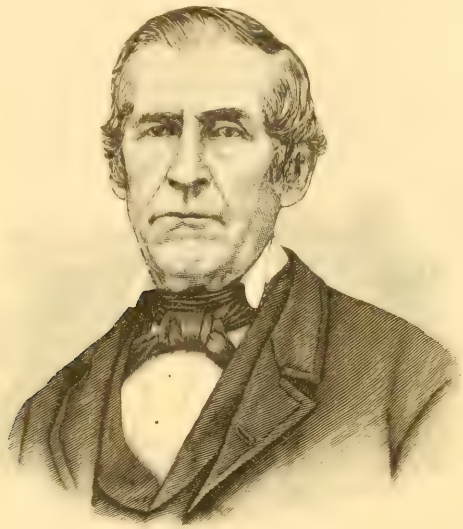
Adam Stein

Mr. Stein has taken great interest in the cause of education. When the Keystone State Normal School was originated, in 1866, he gave liberal encouragement and support. He was elected one of the first trustees of the institution and continued to fill the position until 1877.

He has been a member of the School Board of the township in which he lives for twelve years, and was president three years and treasurer three years. In 1864 he was elected county commissioner and during his term of three years was instrumental in erecting ten county bridges, and the extension of the Berks County Prison at Reading. He was married, March 22, 1846, to Florinda Bieber. Their children are William B., now living at Kutztown, married to Emma Kisler, by whom he has had three children; Isaac B., married to Delilah Sechler, by whom he has two children (they live on the homestead); Sally Ann, married William D. Dietrich, and died in 1870, leaving one son; Lewis Adam, married to Sally Ann Miller (they have two children and are now living at Kutztown; Malara also married William D. Dietrich, and have four children (she died November, 1881); and Lenora Amanda, who died September, 1880, aged twenty-two years.

Since 1864 Mr. Stein has been a member of the F. and A. M. The faithful wife and loving mother died in November, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Stein joined the Reformed Church at Grimsville at an early day and he is still a consistent member.

Colonel Daniel B. Grim, is the son of Jonathan Grim, whose father emigrated from Alsace, Germany. The former married Catherine H. Bertolett and resided in Maxatawny township, Berks County. Their only son, Daniel B., is the subject of this biographical sketch. He married, a second time, Elizabeth Snyder, and had children,—Joshua, Jonathan and Mary (Mrs. Faber). Daniel B. was born on the 17th of July, 1800, in Maxatawny township, and after a common-school education received in New Jersey and elsewhere, entered the tannery of his father for the purpose of becoming master of the trade of a tanner and currier. He continued to follow this trade, and



Dan'l B Grim

in 1824 purchased the property, together with a distillery and farm adjacent to it, and conducted the business at Grimsville, Berks County, Pa. He was, in 1819, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Krause, of Skippackville, Montgomery County. Their children are Mary (deceased), Jonathan K., Daniel P., Charles A. K., Catherine (Mrs. William Stetler), Amelia (Mrs. William Breinig), Charlotte (deceased), Susan (Mrs. Charles Dietrich) and Sarah. Daniel P. is engaged in the tanning business at Grimsville, Greenwich township; Jonathan K. is a wholesale grocer at Reading; and Charles A. K. is a farmer at Topton, Maxatawny township. Mr. Grim, after his marriage, engaged in various business pursuits and brought to bear in each his accustomed sagacity and energy. He was much interested in the cause of education and one of the first to support the public schools of the township when they received great opposition from citizens and tax-payers. In all efforts to advance the interests of the community he was a leading spirit. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig. In early life he gave much attention to military matters, and held a commission as colonel in the State militia. He died March 6, 1883. His wife died November 24, 1882.

TULPEHOCKEN SECTION.

Tulpehocken section comprises the upper western portion of the county. It takes its name from the large stream which drains three-fourths of its territory. The name is an Indian word, which signifies "Land of Turtles."

Streams.—Nature could not have marked out a course for this stream which would have been better adapted to the territory in point of locality. It rises in Lebanon County, a short distance west of Myerstown, and enters this section very nearly at the central point of its western line; thence it flows northeastwardly about thirteen miles to a point near Bernville, where a branch, the Northkill, has its outlet, and thence southeastwardly the same distance to the Schuylkill. It flows through the central portion of Marion to the eastern border, and thence it forms the boundary line between Marion on the east and Heidelberg on the west, Heidelberg North on the north and Jefferson on the south, and Penn on the southwest, and Heidelberg Lower and Spring on the north, and Bern on the south. Its importance in this particular was naturally appreciated when the territory was subdivided. The North-kill, a branch, flows southwardly from the Blue Mountain, a length of ten miles, and forms the boundary line between Penn and Bern Upper on the west, and Jefferson and Tulpehocken Upper on the east. Through the northwestern portion the little Swatara flows from the Blue Mountain into Lebanon County a length of fourteen miles, and forms the boundary line between Bethel on the south and east, Tulpehocken on the north and Tulpehocken Upper on the west. This section is thus admirably subdivided by the streams named into four subdivisions, each of which was a township by itself when the county was erected.

The principal branches of the Tulpehocken are the following: Three flowing into it from the north—Mill, North-kill and Plum. North-kill derives its name from its locality, and Plum Creek from the numerous wild plum trees which grew along its banks; and two flowing into it from the south—Spring (which rises in a large crystal spring near Robesonia) and Cacoosing. The length of the Tulpehocken and these branches is about seventy-five miles. It is the longest stream in the county. The eastern portion of the section is drained principally by the Irish Creek (eight miles long) and Mill Creek (six miles long) into the Schuylkill. The total length of all the streams in the district is over one hundred miles.

The Blue Mountain forms the northern boundary line. In the interior part there is a considerable area of elevated land, which consists of rolling hills covered with woods. "Scull's Hill" is the only portion worthy of special mention. It extends from Centre, through Penn into Jefferson, a length of about ten miles.

Internal Improvements.—This district is intersected by numerous roads. There are three which are especially prominent. The "Berks and Dauphin Turnpike," which extends westwardly from Reading *via* Sinking Spring, through Heidelberg Lower, Heidelberg and Marion, to the county

line, a length of thirteen[1] miles. This comprises the bed of the "Old Tulpehocken Road" which was petitioned for and laid out in 1727. Subsequently this road to Middletown (Womelsdorf) and thence northwestwardly *via* Godfrey Roehrer's, through Tulpehocken and Bethel, across the Blue Mountain and along the Mahanoy Creek to the Susquehanna, was established by an act of Assembly.

The "State Road" extends across the upper portion several miles south of the Blue Mountain from Lebanon County line to the Schuylkill at Hamburg, a length of twenty-two miles. And the "Bernville Road" extends northwestwardly from Reading *via* Bernville to Millersburg, in Bethel, a length of twenty-three miles.

The Union Canal extends through the section along the upper bank of the Tulpehocken Creek from a point in Bern about a mile and a quarter above the mouth of the creek to the county line, a length of about twenty-five miles.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad extends westwardly from Reading via Sinking Spring, through Heidelberg Lower, Heidelberg and the lower corner of Marion to county line, a distance of ten[1] miles.

Before 1729 the whole section was known as Tulpehocken. At the time of the erection of the county, in 1752, it comprised four townships—Tulpehocken, Heidelberg, Bern and Bethel. Subsequently eight townships were erected by subdivision—Bern Upper, Tulpehocken Upper, Penn, Centre, Heidelberg Lower, Marion, Heidelberg North and Jefferson.

TULPEHOCKEN TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—The township of Tulpehocken was a recognized district of territory before 1729, when it became part of Lancaster County. It was organized whilst a portion of Chester County. Then it extended from the Schuylkill River on the east to Lebanon township (doubtless limited by the stream called Little Swatara) on the west, and from the Blue Mountain on the north to the Cacoosing Creek (possibly Wyomissing Creek) on the south. I could not find any order of court in either Chester or Lancaster Counties establishing the boundary line of the township. The name of the township was taken from the stream.

In July, 1707, a French Indian trader named Nicole was arrested by order of the Governor, on account of great complaints against him at a village called Peixtan, on the Susquehanna, and taken by way of Tulpehocken and Manatawny to Philadelphia. Nicole was mounted upon a horse with his legs tied under the horse's belly. This is the earliest mention of these names in the colonial records.[2]

When Lancaster County was erected the Indians still claimed this territory as a part of their possessions. In 1718 they had released their rights to a large district to Penn, but the upper boundary was the Lechay Hills (South Mountain). Immigration was, however, carried forward with such energy that the immigrants extended their movements and settlements beyond the limit of Penn's purchase. The first settlement was effected by certain Germans, about 1723. The Indians observed this trespass upon their lands, but made no complaint. Five years afterward another colony of Germans entered. The Indians then (June 5, 1728), carried information of these trespasses to Philadelphia, and laid it before the Provincial Council.

In June, 1728, Sassoonan, with certain Indians, vistied Philadelphia and held a conference with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council, in the presence of a vast audience that filled the house and all its galleries—this being in reference to the extent of lands sold and released in 1718. The Indians thought that the settlers beyond the Lechay Hills along the Tulpehocken were trespassers, and it was admitted that the Tulpehocken lands lay beyond the release of 1718. Sassoonan said he could not himself believe the Christians had settled on them till he came and with his own eyes saw the houses and fields they had made there. Logan said that he was sensible the Palatines were settled there, but without the consent or knowledge of the commissioners; and he then explained how they came hither, and read the following petition, which the Palatines had addressed

[1] Not including distance through Spring township.

[2] 2 Col. Rec., 405.

to the Governor and Council, in the handwriting of the Governor's secretary. It was as follows:

"The petition of us, the subscribers, being thirty-three families in number,—at present inhabiting Tulpaheca[1] creek,—humbly sheweth,—

"That your petitioners, being natives of Germany, about fifteen years ago, were by the great goodness and royal bounty of her late majesty, Queen Anne, relieved from the hardships which they then suffered in Europe, and were transported into the colony of New York, where they settled. But their families increasing, and being in that government confined to the scanty allowance of ten acres of land to each family, whereon they could not well subsist, your petitioners, being informed of the kind reception which their countrymen usually met with in the Province of Pennsylvania, and hoping they might, with what substance they had, acquire larger settlements in that province, did last year[2] leave their settlements in New York government and came with their families into this province, where, upon their arrival, they applied themselves to his excellency, the Governor, who of his great goodness permitted them to inhabit upon Tulpahaca creek (being the farthest inhabited part of the province northwest from Philadelphia) on condition that they should make full satisfaction to the proprietor or his agents for such lands as should be allotted them when they were ready to receive the same. And now your petitioners, understanding that some gentlemen, agents of the proprietor, have ample powers to dispose of lands in this province, and we, your petitioners, being willing and ready to purchase, do humbly beseech your excellency and council to recommend us to the favorable usage of the proprietor's agent, that upon paying the usual prices for lands at such distance from Philadelphia, we may have sufficient rights and titles made to us for such lands as we shall have occasion to buy, that our children may have some settlement to depend on hereafter, and that by your authority we may be freed from the demands of the Indians of that part of the country, who pretend a right thereto. And we humbly beg leave to inform your excellency and council that there are fifty families more who, if they may be admitted upon the same conditions, are desirous to come and settle with us. We hope for your favorable answer to this, our humble request, and as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc."[3]

It was hoped that this explanation would be satisfactory. The Indians had complained and they were answered; and they were asked not to offer the settlers any violence, but to wait till such time as the matter could be adjusted. This proceeding, however, could not stop immigration into this territory. The Germans continued to enter and take up and improve the land. Finally, in 1732, the Indians sold the lands in the entire valley and removed beyond the Blue Mountain.

The following interesting details about these German first settlers in the Tulpehocken Valley are submitted in this connection:

"Of the large number of Germans who went to England in 1708 and 1709, 10,000 died for want of sustenance, medical attendance &c., and 7000 returned to their native country, after having suffered great privations, half naked and in great despondency. Some of the survivors were transported to English Colonies in America. Ten sails of vessels were freighted with upward of 4000 Germans for New York. They embarked 25th December 1709, and arrived at New York June 14, 1710. On the inward passage, and immediately upon landing, 1700 died. The survivors encamped in tents—which they had brought with them—on Nutting [now Governor's] Island. Here they remained until late in autumn, when about 1400 removed to Livingston Manor, 100 miles up the Hudson River.

"Those who settled on the Hudson River were under indenture to serve Queen Anne, as grateful subjects, to manufacture tar and raise hemp, in order to repay the expenses of their transportation and cost of subsistence to the amount of £10,000, which had been advanced by Parliamentary grant. This experiment proved a complete failure.

The Germans, having been unjustly oppressed, became dissatisfied with their treatment and situation. Governor Hunter resorted to violent measures to secure obedience to his demands, without success. One hundred and fifty families left late in the autumn of 1712—to escape the certainty of famishing—for Schoharie Valley, some 60 miles northwest of Livingston Manor. They had no open road; no horses to carry or haul their baggage—this they loaded on rudely constructed sleds, which they tugged themselves through a three feet deep snow; their way was through an unbroken forest. It took them three full weeks. At Schoharie they improved the lands which Queen Anne had granted to them. They remained about ten years; then, owing to some defect in their titles, they were deprived of lands and improvements. In the spring of 1723 thirty-three families removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in Tulpehocken, some fifteen miles west of the Schuylkill River.[4]

"Among these families there were the following:[5]

Johannes Lantz.	George Rieth.
Sebastian Pisas.	Peter Rieth.

[1] Tulpehocken.

[2] 1727. Rupp says that it was in the spring of 1723.

[3] 3 Col. Rec., 318–33

[4] Rupp's "30,000 Immigrants," p. 5.

[5] Ibidem, p. 465.

Gottfried Fitler.	Andreas Walborn.
Conrad Schuetz.	Johan N. Schaeffer.
Antonius Scharf.	Lorentz Zerbe.
Johannes Rieth.	Sebastian Fischer.
Joseph Saab.	Johan Peter Pacht.
Christian Lauer.	Johann Adam Lesch.

George Anspach.

"In 1728 other families left Schoharie, and settled here also. Among these there were:

Leonard Anspach.	Casper Hohn.
Georg Zeh.	Johannes Noecker.
Johan Jacob Holsteiner.	Michael Lauer.
Andreas Kapp.	Jacob Werner.
Johan Philip Schneider.	Jacob Katterman.
Jacob Löwengut.	Heinrich Six.
Philip Theis.	Conrad Scharf.

George Schmidt.

"In 1729, Conrad Weiser left Schoharie with his wife and five children [Philip, Fred'k, Anna, Madlina and Maria] and settled near the present site of Womelsdorf, one mile east of the town."

There was a *Lutheran Church* in this district as early as 1727; for in September, 1727, a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, asking for a road to be laid out from the Lutheran meeting house at Tulpehocken Creek to the high road at the Quaker meeting house, near the mill of George Boone, in Oley. Viewers were then appointed, but they laid out the road only to the Schuylkill River.[1]

In 1731, John Peter Miller[2] became the pastor of the Reformed Church at Tulpehocken, and he preached to the Reformed people of this place for four years. [Dubbs' "History Man'l of Reformed Church," p. 176.]

During that time Conrad Beissel, a leader of the "German Baptists," visited Miller, who received him as an Angel of the Lord, was immersed and became a member of the brotherhood. Beissel made other converts here; among them was Conrad Weiser and three elders of the Reformed Church. But Weiser soon disagreed with this denomination and withdrew from them. Miller lived for a time as a hermit in Tulpehocken and then became the most active member of this fraternity. [Dubbs' "History Refd. Ch.," p. 184.]

Manor of Plumton.—The proprietaries of Pennsylvania, on the 17th of September, 1735, by letters patent,[3] granted and conveyed to John Page a large tract of land, situated in the township of Tulpehocken, which contained 5165 acres,[4] and they erected the same into a "Manor," adding and providing in said patent: "And the said proprietaries do erect the said described tract of land into a Manor, and name it the Manor of Plumton, and they do further give and grant to the said John Page, and to his heirs and assigns, full power and authority to erect and constitute within said manor a Court Baron with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong."

Two of the adjoining land-owners were William Allen and Gulielma (Wilhelmina) Maria Fell. Most of the land surrounding was described as vacant.

In 1743, Page's attorney-in-fact conveyed a part of this manor, 347½ acres, including the privileges of the Court Baron, to Conrad Weiser, Esq. The manor was not held together, and the Court Baron was not established. The entire area was sold off to sundry settlers in Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships.

In this township a manor was set apart for the use of the proprietaries, containing over two thousand acres. It was called "Tulpehocken Manor." But I could not ascertain any definite information respecting it.[5]

Taxables of 1759.—The following list comprised the taxables of the township in 1759. Michael Forrer was the collector of taxes. The tax levied amounted to £143 5s. 6d. The township then included all the territory bounded on the north by Blue Mountain, on the east by the Northkill, on the southeast by the Tulpehocken, on the northwest by the Little Swatara, and on the southwest by the boundary line of Lancaster County. Subsequently three other townships were formed out of portions of this territory, namely: Tulpehocken Upper in 1820, Marion in 1843, and Jefferson in 1851. The list including the taxables for all this territory, no separate lists will be added for the three townships named.

[1] See Marion Township—"Churches."

[2] He came to America in 1730 under the auspices of the church authorities of Heidelberg.

[3] Recorded at Philadelphia in Pat. Bk. vol. vii. p. 264.

[4] Tract extended across Tulpehocken Creek into Heidelberg township. It was surveyed in 1734.

[5] The draft of this manor is with the Historical Society of Penna., at Philadelphia, in book entitled "Berks County."

	£
Allenbach, Andreas	8
Anspach, John	18
Arnold, John	4
Achey, John	2
Anspach, Leonard	9
Albrecht, Michael	2
Anspach, Peter	20
Arnold, Peter	6
Albert, William	10
Benike, Catharine	1
Beier, Geo.	2
Becker, John	8
Brosius, Jacob	5
Bortner, Jacob	6
Brosius, Nicholas	10
Brosius, Nicholas	1
Brown, Philip, Sr.	20
Brown, Philip, Jr.	10
Bogenreif, Simon	8
Brosius, Sebastian	7
Bower, Thomas	2
Brenig, Marcus	1
Christ, Geo.	1
Diefenbach, Adam	17
Dissler, Anthony	4
D'Hei, Charles	1
Dundore, Jacob	10
Derr, Jost	4
Debelor, Melchior	9
Dissler, Melchior	3
Decker, Michael	4
Detweiler, Melchior	1
Deck, Nicholas	6
Emrich, Adam	7
Etschberger, Jacob	14
Ernst, Michael	12
Ely, Nicholas	6
Fishborn, Adam	1
Frantz, Christian	4
Fengle, Geo.	1
Foust, Geo.	2
Fischer, Jacob	18
Folmer, Jacob	12
Fehler, Jacob	2
Forrer, Michael	9
Fries, Michael	10
Frenger, Nicholas	2
Fischer, Ulrich	5
Geissler, David	1
Gertner, Geo.	14
Ginter, Michael	20
Gertner, Geo	3
Groff, Henry	8
Gassen, Jacob	2
Goodman, Geo.	2
Gicker, Jacob	6
Gebhardt, Philip	10
Gebhardt, Peter	1
Gunter, Geo	10
Hauk, Geo.	2
Hassinger, Herman	4
Holtzman, Henry	5
Heberling, John	5
Hubler, Jacob	8
Han, John	2
Harberger, Michael	1
Heckenrode, Zacharias	1
Hack, Nicholas	1
Hackman, Peter	4
Heberling, Valentine	10
Jacoby, Adam	4
Keiser, Christian	6
Kruber, Christian	8
Kemer, Christian	2
Kuntz, Christian	1

	£
Katterman, David	1
Keiser, Fred'k	1
Keel, Geo.	9
Kline, Geo.	3
Kautner, Jacob	3
Katterman, Jacob	13
Kaufman, John	1
Klahr, Jacob	1
Kettner, Michael	8
Kuntz, Michl.	1
Kemp, Matthias	3
Kintzer, Nicholas	16
Kreiger, Peter	5
Kreiger, Peter	3
Kurr, Thos.	10
Kern, Thos.	5
Keiser, Wilhelm	5
Lash, Adam	20
Laucks, Abram	17
Lebo, Abram	2
Lower, Christian	30
Long, Casper	1
Long, Conrad	2
Legner, Geo.	20
Lebegut, Jacob	12
Long, John	2
Loos, Jacob	3
Lub, Ludwig	1
Lederman, Jacob	10
Long, Nicholas	6
Lebo, Peter	6
Laucks, Peter	10
Leitner, Wilhelm	3
Meyer, John	1
Milleisen, Jacob	1
Miller, John	4
Miller, Jacob	11
Miller, Nicholas	1
Meyer, John	8
Meyer, Philip	3
Meyer Rudolph	12
Noll, Baltzer	3
Naftzinger, Matthias	9
Ney, Valentine	1
Pleistein, Geo.	16
Punzius, John	3
Peiffer, Jacob	3
Ream, Adam	1
Reed, Casper	17
Reed, Casper, Jr.	3
Reber, Conrad	2
Reit, Daniel	12
Reit, Daniel	2
Reed, Fred'k	16
Reit, Geo.	20
Reit, Geo., Jr	1
Roehrer, Gotlieb	10
Radenbach, Henry	5
Reed, Jacob	7
Riegle, John	25
Reitenaur, John	1
Reed, Leonard	14
Reed, Leonard, Jr.	5
Reed, Mich'l	10
Rice, Mich'l	22
Rice, Mich'l & Co	15
Rull, Philip	2
Reed, Peter	15
Ritzman, Peter	1
Reinsel, Val	5
Sheetz, Adam	15
Sherman, Adam	10
Schmidt, Adam	4
Stein, Adam	2
Shade, Andreas	2

	£
Schaeffer, Andreas	2
Schneider, Abram	6
Speicher, Benj	10
Stump, Casper	16
Sherman, Geo	5
Stouch, Geo.	1
Schaefer, John	20
Seibert, Jacob	18
Schwope, John	2
Snebely, John	3
Sherman, Jacob	10
Schwartz, Ludwig	5
Schaeffer, Mich'l	22
Sunn, Mich'l	1
Stupp, Martin	12
Sauser, Mich'l	2
Smith, Matthias	3
Steiner, Maria	9
Swengle, Nicholas	11
Schlessman, Nicholas	3
Schaeffer, Nicholas	4
Speicher, Peter	12
Schaeffer, Peter	18
Soleberger, Ulrich	8
Troutman, John	11
Weaver, Adam	1
Wendel, Christopher	3
Wender, Conrad	1
Wender, Fred'k	2
Wolf, Fred'k	2
Wolf, Geo.	8
Wolfart, Geo.	3
Weber, Geo.	1
Wenrich, John	5
Weiser, John	15
Womelsdorff	16
Wilhelm, Jacob	3
Wentz, John	6
Wilborn, Leonard	15
Wagner, Matthias & Co	8
Wagner, Matthias	15
Zimmerman, Geo.	5
Zeller, Geo.	12
Zeller, John	10
Zerbe, John	4
Zerbe, Peter	13
Zerbe, Peter, Jr.	3
Ziegler, Philip	2

Inmates.

Apple, Lorentz	1
Bechtel, Christian	2
Brown, Geo.	1
Bressler, Geo.	1
Bogenrief, Henry	1
Blank, Jacob	1
Bressler, Simon	1
Bickler, John	1
Boltz, Geo.	1
Fischer, Adam	1
Fischer, Ludwig	1
Grow, Leonard	1
Gebhardt, Peter	1
Hubel, Frantz	2
Hartman, Mich'l	1
Hoffman, Peter	1
Hob, John	1
Jordan, Adam	1
Kress, Valentine	2
Korngib, John	1
Kuhns, Nich.	1
Krichbaum, Adam	1
Leinberger, Nich.	1
Lescher, John	1
Luzkimber, Christopher	1
Lenig, Thos.	1
Lavene, John	1
Lenig, Peter	1
Muckenfus, Fred'k	1
Meier, Valentine	1
Miller, Jacob	2
Metz, Jacob	1
Reiner, Peter	1
Run, John	1
Roset, Jacob	1
Schneider, Abram	1
Schnoke, Fred'k	1
Schneeberle, Geo.	1
Schreffler, Geo.	1
Schaeffer, Geo	2
Schmidt, Henry	2
Schmidt, Leonard	1
Schaum, Christopher	1
Schneffer, Jacob	1
Sallade, Nicholas	1
Stein, John	1
Wiegand, Nicholas	1
Weis, John	1
Weidner, John	1
Wolfart, Mich'l	1
Zerbe, Henry	2
Zerbe, Jacob	1

Single Men.

Allenbach, Daniel.	Meier, Geo.
Andes, Fred'k.	Meier, Philip.
Albert, John.	Redebach, Henry.
Brown, Martin.	Reed, Michael.
Brua, Peter.	Schaefer, Geo.
Din, Adam.	Schaeffer, John.
Fisher, Martin.	Schaefer, Abram.
Heberling, Adam.	Schaeffer, Henry.
Heberling, Jacob.	Toner, John.
Kaercher, Godfried.	Wolf, Daniel.
Knoll, Valentine.	Wann, W.
Leamer, Leonard.	Wolfart, Christopher.
Merkle, Dieter.	Weiser, Jacob.

NEW TOWNSHIP REFUSED.—In November, 1844, a petition signed by one hundred and thirty subscribers was presented to court praying for the erection of a new township out of parts of Tulpehocken, Upper Tulpehocken and Marion townships; and Matthias S. Richards, Sam-

uel Baird and Samuel S. Jackson were appointed commisssoners to make the necessary investigations, etc. These commissioners recommended the erection of the new township—"being satisfied that the late practice of subdividing large townships, and the convenience caused thereby for township transactions and the better attention to the keeping of roads, etc, in repair, has received general favor from experience," and suggested as a proper name—"South Tulpehocken." Their report was filed January 9, 1845, and confirmed *nisi*. But earnest exceptions were filed against the proposed and recommended new township; one remonstrance setting forth that the district, as laid out, "contains only about 110 taxable inhabitants—it is seven miles long and the widest part from one and a half to two miles broad,—and it will be inconvenient and burdensome to your petitioners and it will only gratify a few self-interested individuals." An act of Assembly was passed on the 19th of February, 1845, requiring the question of this proposed township to be submitted to a vote of the taxable inhabitants of the three townships; but at an election held on the 21st day of March, 1845, the question was decided in the negative;[1] and the court accordingly refused the application.

CHURCHES.

HOST CHURCH is in the southeastern part of the township. It derives its name from a family which formerly resided in that locality. As early as 1745 a congregation of the German Reformed Church had an existence there and worshipped in a log meeting-house, put up for the use of the congregation. Here they received the ministrations of the Rev. D. Bartholemae, in 1747, and of the Revs. H. W. Stoy, William Otterbein, John Waldschmidt and John Jacob Zufall, preaching at irregular periods, until 1769, when the Rev. Wm. Hendel entered upon a pastorate which continued thirteen years. In 1775 his labors resulted in giving the congregation a permanent organization, which has been continued until this day. It was determined to build a new church and a committee was selected to take this work in hand. The church as they built it was used about fifty years; but, in 1832, the brick floor was removed, and a floor of boards put in its place; and other changes were also made in the house to bring it up to the requirements of that day. This work was done by George See at seventy-five cents per day and board. Twenty years later, in 1852, a steeple was put on the church and a bell of six hundred and thirty-four pounds weight placed in the same. In this condition the church was used three decades longer. On October 4, 1884, it was decided to enlarge the building by the addition of seventeen feet to its length, to cover it with slate and to renovate it internally. The cornerstone was laid May 17, 1885, and the completed building reconsecrated September 20, 1885, giving to the congregation one of the finest country churches in the county. The following ministers officiated: Wm. Hendel, Frederick Herman, Thomas H. Leinbach (1833–51), Jacob D. Zehring (1851–64), George Wolf and C. H. Leinbach.

Rev. Thomas C. Leinbach became the pastor in 1866 and he has been continued until now. In 1885 the congregation numbered three hundred and fifty members.[2]

After being exclusively a Reformed Church about one hundred years, a congregation of Lutherans began holding regular meetings here March 12, 1865, with the Rev. Aaron Finfrock as pastor, who has since served it with acceptance. In 1885 a membership of one hundred and seventy-five was reported. By agreement the congregation has a voice in the temporal affairs of the church, which is now practically a "union church."

REHRERSBURG LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In 1765 Henry Holtzman granted to Trustees Christian Moyer, Ulrich Fisher, Jacob Reed and Thomas Kurr two and a half acres of ground for church purposes. This lot was enlarged by the addition of sixty rods more by Sebastian Brosius, and one hundred and thirty-eight rods by Godfrey Roehrer. In 1786 the latter donated four acres more; and other additions were made at later periods, until, at present, the church lot contains about thirteen acres of ground. Upon part of this lot there was built, in 1765, a two-story meeting house of logs, which was used as a place of worship until 1808, when the present meeting-house was built. It is

[1] In Upper Tulpehocken the vote was 181 against and 9 for new township.

[2] For a long list of names (150) Lutheran and Reformed members, see Rupp's "30,000 Immigrants," pp. 466–468.

a large stone edifice of substantial masonry. In 1849 the first steeple was placed on the church, which was removed in 1882 and another constructed in its stead. The latter contains a fine bell. The cemetery is large and finely kept. The membership of the church is large, numbering about five hundred and sixty. The pastor is Rev. A. J. Long, resident minister at the Tulpehocken Lutheran Church, at Stouchsburg. In the main these two churches have had the same ministers.

About thirty years after the church was built a parochial school was established, in a building put up for that purpose, upon the church grounds. This house was of logs, two-story, and was afterwards used as the public school-house until 1882, when a new school-house was erected. The early schools taught in it were excellent. Peter Walborn was a superior teacher. He taught about thirty years. Jacob Kline was the last teacher of the parish school, and the instruction generally imparted there was in the German language.

The first English school was taught in a private house, about 1820, by a Mr. Embich. Later a building was provided for English schools near the old church, in which James Allen, Jacob Rehm and others taught.

The public schools of Rehrersburg form four grades, and are taught in a large frame building put up in 1882. The old school-house has been demolished. The old log church was torn down about 1810 and the material used for a residence near the centre of the village.

St. John's Union Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is in the eastern part of Rehrersburg and was built in 1847. The edifice is a neat brick structure and has attractive surroundings; the lot is inclosed with a fine iron fence. It embraces also a well-kept burial-ground, on which are some neat monuments. This church was built by members withdrawing from the old church at Rehrersburg, on account of the difficulty of making arrangements whereby both congregations could have mutual interests. The membership was at first small, but in 1885 the Reformed congregation reported one hundred and thirty and the Lutherans not quite so many. The latter had the Rev. Daniel D. Trexler as pastor, and previously Revs. H Y. Grahn, Rees and Rev. Thomas Iaeger. The Reformed congregation had as its minister, since February, 1884, the Rev. L. D. Stambaugh. Those who preceded him were the Revs. Steckle, Wolf, Schwartz and Miesse.

St. Paul's Church of the Evangelical Association is located near the centre of the township, close by the old Livingood mills. The church was built in 1852 and is of brick, with a small steeple and bell. Its capacity is a few hundred. The early members belonged to the Livengood and Burns families and were but few in number. There having been few accessions, the congregation is weak numerically. The ministerial service is from Myerstown, in Lebanon County, with which place this appointment is united in forming a circuit.

Trinity Church.—This house of worship belongs to the United Brethren and was built in 1848, but remodeled and improved in 1885. The building is a plain frame, but ample for the wants of the congregation worshipping there, which numbered in 1885 but fifty members. The appointment was served in connection with churches in Lebanon County, forming a circuit, and the pastor was the Rev. J. P. Smith. A small graveyard is connected with the building.

St. John's Church (Lutheran and Reformed), is located on a commanding site in Mt. Etna. It was built in 1883. It is a neat brick structure, forty-two by sixty-one feet, with steeple and bell, and cost over four thousand dollars. The building committee having the work in charge was W. A. Klick, J. Stamm, J. Bricker and P. M. Forrer. This is the second house which occupies the lot. The first was built in 1846 by John Fisher, J. Stutzman and J. Goldman, in order to afford a more convenient place of worship for the people of that locality, and the site selected was the acre of ground set aside for church and school purposes by the proprietor of the town-site. The greater part of this was set aside for burial purposes. The cemetery provided is well kept, and contains some neat monuments.

In 1885 the Lutheran congregation had about sixty members and the Rev. F. J. F. Schantz as pastor. At the same time the Reformed congregation had one hundred members and the pastor

was the Rev. L. D. Stambaugh. Each congregation supports a Sunday-school and Bible class.

BRETHREN MEETING-HOUSE.—In the northern part of the township, in what is known as the Ziegler neighborhood, there is a frame meeting-house belonging to the Brethren, or Dunkards. It was built about fifteen years ago and replaced a smaller brick house which had been built about fifteen years previously. The congregation occupying it is large and flourishing, a large number of members coming from other townships, chiefly from Bethel. The meetings held alternate with those in the Bethel Churches.

VILLAGES.

REHRERSBURG.—The town plan of Rehrersburg was laid out by Jacob Rehrer, about the year 1803. It was acknowledged by him on the 4th of April, 1803, and recorded. The plan included ninety-four lots, which were arranged along the thoroughfare.

The main street was named "Gottfried;" the principal cross-street, "Jacob;" the next cross-streets, to the west, "Magdalena" and "Rehrer," and to the east, "Maria" and "Brown." The "square" in the centre of the town is seventy by four hundred and ten feet. Width of streets—main, fifty feet; cross, forty feet. The lots in the "square" are sixty by two hundred and forty-six feet; the others on Gottfried Street, sixty by two hundred and seventy feet. On the back of the plan the proprietor made the following provision, written in German: "This plan has three classes in price and are as follows: In the first class the tickets are twenty dollars, and a half-dollar ground rent each year; in the second, fifteen dollars and one dollar ground rent each year; in the third, ten dollars and one dollar and a half ground rent each year."

The lots were disposed of by lottery. One of the first lots was sold in 1803 to Michael Tryon. Dr. John Tryon, his son, has occupied this lot and the dwelling thereon for many years.

Subsequently, in 1819, Mr. Rehrer laid out fifty-three additional lots on the north of the town.

In 1825, Thomas Kurr was the proprietor of the ground rent, the total amount of which was then stated to be seventy-seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

The deeds from Rehrer to purchasers were not recorded. The form of deed was printed. The following were some of the purchasers:

Abraham Guth, lots 3 and 8, in 1803.
Michael Tryon, lots 30 and 31, in 1803.
Joseph Geissler,[1] lot 77, in 1803.
Joseph Geissler, lots 46 and 47, in 1806.
George Ohlwein, lot 79, in 1807.
Maria Messersmith (formerly Strack,) lot 82, in 1807.
Adam Weber, lot 83, in 1810.

The first building in this vicinity was erected south of the town about a quarter of a mile.

In addition:

George Harner and Godfrey D. Rehrer, lot 106, in 1820.
Christian Brobst, lot 108, in 1819.
Christian Brobst, lot 110, in 1819.
John Binkley, lot 112, in 1821.
Jacob Good, lot 122, in 1822.

The ground rent has not been released. The last payments were made in 1834. In this year a plow was distrained for rent due; but it was released upon proceeding in replevin.

Among the early settlers of Rehrersburg were Abraham Guth, merchant; Joseph Geissler, innkeeper; Dr. Michael Tryon, physician; P. Ludwig, justice; John Seamen, justice; Philip A. Good, surveyor; Christian Brobst, inn-keeper; John Schaeffer, weaver; John Aulenbach, cabinet maker; John Hartman, brick-maker; John Moss-watchmaker; Michael Fichthorn, hatter; John Reber, carpenter; Gerhart Miller, blacksmith; Jacob Lininger, blacksmith; Frederick Muth, lumber dealer; Godfrey Rehrer, merchant; John Lindenmuth, saddler; John Reber, tailor; Philip Kline, tanner; Henry Dewald, tinsmith; Wm. A. Good, teacher; Sebastian Lutz, saddler; Philip Schwalm, tailor; Jacob Schaeffer, farmer.

The house built by Abraham Guth was converted into a tavern by Jacob Good in 1806 and kept by him until 1814, when Christian Brobst became the landlord, keeping the house until his death, in 1831. Then came Valentine Brobst until 1853, and Henry Brobst, the present proprietor, succeeded to the ownership. About the same time, 1806, Joseph Geissler opened the second

[1] Geissler erected American House, and it is said that he erected the first dwelling on this lot.

inn, which is now known as the "Farmers' Hotel." Michael Lindenmuth was the landlord there thirty years. On the site of Dr. Tryon's residence was a public-house kept about thirty-five years by John Binkley. The present "Union House" has been open for the entertainment of the public since 1838, John Ebling being the first landlord and John Christ, the present.

After Abraham Guth left the Brobst stand, in 1806, he opened a place of business where Kurr's store now is. This place has been used continuously for trading purposes. For a time a store was kept in the building which had formerly been the church, and which is still standing on the square as a residence.

The Rehrersburg post-office was established May 27, 1818. George Harner was the postmaster until 1834, keeping the office at his store. For the next five years Valentine Brobst was the postmaster. Since 1866 John B. Barnett has officiated. The office has daily mails from Womelsdorf, and also from Reading *via* Bernville.

Physicians.—Dr. Michael Tryon, a native of Mill Creek, Lebanon County, located here as the first doctor in 1800, and remained until his death, in 1830. His son, Dr. Jacob Tryon, followed his profession at Rehrersburg actively from 1821 until 1884, when he retired at the age of eighty-four years. During the first twenty-three years of his practice he traveled altogether on horseback, and often visited patients twenty-five miles distant, traveling through woods without roads and over mountains. Since 1855 his son, Dr. John S. Tryon, has been a successful practitioner at this point. Dr. Abraham Good was the second physician in the village, a number of years prior to his removal to Lebanon, about 1837. Dr. Adam Schoener was here from 1820 until his removal to Reading, in 1865. Before his death he returned to Rehrersburg. Dr. Adam J. Schoener was fifteen years in practice before his death, in 1880. The last to locate was Dr. George M. Bickel,[1] who has been in successful practice the past eight years.

Besides the foregoing, a number of natives of the place became successful physicians, among them being Decatur Schoener, William J. Schoener, Edward, John A. and James C. Brobst, sons of Valentine Brobst.

The village had several secret societies, which, after a period of prosperity, were allowed to go down, and have for a number of years been discontinued.

The tannery there was established by Kline & Shellenberger sixty years ago, and is still in existence, though carried on in a small way at present. Among the industries at this point, which have been altogether abandoned, was a small foundry by S. Weber, which was once a useful enterprise.

Organs are built by Monroe Salem, and coach-making is carried on by C. D. Wagner.

The Rehrersburg Creamery was built in 1885 by Isaac H. Shade & Co. Steam-power is used, and about three hundred pounds of prime butter are made daily, in one-pound prints. The creamery has the patronage of thirty-one customers.

Mt. Etna.—This village is in the southwestern part of the township, on an elevated tract of land which overlooks the surrounding country. It was laid out in 1810 by Peter Wohleber, and for many years called Wohleberstown. The present name was adopted after 1854, when the post-office was established. Wohleber owned a farm at this place, and surveyed some twenty acres of it for village purposes. He laid out the streets and alleys with great regularity. The main street was widened at its centre, to form a market square. Following the custom of that day, the lots were disposed of with an annual ground-rent. The amount was two dollars per year, and it was paid for many years. The last lot released was that of Peter Wohleber, Jr.

The proprietor lived near the public well, which he had provided, and he continued in the village until his death. Before this occurred, Peter Schell became the proprietor, and in turn sold out to John Neff, in 1845. The latter disposed of his interests to Daniel Gasser, who executed titles to the lots.

The first house in the place was by the public well, and was removed by Peter Schell, a cooper by trade; John Acheanbach was the blacksmith; Evan Lewis, the tailor; John Heffelfinger, the nail-maker; John Bechtold, mason; Michael Het-

[1] See sketch in Chapter XXI., p. 620.

tinger, millwright; Jacob Robinson, laborer. These embraced the early settlers, in addition to the Wohleber family. Peter Wohleber sold the first goods, he having traded on a small scale. But Levi Wolfersperger was the first to engage in trade to any extent. He lived on lot No. 6, and also kept a public-house. He was in business more than thirty years, and was succeeded by Brown & Bordner. William A. Glick was the second merchant, trading on a larger scale. In 1885 the village had four stores. One of these was in a three-story brick building, forty by sixty-one feet, built in 1881 by the proprietor, I. J. H. Bordner, who has been in trade eighteen years. Daily mails are received from Myerstown, and tri-weekly are carried to Wintersville. The present postmaster is I. J. H. Bordner.

The first tavern in the place was kept in 1810 at the present Brown House, in a building which forms a part of the present hotel. Jacob Hettinger was the landlord. The second inn was the Bordner House, kept chiefly by members of the Bordner family. The third house was built by John H. Weller, about 1870. These three taverns are still maintained.

In the practice of medicine, Dr. Christian Strohm was the first to locate at Mt. Etna. He was followed, in 1856, by Dr. L. G. Batdorff, a practitioner here continuously since that time.

South of Rehrersburg is an old tavern-stand widely and favorably known as Gasser's, and which had been kept by that family the greater part of a century. On the Womelsdorf road, near the southern line of the township, a number of people have had stores, Conrad Hinnershitz being one of the first in trade. A post-office having the name of Host was established here in 1852, which is at present kept in the store of Jacob Shaffner, for a number of years a successful merchant at this point. The office has a daily mail from Womelsdorf. West, nearly midway between Host and Mt. Etna, is the hamlet of Wintersville, so called after Jacob Winters, who had a store and a tavern at that place. The post-office was established there in 1857 and is still maintained.

Near Mt. Etna, on a small spring branch, is the old Livengood mill, built in the early part of the present century. The old mill-house is still in use, but steam-power has been supplied to take the place of the failing water-power. On the Swatara, near the mouth of this stream, is the old Zimmerman mill, where, about 1850, Frederick Miller built a new mill, which has been remodeled and supplied with steam-power so that it has become an excellent mill. Jacob Zeigler was the proprietor in 1885. In the southern part of the township, on Mill Creek, Daniel Wolf had a small mill before 1800, occupying the site of the Moyer mill, started soon after the settlement of the township. The present is the third mill, having been rebuilt in 1869.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George K. Stoudt is the grandson of George Stoudt, who was of German extraction and spent his life in Tulpehocken township as a farmer. He married Rebeca Wolfe, whose children were Daniel, Jacob, George, Benjamin, Maria, Eva, Elizabeth and Sarah. George Stoudt, of this number, was born on the 30th of June, 1794, in Tulpehocken township, where he followed the occupation of his father, and married Susanna, daughter of John Kutz, of Maxatawny township. The children of this marriage are George (who died in youth), Mary (Mrs. Jacob D. Barnet), William, George K., Isaac, Rebecca, John, Sarah (Mrs. Henry Peiffer) and Eliza (Mrs. John B. Schaeffer), of whom all but two survive. George K. Stoudt was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks County, March 15, 1818, and received very few advantages of education, his time having been required as assistant in the cultivation of his father's land. He removed in 1834 with the latter to the farm now owned by him in Tulpehocken township, and continued industriously employed as a farmer for many years. He was married on the 15th of June, 1839, to Mary, daughter of William Riehl, of the same township. Their children are Alvin (a prosperous farmer in Indiana), Susanna, (Mrs. Jared Himmelberger), John (engaged in farming pursuits in Ohio), Jemima (Mrs. J. Henry Gasser), Frank (who settled upon a farm in Illinois), Rebecca (Mrs. Jonathan R. Reber) and Sarah E. (Mrs. Edward Bickel). The death of Mrs. Stoudt occurred July 10, 1881. George K. Stoudt remained with his father until his death, in 1881, when the property was bequeathed to him, subject to the claims of the remaining

heirs. He is still actively engaged in farming and ranks among the most successful agriculturists of his township. As a Democrat in politics, he has served in various local offices. He is often solicited to serve as guardian, executor and in other places of trust where his fidelity to duty has won the respect and confidence of the public. With other patriotic citizens he was active during the war in furthering the interests of the government. He is a director of the Sinking Spring Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Stoudt is a member of the Reformed Church of Rehrersburg, in which he has officiated as elder and deacon and is now a trustee.



Gen. K. Stoudt

JACOB SHAFFNER is the grandson of George Shaffner, who married a Miss Stetler, and resided in New Holland, Lancaster County. The children of this marriage were George, Henry, John and one daughter. George was born in New Holland, and remained, during his life-time, a resident of his native county, where he followed the trade of a hatter. He married Catherine Hull, whose children are William, (deceased), Margaret (Mrs. Emanuel Kissel), Polly (Mrs. Samuel Hallacher), Sarah, (Mrs. Samuel S. Brown), George, Henry (deceased) and Jacob. The last-named of this number was born January 23, 1831, in New Holland, Lancaster County, and at the age of thirteen years removed to Berks County, becoming a member of his brother's family in Tulpehocken township. In this township he still resides, the spot being familiarly known as Host post-office. He entered the store of his brother as clerk, acting in that capacity until 1851, when he went to California by the well-known Nicaragua route. He located in Downieville, Sierra County, and later removed to Marysville, at the terminus of the Sacramento River. He first engaged in mining and afterward embarked in the dairy business, which was carried on with success until his return, in September, 1854, to his present home. In 1855 Mr. Shaffner formed a co-partnership with his brother in general merchandising, and the fol-

lowing year purchased the entire interest, which he has since controlled. He is also extensively engaged in lime-burning and the quarrying of stone for building purposes, and known as one of the most enterprising farmers in the township. He was married, August 30, 1855, to Amelia, daughter of Augustus Leiss, of the same township. Their children were William, born July 21, 1863, and four previously born, who are deceased. Mr. Shaffner was formerly a director of the Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company. He is a pronounced Democrat, as were his ancestors. He has served as prison inspector of Berks County. Since the establishment of the post-office at Host he has been the postmaster.



Jacob Shaffner

UPPER TULPEHOCKEN TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—In 1820, at the November term of the Quarter Sessions of Berks County, before the Hon. Robert Porter, president judge, and his associates (Gabriel Hiester and Charles Shoemaker), a petition, subscribed by one hundred and twelve inhabitants[1] of Tulpehocken township, was presented, praying for a division of the township into two parts, by a straight line to

[1] The first thirty-four signers were:

Jacob Batdorf,	Daniel Zerbe,
Andreas Edris,	David S. Seibert,
John Katterman,	George Kapp,
Balthaser Noll,	John Lower,
George Bender,	Peter Dieffenbach,
George Schäfer,	Edward Good,
Wilhelm Bender,	John Fisher,
Conrad Daub,	Christian Fisher,
Abraham Behny,	Peter Shitz,
John Manbeck,	David Behny,
George Wolleber,	Benjamin Boyer,
Peter Hettinger,	Philip Reinoehl,
Michael Hettinger,	Jacob Glautz,
John Bechtoldt,	Michael Kremer,
Christian Fisher,	Joel Weidman,
George Winter,	Elijah Bowen,
William Seibert,	Samuel Moore.

extend from the Tulpehocken Creek at the grist-mill of George Ege, Esq., to the little Swatara Creek, near the house of Philip Wilhelm; and on the same day (November 6th) the court appointed Matthias S. Richards, John V. Epler and Jonathan Hiester as commissioners, and directing them to view the township, and report their opinion as to the necessity of a division of the same, together with a draft of the township proposed to be laid off. On the 24th of November following the commissioners viewed the township and reported in favor of its division according to the line suggested,[1] regarding such division "to be of much advantage and no inconvenience to any of the inhabitants thereof, particularly on account of its great extent, being about eighteen miles in length and varying from six to ten miles in width;" and they recommended, "upon the solicitation of a number of respectable inhabitants of Tulpehocken township," the name of Perry to be adopted for that part laid off,[2] "as being short and of easy pronunciation." Their report was presented to court on January 4, 1821, and held under advisement. But the recommendation of the short name "Perry," which was "of easy pronounciation," was not acceptable to a great many inhabitants of that part of the township laid off; they therefore objected to its adoption, and presented a petition setting forth their reasons, as follows:

"Your petitioners have a predilection for the name of Tulpehocken for various reasons.

"*First.*—By long use the name is familiar to us, and we can pronounce it with facility without deeming it to be too hard or too long.

"*Secondly*—It is an ancient name by which that part of Pennsylvania bordering on the banks of the Tulpehocken Creek has been known for more than one hundred years, and it has been generally understood that the settlement of Tulpehocken is in a fruitful country and consists of Germans and the descendants of Germans, noted for their industry, frugality, and their simple and virtuous habits of life. Your petitioners beg leave to say that they are proud of this distinction and do not only wish to deserve it in future, but also to preserve the appellation of 'Tulpehocken,' which has hitherto been indicative of the good qualities before mentioned.

"*Thirdly.*—The name is an original one and we think that the preservation of such names tends to the encouragement of patriotism and exclude invidiousness, which is sometimes provoked by the application of the name of party favorites.

"In addition to our reasons for preferring the name of Tulpehocken, we would further remark that according to our title deeds, our lands are said to be situate in Tulpehocken township, which will not be true unless the name shall be restored to us, and a great inconsistency will occur when it shall be said—'The lands of A. B. are situate in Tulpehocken township according to his title papers, and yet Tulpehocken is ten miles from A. B's land.'

"Your petitioners are also of opinion that names are matters of right, and should not be taken away for any other than strong reasons, unless by the consent of those who have a property or interest in them, and we assure your honors that we had not the least apprehension of being deprived of our ancient name, or we should have made known our wishes to the Court. We expected that each of the parts would retain the ancient name, with a distinction added, such as Upper and Lower, or North and South Tulpehocken. This was done with our neighboring township 'Bern,' as has so frequently been done in other counties as Upper, Middle and Lower Paxton, in Dauphin County, Upper and Lower Mount Bethel, in Northampton County, etc., etc., that we had reason to believe the same thing would be done with the parts of Tulpehocken.

"Wherefore, we pray that our township may be called 'Upper Tulpehocken,' instead of 'Perry.'"

This petition was subscribed by sixty-five persons—mostly in German handwriting.

Four other petitions with ninety-four subscribers (German handwriting almost entirely) were presented, asking for some name for upper part.

The court confirmed the proceedings, but named the parts as prayed for, by inscribing on the draft "Upper Tulpehocken" in the northern part, and "Tulpehocken" in the southerly part.

The area of the township is estimated to be sixty-five hundred acres.

For first taxables, see Tulpehocken township.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Among the early settlers of the townships, the Reber family made substantial improvements east of Strausstown. The elder Reber had, among other children, a son named Jacob, who was the father of Peter, John, Jacob, Jonathan and Samuel. His daughters were married to Peter Weaver, Jno. Schwalm, Michael Boltz, Jacob Noecker and Andrew Daniels, whose descendants

[1] The line was N. 23 W., 1882 perches.

[2] The northerly part was to be called "Perry."

form a large portion of the population of the upper section of the county. Valentine Boltz was the father of George, Johnand Michael Boltz and of a daughter who married Peter Reber. Jacob Klahr was another early settler and reared sons named John, Jacob, Benjamin, Joseph and Peter. Some of his daughters were married to Joseph Berger, Daniel Strause and Peter Boltz.

The Goodmans, Jacob, Simon and Benjamin, removed from the township after attaining manhood; but George, another brother, remained. He was the father of George, Henry, Daniel, Benjamin and Jonathan Goodman, the latter being the youngest and still living at Strausstown, at the age of eighty-five years. Daughters of the elder George Goodman married Christian Seaman, George Moyer, Jacob Batteiger and Adam Batteiger. Jacob Degler lived near the mountain, on a farm still owned by his grandson, John Degler. John Kline was in the same neighborhood and was the father of sons named Benjamin, Philip and William. The homestead is no longer in possession of the family. The Strauss family, the Spanglers, the Hiesters and others whose improvements made them noteworthy still have numerous descendants in Upper Tulpehocken.

Indian Fort.—The fort built for protection against the Indians was on the farm now owned by Jacob Ritzman, about two miles from Strausstown. It was located so as to command a gap in the mountain, through which a path led. This path is still kept up. Near by there were numerous springs of fresh water. The fort was on a small rise of ground facing the mountain and was intended, most likely, to guard approach from that direction only. It is probable that it was built of earth and stone, although some are inclined to think that it was surrounded by a palisade of logs. There are but faint traces of its existence.

Diedrich Schneider's.—A prominent and lovely building stood on the top of Blue Mountain for many years, which was famous in the days before the Revolution. It was called "Diedrich Schneider's."

CHURCHES.

Zion's Church, (Lutheran and Reformed), the principal church of the township, is located half a mile east of Strausstown. When first built, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, the church was called the "Blue Mountain Church," also "North-Kill Church." At first it was used by members of the German Reformed faith only. The Lutherans obtained an interest in the property when the present house was built, in 1819, since which time its affairs have been mutually managed. From the meagre records at hand it appears that among others who worshipped here, as early as 1750, were Adam Sontag, George Weber, Valentine Van Huss, Henry Berger, John Pontius, Andrew Kremer, Peter Smith, John Dundore, Simon Eichler, Nicholas Long, Balser Henne, Stephen Kerr, Thomas Miller, Adam Weber, Jacob Kantner, Yost Schumacher, Valentine Baumgartner, Jacob Emerich, Peter Homan, Casper Smith, Jacob Stouch, Martin Troester, Conrad Reber, Frederick Stupp and Simon Graeff. The first meeting-house was of logs, of small size, and stood in the grave-yard. The present church is of very substantial limestone masonry, In 1863 it was covered with slate and in 1883 it was supplied with a new steeple and other improvements. The church property embraces nearly fifty acres of land.

The Reformed congregation reported two hundred and fifty members, with the Rev. Thomas C. Leinbach as pastor. Among those who preceded him, were Revs. Schwartz, Miesse, Zehring, Hassinger, Herman, Boyer, Meyers, Hendel and Stowe.

Rev. George Minnich was the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation, and under his ministry the church prospered. Later pastors were the Revs. J. M. Deitzler, H. G. Grahn, Joel Grimm and, for many years, the Rev. Aaron Finfrock. In 1885 the congregation had more than three hundred members.

On the church property a small school-house was built, soon after the first church, and schools were regularly taught by German teachers. Seventy years ago a Mr. Trewitz served as teacher. He had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. Other teachers were Peter Gilbert, Charles Butzer and William Miller. The latter also taught the English branches. David Garman is best remembered as one of the first successful English teachers. His school was kept in the eastern part of the village. Most of these teachers served the church as organists, a position which

has been held since 1862 by William A. Unger. A Sunday-school is maintained and successfully conducted in the church.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church is in the village of Strausstown. It is a frame building, erected in 1861 by Dr. W. J. Schoener, Jonathan G. Reber and John Strause, as a building committee. The membership was small when the church was built, only about a dozen belonging. Rev. J. M. Ditzler was their pastor. Subsequently the congregation had the ministry of the Revs. Graves, Mortz, Cutler, Lenhart, Croll and Fritsch. In 1885 there were twenty-eight members. A Sunday-school is kept up in the church.

VILLAGES.

Strausstown is a pleasant village, a little north of the centre of the township, on the State road, twelve miles west from Hamburg. It was laid out in 1840 by John Strauss, a land-owner in this locality, after whom it was named. He lived west of the village, on the Himmelberger farm. After the village was laid out he moved to the centre of the town, where he died. The tract of land to the north was owned by John Batteiger, and east of him by Daniel Moyer; and upon each of these three tracts the village, with its additions, is now located. The first house in the place was built on a lot from the Batteiger tract, purchased by Joseph Boltz, March 28, 1835; and the house built by Boltz that year has been occupied by him since. The second house was also begun in 1835, but it was not completed until the following year. It was built by Jacob and Joseph Klahr, and now forms part of the Centre Hotel. After the lots were laid out by the foregoing land-owners, a number of houses were built. Among the early citizens of the place were:

Joseph Boltz, tailor; Joseph Heister, blacksmith; Benneville Clay, blacksmith; Thomas Schaum, turner and painter; John Keener, carpenter; Wm. Keener, carpenter; Samuel Neun, hatter; Jonathan Reber, cabinet-maker; Joseph Ulrich, tailor; Amos Sallade, tanner; Daniel Moyer, inn-keeper; Isaac Smith, shoemaker; Isaac Fessler, shoemaker; Jonathan Sauser, tinsmith; Michael K. Boyer, merchant; Daniel Batteiger, merchant; Jacob Klahr, saddler; John Berger, farmer; Peter Holtzman, wagon-maker.

The first store in this locality was begun about sixty years ago, in what is now the eastern part of the village, by a man named Uhlman.

In 1836 Samuel Shollenberger opened a store in the building put up by the Klahrs, but it was shortly followed by Michael K. Boyer and Daniel Batteiger. Then came Daniel Boltz and others. Subsequently a school was taught in that building, and since 1865, Moses Henne has used it, with additions, as the "Centre Hotel." After 1840 Wm. Strauss used part of the present L. W. Ritzman stand as a store, and at which place Joseph Batteiger and George Heilig were in successful trade years afterward.

Wm. Shomo built the third store-house in 1854, and Samuel Strauss engaged in trade there. The fourth store was built by Joseph Batteiger after 1860.

The Strausstown post-office was established Nov. 18, 1847, with Jacob Boltz as the first postmaster. There was one mail per week from Allentown to Rehrersburg. Joseph Boltz had the office from 1852 to 1864. Solomon Strauss succeeded him, and since March, 1879, E. S. Strauss has been the postmaster. There are two stage lines supplying daily mails from Womelsdorf and Allentown, *via* Hamburg.

Daniel Moyer kept the first public-house at the east end of the village, having erected the present house about 1840. The present Filbert Hotel was kept first by Jacob Boltz, about 1845.

Strausstown has three hotels, four stores and all the mechanic shops maintained in a thriving village. There are good pavements and the few hundred inhabitants are prosperous.

To Dr. Charles McDonough is given the credit of being the first to locate in the practice of medicine at Strausstown. Then came Dr. Isaac Walborn, followed by Dr. Wm. J. Schoener, who practiced for a dozen of years prior to his death, in 1865. Since the spring of 1864, Dr. I. S. Herbein has been here in successful practice, locating at this point immediately after his graduation. Since 1875, Dr. J. F. Flick has been his contemporary.

At Strausstown the manufacture of cigars was first carried on by Henry Degler. In 1885 there were three shops in which this industry was conducted. The largest was the factory of Potts & Herbein. A fine building was put up recently for

this purpose, and in it are employed from ten to twenty hands.

The most important industry Strausstown ever had was the extensive tannery of Michael Miller. It was established as early as 1825 by John Himmelberger. At first it was carried on in a small way. Miller rebuilt the tannery and added improvements from time to time, until it was an extensive establishment. He used modern methods and made all grades of leather successfully. He continued for about thirty years, until 1876.

Of the grist-mill nearest the village, John Geo. Reber was the first owner. The property subsequently passed into the hands of John Miller, and was by him carried on. The site is one of the oldest in this section. The lower mill on the North-Kill was built by Joseph Seyfert, in 1849, on the site of a mill formerly owned by John Miller, which had been destroyed by fire. It is of stone and brick, with water and steam-power. It is capable of doing much work. Joseph Hiester is the present proprietor. In the eastern part of the township, on a branch of the North-Kill are the sites where were the forges and mills of Joseph Seyfert The first improvement was a small grist-mill. It was replaced by a mill of better capacity, which was built by Benjamin & Joseph Seyfert. This mill is still in operation, as the property of Wm. Shomo. Below this power an improvement was made to operate a forge by the Seyferts, about 1830, and the business was so successfully carried on, that some ten years later an old mill, a mile up the stream, was converted into another forge, which Seyfert also operated. These, in connection with the mills and several farms, which he had under cultivation, formed an industry which gave employment to a large number of men. After the death of Joseph Seyfert, about the close of the late Civil War, the iron interests declined. The forges were practically abandoned about 1870. The Seyfert homestead is now the property of one of the sons of Joseph Seyfert, but the greater part of the once large estate has passed into other hands.

North of Strausstown, in the thickly-settled neighborhood along the base of the mountain, the Schubert post office was established, June 6, 1884, with Lewis Emerich as postmaster. The mail service is from Strausstown.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—In November, 1843, a petition of sundry inhabitants (one hundred and sixty-one) of Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships was presented to court, praying for the erection of a new township, to be composed of parts of said townships, "The line to begin on the land of Sybilla Troutman, on the line between Tulpehocken and Upper Tulpehocken townships; thence to a point at Wohleberstown; thence the nearest and best route to the Lebanon County line; thence along said line to a point to the eastward of Newmanstown; thence to a point on the western line of the borough of Womelsdorf, near the land of Rev. Mr. Hendle; thence to a point on the line between the townships of Heidelberg and Tulpehocken, near George Keiser's mill; thence by the best route to the beginning,"—and the court appointed three commissioners to view and report upon the proposed new township,—Matthias S. Richards, Samuel Baird and Samuel S. Jackson. This application was strenuously opposed by very many of the taxable inhabitants of the townships.[1] The report of the commissioners was presented to court on January 4, 1844, in which they returned the survey, by metes and bounds, of the new township laid off, and recommended the name of Marion, as follows: "Beginning on land of Sybilla Troutman; thence S. 85 W., 172 perches; N. 84 W., 6 miles and 44 perches, to the Lebanon County line; along said county line, S. 47½ E., 7 miles, 212 ps.; thence N. 13½ E., 354 ps.. to the line of the Borough of Womelsdorf; thence along said Borough N. 11½ W., 275 ps. to the Tulpehocken Creek; along said creek 1430 ps., to a stone corner set up for a dividing corner between Tulpehocken and Upper Tulpehocken; and thence along the dividing line of said townships N. 23 W., 304 ps. to the Beginning." This report was confirmed on the 6th of April, 1844, and the new township thereby laid off was named Marion, as recommended

For first taxables, see Tulpehocken township.

In 1865 a small triangular tract of land was taken from this township and added to Lebanon county. This was caused by the extending of

[1] The handwriting is almost entirely German.

the Newmanstown improvements into Berks County.[1]

Among the Palatines were the Reeds (originally Rieth) who in 1723 settled on the Tulpehocken, in what is now Marion township. They bore the Christian names of Peter, George, John Adam, Christopher, Jacob, Valentine, Nicholas, Frederick and Casper. Adam, John and Christopher settled in the neighborhood of what is now Reed's Church, so called on account of their prominence as early members. The land on which John Reed lived was one hundred and forty-four acres in extent, and it has been in the Reed family six successive genera tions, the proprietors in the order of time being John, Leonard, Valentine, Christopher, John and the present, Frank Reed, through marriage with Rebecca, daughter of John, who was a son in the direct descent. On the farm is an old house, partly built in 1740 and increased to its present size in 1804. It is of logs, weather-boarded and has immense timbers to support the upper floors. The house contains an old clock which has been part of its furniture the past eighty-five years. Its maker was Jacob Gorgas, and it is believed that it has been running since 1704. The dial is hammered brass and each of the weights weighs twelve pounds. The Rieths intermarried with the Lechners and both families have always been prominent in the affairs of the township.

In the neighborhood of the Rieths, Andrew Lash became the owner of a tract of land in 1735, upon which John Jacob Lash built a large rough-stone house in 1753. This date and other in scriptions are cut in a stone in the gable of the house. John Kurtz, the great-grandfather of the present owners, James, William and Samuel Kurtz, bought the property April 16, 1764, since which time it has been in the Kurtz family. The walls of the house indicate that the buildiug may have been designed as a means of defense against Indians as well as a residence. The Lechners—John George, his brother Christopher and the latter's son, also named Christopher—were among the early settlers of this section of country. The former reared a son named George, who united with his father in buying a tract of land extending up both sides of the Millbach from its mouth, most of which is still owned by their descendants. In all there were two hundred and thirty-five and a half acres, which were transferred to the Lechners May 9, 1776. These lands had previously been owned by Leonard Groh, Nicholas Rieth and Martin Weiser. John George Lechner dying in 1784, his son George became the sole owner of the land, and he bequeathed the southern half to his son Christopher, who built mills and made other important improvements on it. Most of this land is now owned by his grandson, Richard Lechner

An interesting incident in the lives of these families happened in 1793, when General Washington visited the grave of Colonel Conrad Weiser. He requested the presence of his former body-guard, Christopher Lechner and the Reith brothers, Jacob and Valentine, who hastened to comply and spent several hours in the company of the great commander. These patriotic heroes lie in the grave-yard of the old Reed Church. Their places of earthly rest are marked by sandstones whose inscriptions are almost obliterated. Jacob Rieth died in 1821 and Valentine Rieth in 1825, aged respectively seventy-five and seventy-six years.

Industries.—A mill existed in Tulpehocken settlement in 1732. In October of that year the provincial treasurer paid £1 5*s.* to the *miller at Tulpehocken* for ten bushels of meal delivered to Sassoonan (an Indian chief), who was then in want of provisions.

W. and B. F. Taylor continued to operate the Charming Forge property with its mills, etc.[2] Since the abandonment of the canal, the water-power has been sufficiently strong for all necessary purposes. In 1885 three of the five fires of the forge were used and twenty-five men employed in the production of charcoal blooms of superior quality. The metal used was from the Robesonia and Clinton Furnaces. In 1884 the forge was improved by the addition of a Baker Rotary Blower, which greatly promotes its operation The saw-mill is in Marion, but the grist-mill is in North Heidelberg. The latter is a three-story stone building, put up in 1817 by George Ege. It has a separate water-power and, being a good mill, is largely patronized. All these interests give this place the appearance

[1] Act of Assembly, passed March 16, 1865.

[2] See account of "Charming Forge" in Chap. VII., Early Industries.

of a busy hamlet. Passing up the Tulpehocken, there was, in Marion, a mill for making cement, carried on by the Reed family several years.

Where the turnpike crosses the stream, below the junction of the Millbach with the Tulpehocken, there was a grist-mill which had as its last owner the Lechner family. When the canal was built it was removed to make way for that improvement. Nearly opposite this old site is a carding-mill, put up by the Lechners, which is still operated on a limited scale as the property of Dr. J. C. Livengood.

A short distance up the Millbach, on the old Christopher Lechner farm, is a good water-power which was improved by Christopher Lechner after 1776, to operate a wool-carding mill and an oil-mill. The carding-mill was torn down about 1825, but the oil-mill stood until after 1850. In it was organized the first Sunday-school in this neighborhood, about 1834. Its meetings, subsequently, were held elsewhere. A saw-mill took the place of the oil-mill, and the power of the former carding-mill was used to operate new grist and clover-mills, put up by the family of Christopher Lechner.

Of these latter mills only the saw-mill remains, the clover-mill having been recently removed, although not used for mill purposes for a long time. From 1829 until 1858 this mill property, containing fifteen acres of land, was out of the possession of the Lechner family, and while owned by Michael Wolf, in 1834, he built a mill for sawing what he supposed was marble, but which turned out to be a soft white limestone; consequently that enterprise was soon abandoned. Peter Walborn owned the property from 1838 until 1858, when J. George Lechner became the owner, and his heirs still own the site.

South of Stouchsburg, on the Tulpehocken, on the site of a clover-mill put up by Peter Sheetz, a grist-mill was erected by Adam Klopp, which, in a rebuilt condition, is now operated as the property of Augustus Burkholder. The next power above, and the last in the township on this stream, in early times operated the Anspach mill. Later, Edward Good owned the property, which is still carried on as a mill.

In this locality was the dynamite factory of Henry W. Stump, which exploded with such disastrous effects.

Dynamite Explosion.—In 1883 Henry W. Stump erected a dynamite factory in this township, within half a mile of Stouchsburg. The industry comprised six frame buildings. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of November 7, 1884, the entire plant was carried away by two terrific explosions, including three employees, John Capp, Frederick Knause and Frantz Spatz. Much damage was done in the vicinity, caused by the concussion, which was felt within a radius of many miles. The factory was not rebuilt.

CHURCHES.

Zion's Lutheran Church, more generally called the "Reed Church," is on an elevated site, one mile east from Stouchsburg and one-fourth of a mile north of the turnpike, where it crosses the Tulpehocken. Zion's congregation is one of the oldest in the county, and its early history is full of stirring events. As early as 1725 the people living along the Tulpehocken agitated the question of building a house of worship, where instruction might also be imparted to their children. Accordingly, a preliminary meeting was held in a block-house which stood on the right bank of Millbach (Mill) Creek, on the land now owned by William Zellers, near Newmanstown, to discuss this matter. The Rev. Casper Stoever, afterwards pastor of the Hill Church, in Lebanon County, came to preside, and to urge the brethren to take action. George Scholl moved that such a house be built on lands which Adam, Christopher and John Rieth offered to donate, in addition to the seven acres which the proprietor of Plumton Manor (John Page) had already set aside for church purposes, in case such a house should be built. Upon the fourteen acres of land thus selected, on account of its central position and elevated site, Christopher Lechner, as building-master, supervised the erection of a small but strong log meeting-house, in 1727. The labor was done by the people from many miles around. Living in dread of the wily savages, whose hostility might endanger their lives almost at any moment, the building was so arranged that it could be used as a fort in case of attack, and a sort of vault was made under the earthen-floor (with which the church was first supplied), where arms and ammunition might be stored.

"Do droben auf dem runde Berg
Do stehet die alte Riethe Kerch,
Drin hot der Pfarrer Stöever schon
Vor hunnert Yohr manch Predigt tohn;
Gepredigt zur die Deutsche Leit.
In seller, ach! so harten Zeit!
Auch war die Kerch en gute Fort,
Gaegen der Indien wilde Hord.
Un schliefen drinen gar monche Nacht
Die arme settler wohl beracht."

In this rude house the people assembled statedly to worship, and having had no regular minister, one of their number served as lector, reading a sermon and conducting the services. Occasionally they were visited by Lutheran or Reformed missionaries, who preached for them and encouraged them to hope that they would soon have a pastor In 1729 Conrad Weiser, and others who accompanied him to this country, became a member of the church, and more diligent efforts were made to secure a minister. In 1733 Casper Leutbecker, a tailor by trade, and who had been secured to teach the school, began to serve the congregation as a lector, and through him an effort was made, the year following, to secure a pastor, on a promise of a salary of thirty pounds (Pennsylvania currency). Meantime a parsonage was built, and, as no pastor could be secured from abroad, Leutbecker was inducted into that office. and occupied the parsonage. His ministry did not prove acceptable to all the members, and as Rev. John Casper Stoever had begun preaching at this place, in connection with the Hill Church, in Lebanon, and other appointments, the disaffected ones adhered to him and endeavored to have him installed as pastor. Thus arose a contention, which lasted several years and which has not inaptly been styled the "Confusion of Tulpehocken." This strife was very strong in the summer of 1736, and as there were then two ministers and two sets of church officers, each claiming the property which had been set aside by William Webb, the attorney of John Page, he was appealed to to decide which party should predominate. He visited the church, called into council the two so called pastors and their members, and after a patient hearing authorized Leutbecker as the regular pastor of the Lutheran Church, and so declared on the 13th day of September, 1736.

He also appointed Frederick Schaeffer, Michael Rieth, Michael Schaeffer and Leonard Rieth church wardens, and delivered the keys of the church to them to be held by them and their successors as the wardens of the Lutheran Church He stipulated, however, that when no regular services were held by Leutbecker, as the regular minister, Stoever or any other preacher who would *behave* himself might occupy the house for worship. Under this condition, and with the full approbation of the Leutbecker party, who avowed themselves ready to harmonize, Stoever continued to preach once a month. But his adherents were not disposed to submit without protest and instigated a series of persecutions which made the life of Leutbecker far from pleasant. He was molested in the discharge of his duties, and on one occasion, at least, his life was imperiled by an attempt to explode a piece of firewood, charged with gunpowder. Fortunately, the plot miscarried by the stick's being thrown out of the fire without doing any damage. Leutbecker's labors were ended by his death in 1738, and although Stoever continued to preach until 1742, he failed to unite the factions. Meanwhile, a new element appeared, and a second strife ensued in consequence of the effort of the Moravians to obtain possession of the property. After Leutbecker's death the party adhering to him were without a minister until the spring of 1742, when, through an acquaintance of Conrad Weiser with Count Zinzendorf, the latter promis d to send them a minister free of expense, who should serve them until they could obtain a regular pastor from Europe. The pastor secured was J. Philip Meurer, who began his labors in September, 1742. Pending his arrival, Zinzendorf sent, as the minister above stated, a young man, Gottlob Buettner, who had just been ordained by the Oley Synod. He began preaching at Re. d's Church in March, 1742, and soon had arrayed against him the friends of Stoever, who denounced him as an interloper and non-Lutheran. The wardens accepted him as the successor of Leutbecker and gave their official support, regarding him as a supply until Meurer's pastorate should actually begin, some months later. The Stoever faction, having been strengthened by the arrival of new settlers, again made a vigorous effort for the mastery, and being stronger in numbers than those

who followed Buettner, again claimed the property on the plea that no title had been given to the wardens and that *they* now demanded the title. Again the attorney, Webb, came to the help of those opposed to Stoever and deeded the property to the wardens upon their assurance that they would hold it in trust for a Lutheran congregation. Chagrined at what they considered a defeat of their plans, and acting under a belief that the Moravians were using covert means to obtain the property for their own use, the feeling became so strong that when Zinzendorf visited the place to preach, in August of that year, they threatened him with personal violence. This act was the subject of a correspondence from this place which apprised the public of the unhappy state of affairs and gave the locality an unenviable reputation. To correct these matters, the wardens prepared a statement, which was attested by Conrad Weiser, and published August 11, 1742, under the title of "The Confusion of Tulpehocken." The publication of this account and the arrival of Pastor Meurer had the effect of influencing many who had before been neutral so that the Stoever party soon found themselves in the minority Unwilling to accept Meurer as their pastor and strengthened in their belief that the preaching at the Reed Church was Moravian and not Lutheran, they relinquished their efforts to obtain possession of the church and withdrew, in the fall of 1742, to form a new congregation. In this they were successful, and the following year Christ Church was founded. The pastorate of the Rev. J. Philip Meurer does not appear to have been successful, beyond the building a new stone church in 1744, his members being prompted thereto, most likely, by the action of the other congregation in building a stone house. His congregation did not increase, and, as the element which was distinctly Moravian withdrew, in 1745 (on account of having a church of their own built, about seven miles farther down the Tulpehocken, where a Moravian settlement was founded),[1] those remaining were so few that services could hardly be maintained. Meurer added to his unpopularity by his action (February, 1747) in refusing to allow the then pastor of the Christ Church to hold the funeral services of a man who formerly belonged to his congregation, although he (the deceased) wanted the burial performed by the Rev. Kurtz. Some of his members, condemning his conduct, became connected with Christ Church, and as so little interest remained in Zion's Church, it came to pass in the summer of 1747 that the proposition to have the pastor of the Christ Church enter in and preach was acceptably received. The Rev. Kurtz began preaching there on September 13, 1747, and thenceforth the church was practically Lutheran and one with the other congregation, except in the matter of a preaching-place. It still remained for decision how much of an ownership the Moravians had in the property, inasmuch as most of the means for building the new church, in 1744, had been furnished by them. A suit was brought to test the matter and a decision reached, April 26, 1755, which affirmed the claims of the Lutherans on the ground of the original intention of the donors of the land and the large majority of membership of the Lutherans at the time the suit was brought.

Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz continued pastor of the church until April, 1770, when he moved to York. The pulpit of Zion's Church was thence successively occupied by the same pastors as those of Christ Church, namely, the Rev. C. Emanuel Schulze, 1770 until 1809; and by the Rev. Daniel Ulrich from 1811 until 1851. In 1853 Zion's Church called the Rev. T. T. Iaeger as a separate pastor, who remained until 1865, when the present pastor, Rev. Aaron Finfrock, took charge of its spiritual affairs.

In 1837 the present church building was erected. It was repaired in 1879 by a slate roof and crowning it with a steeple. Like its predecessor, it is a stone house, and though not large, is well-built.

Christ Lutheran Church.—The causes which led to the formation of this Lutheran congregation are stated in the account of Zion's Church. A beautiful building site was selected, about one mile west from Stouchsburg, on the south side of the turnpike, where a tract of fifteen acres of ground was donated for church purposes by Sebastian Fisher, Christian Lauer and George Unruh, each giving five acres. The corner-stone was laid May 12, 1743, and a stone church built during the summer of that year, dedicated on Christmas day fol-

[1] Now in North Heidelberg township.

lowing. At that time there were one hundred and sixty male members. Some of them were not in hearty accord with those who really desired to build up an active Lutheran congregation. The preaching of the Rev. Stoever failed to satisfy them and they secured the pastoral services of Rev. Tobias Wagner, who took charge of the congregation October 25, 1743. His connection with the church was terminated April 30, 1746, when he became the pastor of the Alsace Church. While he was the minister he performed the marriage ceremony of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and Anna Maria Weiser, daughter of Conrad Weiser, in the spring of 1745. The congregation was then supplied by Lutheran pastors of Eastern Pennsylvania, among whom was Muhlenberg, who visited Christ Church twice per year, preaching, confirming and administering the holy sacrament. He had as a helper Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz. The latter created so favorable an impression that the congregation asked him to settle in their midst as pastor. This he did, occupying the newly-built parsonage September 5, 1747. His pastorate was successfully continued until 1770, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Emanuel Schulze, who was a son-in-law of the Rev. Muhlenberg. He removed to Christ Church in December, 1770. He had charge of a number of congregations and was assisted by his brother-in-law, Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg. His pastorate was long and faithful, and it continued until his death, March 9, 1809. He was the pastor of Governor Schulze, who was born in the parsonage of Christ Church July 19, 1775.

After the Rev. Schulze died, Rev. Daniel Ulrich became the pastor, in 1811, and faithfully served until December, 1851. In February of the following year the Rev. L. G. Eggers became the pastor, and he served Christ Church until 1867. His three predecessors had also served Zion's Church, but the ministry then became separate.

In 1868 the Rev. F. P. Moyer began serving Christ Church, and he continued until 1873. He was succeeded in 1874 by the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Long, under whose efficient ministrations the congregation continues to prosper.

The stone church built in 1743 becoming too small, the present large stone edifice was erected in its stead in 1786. It was badly wrecked by a dynamite explosion, which occurred near by, in November, 1884.

In the summer and fall of 1885 this church was thoroughly remodeled and repaired at a cost of six thousand dollars. A basement story was constructed, a new gallery provided, the windows were lengthened and colored glass put in. The interior wood-work is made of walnut and yellow pine, and new furniture and carpets were also provided. The walls are frescoed in water colors, and on the ceiling are four life-size paintings in oil, representing the Birth, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension of Christ. In the rear of the pulpit is Christ in Gethsemane. The congregation has three hundred members. The church organ is seventeen and a half feet high; it was rebuilt by Dieffenboch, of Millersburg.

Tulpehocken Trinity Reformed Church is not within the bounds of Berks County, but it is so near the western line and so many of its citizens belong to its membership, that a short sketch of its history is here given. The congregation was organized some time before 1745, when the first church building was put up of logs, on the south corner of the old cemetery, and near the present parsonage. This house was in use until 1772, when a new church was built in the upper part of the old cemetery and on the south side of the present highway. In 1853 the present house of worship was built on the north side of the turnpike, and adjoining the new cemetery, which was opened in 1864. It is about two miles from Stouchsburg, and on an elevated site. The building is of stone, spacious and attractive, and accommodates a very large membership. In 1885 they numbered nearly five hundred.

The church property includes two well-kept cemeteries, an old but substantial parsonage, and about thirty-five acres of land.

The Rev. Michael Schlatter was one of the pioneer preachers at this place in 1746 and the year following; and his labors as a missionary were shared by Revs. Rieger, Boehm and Weiss. They preached at irregular intervals varying from four to ten weeks. The rapid settlement of the country and the increased interest in the work made a regular pastorate possible, and such a ministerial service began in the summer of 1747. Since that time the pastors of the church have

been the following: Revs. D. Bartholemae, H. W. Story, Johannes Waldschmidt, Wm. Otterbein, John J. Zufall, J. Wm. Hendel, Sr., Andrew Loretz, D. Wagner, Wm. Hendel, D D., Thomas H. Leinbach, Charles H. Leinbach, H. J. Welker.

ST. PETER'S UNION CHAPEL is in the eastern part of Stouchsburg. It was built in 1849 as a Union Church. A committee of seven persons solicited funds to put up the building. It is a small brick edifice. It has been remodeled so as to adapt it for Sunday-schools, which is one of its chief uses. The first Sabbath-school in it was superintended by Wm. H. Seibert. Other superintendents have been Thomas S. Searle and the present, Samuel Keiser. The chapel is controlled by a board of trustees, under whose sanction meetings are held by various persuasions, but chiefly by the Brethren, or Dunkards.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers along the Tulpehocken established some of the first schools in the county. The first school was opened in a log building (which stood near the present Reed Church), about 1730. Casper Leutbecker was the teacher. His services continued until his death, in 1738, when Valentine Kroft taught at the same place. George Lechner was subsequently a teacher in this neighborhood and imparted excellent instruction. In 1747 John Nicholas Kurtz taught a parish school at Christ's Church, where he was also pastor; and he was probably preacher and teacher as long as he remained in this locality. At the Tulpehocken Reformed Church there was also a parochial school, established by the direction of the Rev. Michael Schlatter, which had an existence as early as 1752, and probably received aid from the charity fund shortly after that time. In each of these localities schools were maintained with more or less regularity for nearly a hundred years. Near Christ's Church, west of Stouchsburg, the Tulpehocken Academy was founded in 1831. The school occupied a log building and was managed by a board of trustees. Myles Green, an Irishman, was the teacher who gave the school its reputation. Some of the leading men of this section received their English education in that school. He removed to the West in 1837, and was succeeded by J. C. Kessels. The academy was kept up until after 1840. Latterly it was not largely patronized. The building became the property of the Public School Board and stood until 1879, when it was replaced by the present brick school-house.

STOUCHSBURG ACADEMY was established in 1838 in a building erected for the purpose in the eastern part of the village. Among the promoters of the enterprise were Samuel Moore, George Lechner, Samuel Lindenmuth and Jacob Seibert. When first opened the school was not as successful as the patrons had hoped it would be, and, after a year or two, it passed out of the management of the trustees and was conducted as a private enterprise by Jacob Seibert. He secured as a teacher William H. Seibert, who taught with much success from 1840 until 1854. Among other teachers who followed him were Thomas S. Searle, Simon S. Miller, Isaac S. Moyer and W. Z. Deck. The house was converted into a residence about ten years ago.

In the fall of 1873 the public schools of Stouchsburg were graded into primary, secondary and grammar departments, and each taught in different buildings. This arrangement continued until the fall of 1877, when the present school building was occupied. It is a two-story brick, thirty by seventy-two feet, having four rooms. The average attendance of the schools is one hundred and ten, with a yearly increase, especially since the township board has authorized the attendance from all parts of Marion township of pupils who desire to enter the grammar school after attaining a certain standard in their own schools. W. Z. Deck has for many years been connected with the schools of Stouchsburg. Through his efforts they were graded.

STOUCHSBURG.—This is the only village in the township. It is on the Harrisburg turnpike, seventeen miles from Reading and one and a half miles from Sheridan, the nearest railway station. It contains a church, school house, several taverns and stores, with residences enough to accommodate about six hundred inhabitants. Many of the homes appear attractive and the village is kept very neat and orderly. The place was first called Stouchstown, after Andrew Stouch, who laid out the first lots, but received the present name when the post-office was established, in 1832. Stouch lived in the western part of the village, on the

Wintersville Street. In the same part lived Benjamin and Peter Spycker. Both were well educated and figured prominently in the early affairs of the county. Benjamin lived on the north side of the present turnpike. It was at his house that Colonel Conrad Weiser's forces rendezvoused, in October, 1755, before marching against the Indians on the Swatara. He left no issue, but reared an adopted daughter. Peter Spycker was one of the early justices and executed many legal papers of the people living in this part of the county. His house was on the south side of the street. One of the houses built by him is still standing, now the property of Dr. Newcomet. Peter Sheetz subsequently was the land-owner there, and sold off the village lots from his farm. The elder Spyckers died in this locality, but what few descendants they had, removed.

In addition to the foregoing, other early settlers at Stouchsburg were,—

Samuel Moore, merchant; Andrew Stouch, innkeeper; Samuel Lindenmuth, blacksmith; John Reed, farmer; Daniel Hackman, saddler; Jacob Burkholder, Daniel Burkholder, wheelwrights; Jacob Tice, merchant; George Peiffer, farmer; Jacob Spatz, drover; John Baum, Zep. Baum, James Livingood, Lewis Livingood, William Gruber, David Raybock, Moses Gruber, Isaac Y. Reed, John G. Kline, Jonathan C. Klopp, Daniel Smith, Henry Stump, Wm. Lindenmuth, Francis Retter, Isaac Rauch, Jacob Jones.

John Dieffenbach was one of the first tavern-keepers, his house being the old Stouch stand George W. Crumb, Peter Walborn and others kept tavern in a house which stood on the site of the residence of Aaron Spohn, at the lower end of the village. The "Eagle Hotel" was opened by Henry Bennethum; the "Marion House," by Wm. Dieffenbach before 1832, and it has been a tavern since. The "American House" was built in 1870 by Isaac L. Moyer.

Samuel Moore had the first store near the centre of the village, before 1825, trading in the present Searle house many years. Where James Zerbe lives Jacob Tice traded. Ephraim Stein was in the upper part of the village and there, later, Abraham Stein had a store. M. Thierwechter and Ephraim Hartler engaged in trade in 1840, which was afterwards carried on by Thierwechter alone John C Reed was a merchant more than twenty years and Moyer & Gerhart came later. In 1866 E. G Fisher and Samuel Keiser formed a co-partnership which continued until 1872, when Samuel Keiser became sole proprietor of the store. F S. Fisher is carrying on business on the opposite side of the street.

At the Keiser store is kept the Stouchsburg post-office, established in 1832. A daily mail is supplied from Sheridan Station.

The early physicians were Drs Nathaniel Rauch and Adam Stouch; others were Drs. Edward Illick and Augustus Fisher (both moving to Ohio), James S. Fisher (about twenty years) and Dr. H. W. Newcomet, the last a cotemporary of Dr. I. W. Newcomet, who has been in practice twenty years.

The manufacture of cigars gives occupation to a large number of persons in the village. In addition to those producing cigars for the factory of A. S. Valentine & Son, at Womelsdorf, there are factories operated by James Zerbe and Yocum Bros. The former was established in 1878, and employs twenty-five hands. The latter, when fully operated, employs about thirty hands.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 42, *Ancient Order of Good Fellows.*—This lodge was instituted at Stouchsburg, October 7, 1871, with the following members: D. Smith, Isaac L. Moyer, A Burkholder, J. W. Manbeck, G. L. Groff, F. Kirst, H W. Wenrich, and L. L Moyer. In 1885 there were seventy-three members.

The meetings are held in a fine lodge-room, in the American House block.

Washington Camp No. 237 *P. O. S. of A.*, was instituted May 17, 1875. The principal officers then were Isaac L. Moyer, Daniel Smith, Franklin Kirst, F. G. Eckert, J. F. Brendle and George Bruner.

In 1885 the camp reported fifty-four members.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—Divers inhabitants of Upper Tulpehocken township (one hundred and seventeen) represented to the court in April, 1851, "that it would conduce to the advantages and convenience of said townships, to have a new township erected by dividing the said

township on account of the township business, and because the common-school system, although not yet in operation, soon will be;" and indicated therein by metes and bounds the southern section of the township (about two fifths in area) to be set apart. The court appointed George Fox, John H. Gernant and Reuben E. Addams as commissioners. The report of the commissioners was presented to court on the 6th of August, 1851, in which they expressed the opinion that there was a great propriety in dividing said township and forming a new township as prayed for, and reported the following metes and bounds:

"Beginning at a stone in the North-Kill creek, near a black oak tree on the land of John Riegel; thence S. 89½ W. 1306 perches to a black oak tree on land of Jonas Christman; thence S. 62 W. 334 ps. to a point on the dividing line between Tulpehocken and Upper Tulpehocken townships, at or near a hickory tree on land of Daniel Kline; thence along said dividing-line to a point where Marion, Tulpehocken and Upper Tulpehocken townships meet; and thence continuing in the same course S. 23 E. to the Tulpehocken creek (altogether 1209 ps.); thence down the Tulpehocken creek to the North-Kill creek (about 1350 ps.); thence up the North-Kill creek, 1054 ps., to the beginning—the tract containing 10,493 acres." No name for this new township was recommended by the commissioners. Only one taxable excepted to the confirmation of the report, and his exceptions were technical. A large number of taxables recommended the name of "Lower Tulpehocken." The court confirmed the report on January 28, 1852, and directed the township to be named "Jefferson."[1]

For first taxables, see Tulpehocken township.

Early Families.—Accounts of the early settlers appear in township from which Jefferson was formed. The Potteiger family settled first on the Wm. L. Klopp farm, in North Heidelberg township, and there John Adam Potteiger reared sons named Adam, Michael and Conrad. The former moved to Jefferson, settling on the farm now owned by his grandson, Adam N. He had two sons named John and Adam and a daughter who married Michael Miller, also of this township. Brothers of the first John Adam settled at Reading, also in Lebanon Co. A branch of the Potteiger family, commonly called Batteiger, settled near Strausstown, where descendants still live. The Riegel family also made early improvements in the township, which are still owned by the family. John Riegel had sons named David, Michael, Abraham and Jacob, the first-named still living in Jefferson. On the Rehrersburg road John Miller made notable improvements. He was the father of sons named Samuel, John and Henry, whose descendants continued to live in the county. In the southern part the Smith family was prominent, and in the central the Shaeffer. John Shaeffer lived on the present Wm. Shaeffer farm, removing thence to Reading. He was a son of Michael Shaeffer and a brother of Moses. In the northwestern part lived another Shaeffer family as early settlers, but not related to the foregoing.

Industries.—On the Little North-Kill there was a mill operated at an early day by Benjamin Miller, who was succeeded by Jonathan Miller, Moses Schock, Ephraim Moyer and the present Jonathan K. Potteiger, the latter operating the old mill in an improved condition. A distillery at this point, and carried on for a time by Benj. Miller, is no longer in use. On the North-Kill the Haag family had one of the first mills in this part of the county. It was successively owned by Jacob, John and Jonathan Haag and still belongs to the family. On the same stream, near Bernville, in Penn township John Haag built a mill in 1838, which is now operated by John Kissling.

In the southwestern part of the township is the old Jacob Gerhart mill, operated as the property of Wm. Derr. In the southern part there is a small water-power on a stream near the Tulpehocken, where David Brumbaugh had in successful operation a fulling-mill. This was enlarged and carried on more extensively by Isaac Yost. On account of its isolated location, the mill was

[1] The president judge upon the bench then was Hon. J. Pringle Jones, a sterling Democrat. The vote of the township for Governor in November preceding was: Democratic, 293; Whig, 88. The judge doubtless appreciated this preponderance of political sentiment and named the new township after a typical Democrat. He did not apparently appreciate the public sentiment for a local name. In this respect he acted differently from Judge Porter, who named Upper Tulpehocken in 1821.

closed and the machinery removed about fifteen years ago.

West of Shaefferstown, Samuel Miller carried on a tannery about sixty years. He made an excellent quality of leather. The business is now carried on by Jacob Miller, who employs steam-power and tans after modern methods.

The tannery of Henry Miller, south of the village of Schaefferstown, worked in the old way, has long since been abandoned.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST'S CHURCH (Lutheran and Reformed) is situated on the Tulpehocken Creek, in the southeastern part of the township. It is sometimes called the "Little Tulpehocken Church," to distinguish it from the old Tulpehocken Church, at Stouchsburg. For more than a hundred years the church was devoted exclusively to the worship of the Lutheran congregation, but since February 18, 1853, the Reformed congregation has had a joint interest in the property. This consisted in 1885 of church building and thirty-five acres of land. The landed property was conveyed to the congregation in 1744 by Richard and Thomas Penn, proprietors, and in the instrument making this conveyance Jacob Miller, Simon Minig, Conrad Ernst, Mathias Smith, Henry Gruber and Martin Batteiger are named as trustees. About this time a log meeting-house was built, and it continued in use until 1809, when the present edifice took its place. It is of stone, thirty-four by forty feet, two stories high, with gallery in the auditorium. The old church had a singular cresting on the roof, which consisted of a vane, crowned with a small rooster. The interior of the present church has been changed considerably, but the outside remains about as built in 1809.

In 1789 church regulations were adopted. From that time on the church flourished until many members moved away, between 1830 and 1850. The Lutheran congregation in 1885 numbered about one hundred and forty members, and the Reformed one hundred. The Lutheran pastor was Rev. A. J. Long, and the Reformed, Rev. Thomas C. Leinbach.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Lutheran and Reformed) is situated at Shaefferstown. It was built in 1884–85. The corner-stone was laid August 24, 1884, and the church formally dedicated July 19, 1885. It is built of brick, and surmounted by a shapely steeple, in which a clear-toned bell is suspended. The cost was about five thousand dollars. In September, 1885, the Rev. L. D. Stambaugh organized the Reformed congregation, and became the first pastor; there were forty members. The Lutheran Congregation was organized November 22, 1885, by the Rev. B. E. Kramlich, president of the Synod, with about the same number of members.

SCHOOLS.—Soon after the township was settled a school was started at the Little Tulpehocken Church, in which instruction was imparted in the German language. It was kept up until about 1850. The first English school was opened sixty-five years ago, through the efforts of John Potteiger, in a room in a spring-house which stood on the old Potteiger farm. Thomas Shields, James Rogers and others were the teachers of schools well attended by the larger boys of the township. About 1845 Daniel Potteiger was instrumental in establishing another English school in the central part of the township, which was kept until the free-school system was adopted.

SHAEFFERSTOWN.—This is the only village in the township, and takes its name from John Shaeffer, who laid out the town-plan in 1836. That year the first house was built by Michael Fox. It is the second building east of the new church. Fox was by occupation a laborer. The same year another house was built by Zadock Weaver, a carpenter. This was destroyed by fire in 1839. The following year it was rebuilt. Another house was also built, which is now part of the tavern stand. This was owned by Christian Bombauer, who was the first inn-keeper. Joseph Manbeck enlarged the house, and in 1852 Isaac and Samuel Noll were the inn-keepers. John S. Holtzman enlarged the house still more. His family have kept the inn a number of years.

The first store was kept by Moses Schock and William Shaffner, in a small building opposite the present church, in 1846, and removed two years later to the tavern building, and since that time stores have been continuously kept at that place. Among others in trade there have been Isaac and Samuel Noll, Joseph Manbeck, Frank and James Crissman and, since 1877, the Holtzmans. Crissman & Lesher opened the second store, in 1864,

in the building now occupied by Adam Gotschall and Jeremiah Turk. The latter is the postmaster of the Tulpehocken post office, located at Shaefferstown. It was first kept by Moses Schock. A daily mail from Reading is supplied, and telephonic communication with that place is also maintained.

The first smith at Shaefferstown was Michael Seitzener; Isaac Miller, the tailor; and Samuel Moyer, the cabinet-maker. The place had different mechanic-shops in 1885, and in addition to the foregoing had about twenty residences.

The first trading-point in this locality was half a mile east of the present village, where John Kersch had a store in 1813. Daniel Potteiger was the last in trade there. Close by, on the road leading to Strausstown, Christian Long had a country tavern, which was kept open until about 1851, when the place was converted into a farm-house.

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.[1]

Erection of Township.—The early history of Heidelberg township is inseparably connected with Tulpehocken district. The first settlements were made in the vicinity of Womelsdorf, to the east and west and north of the Tulpehocken Creek, and they took the name "Tulpehocken" naturally after the creek. The Indians had a settlement or village here before the early immigrants arrived, which was known by the same name. The township of Heidelberg was laid off from Tulpehocken and erected in the year 1734,—this having been done at Lancaster at the same time that the town of Lancaster was erected as a separate district. The name was suggested by the settlers to hold in continual remembrance their "father-land" across the sea, where they were born and whence they had shortly before emigrated.

With the other territory west of the Schuylkill, it continued a part of Lancaster County until 1752 when Berks County was erected. During these eighteen years many settlers entered the township,[2] took up large tracts of land and improved them with buildings and by cultivation. And about the same time that the inhabitants proceeded to establish this township for their convenience, they also founded a church for themselves, near the centre, and about eight miles from the "Tulpehocken (or Reed's) Church." It was called "Hain's Church," after George Hean (Hain), who donated land for the purpose of erecting a church thereon.

The area of the township was about thirty-seven thousand acres, embracing territory about eight and a quarter miles long and seven miles wide. The boundary lines were as follows: Tulpehocken Creek from Lancaster County line to mouth of Cacoosing Creek; thence by the Cacoosing Creek southeastwardly to the Lancaster County line and thence northwestwardly, along said county line, to the Tulpehocken Creek.

In 1833 the borough of Womelsdorf was erected out of a part of this township, situated in the western section.

Division of Township.—The inhabitants finding the township too large for the convenient transaction of public business[3] "thereto necessarily appertaining," presented four petitions, to court on April 3, 1832, asking for the division of the township—a small stream called "Spring Creek," which runs through the township, affording such a natural division line as to remedy completely the evils complained of. The court appointed John Miller, George Gernand and Joseph Schmucker as commissioners. These commissioners viewed the township and the proposed line of division, and on the 23d of May, 1832, recommended the division as prayed for, reporting the following line: "Beginning at a chestnut tree, a corner of Lancaster, Lebanon and Berks Counties; thence through land of Matthias Wenrich, George Ege and Daniel Bechtel, N. 44½ E. 286 ps. to a cherry tree; thence through lands of Peter Leininger, Frederick Bechtel, deceased, Matthias Wenrich and David Wenrich, N. 35 E. 662 ps. to Spring Creek; thence along said creek to the outlet thereof at the Tulpehocken Creek, a distance of 2045 ps.," the total length being nine and one-third miles. Exceptions were filed, setting forth that

[1] I examined the records at Lancaster for the proceedings in establishing this township, but I could not find anything, excepting the time of its erection.

[2] Refer to Tulpehocken township for names of earliest settlers.

[3] Subscribed with 120 signatures, well written,—42 English and 78 German.

the greater part of the line was not described by bearing and distance; that the line was arbitrary and did not divide the township in equal parts, but cut the greater part of the roads into the western portion, which would thereby make the road taxes oppressive. The report was set aside on the 12th of January, 1833.

Ten years afterward the application for a division of the township was renewed[1]—the petitioners praying for a straight line from the corner of the counties named to the "Big Spring," and thence by Spring Creek to Tulpehocken. The commissioners appointed were Samuel S. Jackson, Benjamin Tyson and Matthias S. Richards, who on June 17, 1842, reported the line suggested—the first line being "N. 42½ E. 957 ps. from the county corner to the Big Spring, and thence by Spring Creek to the Tulpehocken Creek (by courses and distances) 2147 perches"—the entire line being in length nine and seven-tenths miles, and recommended the name of Lower Heidelberg for the eastern portion of the township. Their report was presented on September 15, 1842, and confirmed *nisi*. No exceptions were filed against this report and the eastern portion was accordingly erected under the name of Lower Heidelberg.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The taxables of the township for 1759 are named in the following statement. The amount of tax levied was £134 19*s.* 6*d.* Andrew Boyer was the collector of taxes.

	£
William Allen, Esq.	35
John Artz	22
Jacob Artz	6
George Aumiller	1
Martin Arnold	3
Daniel Aumuy	3
Christopher Anstecker	2
Philip Aumiller	1
W. Bird, Esq.	20
John Boyer, Sr	25
John Boyer, Jr.	9
Widow Benitch	7
Henry Boyer	11
Adam Bonewitz	5
Michael Bush	5
Peter Botts	3
Peter Bollander	2
Ulrich Brunner	2
George Baschare	8
Nicholas Bechtel	8
George Brendle	7
Tobias Bechtel	7
Johannes Blanck	8
Jacob Boyer	5
Peter Bricker	14
Charles Baumberger	6
Adam Brown	9
Frantz Bosserman	9
Andreas Boyer	25
George Brown	7
Assemus Boyer	2
Michael Berger	1
Matthias Bopp	1
Bernhard Bopp	1
David Broadbent	1
Philip Boppenmoyer	1
Andreas Crove	10
Jacob Creater	3
Nicholas Christ	1
Johannes Dieter	8
Christian Deppen	12
Henry Dechert	6
John Doutrich	6
Nicholas Dornmeyer	1
William David	10
Widow Durst	2
Peter Eberly	15
Eliezer Evans	12
Conrad Ernst	10
John Eckert	25
Simon Eigler	1
Eliezer Evans	17
Christian Eberhart	2
Andreas Evart	1
Christian Frantz	6
Henry Fry	4
Yost Fox	2
Christr. Frymeyer	3
Peter Foust	2
Conrad Finck	7
Peter Feick	6
Valentine Fry	11
Peter Fisher	4
Philip Filtzmoyer	20
Anthony Foust	18
William Fisher	24
Henry Fidler	20
Michael Folmer	2
Frederick Gerhard	4
Andreas Gerberich	6
Leonard Groh	15
John Gross	1
Henry Gebhardt	1
George Gelsinger	1
Adam Harris	1
Adam Hain	24
Yost Hetterich	8
Peter Hause	8
Ludwig Heldt	5
Frederick Hain	22
Casper Hain	24
John Hertzmentz	3
Henry Hetrich	1
Christian Hain	14
George Michael Heldt	4
Henry Hain	16
George Hain	13
Peter Exot Hain	30
Jacob Hawman	2
John Hopf	1
William Jones	6
Thomas Jones	15
Sebastian Jertz	1
Michael Kessler	2
Michael Keiser	9
Adam Kessler	2
Peter Kaufman	1
Peter Knabb	10
John Keller	6
John Klenker	5
Henry Kruber	18
Jacob Kelm	15
Frederick Kogle	15
John Koble	12
Christr. Kehlbach	2
Jacob Kuhl	8
Baltzer Koenig	2
Casper Koble	2
Michael Kleindelter	1
Henry Kerlitz	1
Henry Kieler	1
Widow Koburn	1
George Kreek	3
Henry Kieler	2
Martin Lehr	1
Martin Link	5
Paul Lengle	2
Godlieb Loeffler	1
Martin Lang	2
Michael Lower	9
George Loucks	20
Peter Lamp	3
Jacob Leininger	5
John Last	6
Ulrich Michael	6
Christn. Michael	1
Michael Miller	6
Henry Miller	3
John Moyer	10
Henry Martin	8
Christr. Miller	7
Dietrich Marshall	24
Michael Menich	2
Jacob Moore	2
Lawrence Moore	1
Christn. Mantle	1
Peter Newman	7
Samuel Nicholas	4
John Nagle, Sr.	2
Michael Overheiser	2
Sebastian Obold	10
Chrisn. Paffenberger	7
Peter Peltzer	2
Adam Potteiger	2
Martin Potteiger	8
Michael Reiff	8
Adam Reese	1
Gabriel Reeser & Son	20
John Rose	7
Nicholas Reed	25
Ulrich Richards	8
Peter Ready	10
George Rau	5
Casper Reed	1
Jacob Roehrer	5
Peter Riegle	1
Peter Schnev	20
Adam Shower	14
Jacob Sensenbach	15
Michael Shower	22
Yost Shugart	30
Jacob Spatz	5
John Shugart	6
Michael Snyder	2
Nicholas Swelgert	2
William Spatz	5
Henry Spohn	9
Jacob Stonch	2
Casper Schaeffer	4
Henry Stear	6
Dietrich Sohl	2
Nicholas Schaeffer	5
Conrad Schauff	6
Conrad Schneider	2
Leonard Schnell	3
John Strohschneider	1
Lawrence Strunk	6
Conrad Smith	6
George Sees	1
Michael Schmal	14
Adam Spohn	18
Henry Sethey	1
Jacob Smith	3
Abram Stauffer	12
Christn. Schweitzer	1
Jacob Seltzer	6
Jacob Smith (weaver)	1
John Steiner	8
Jacob Schoab	1
Henry Schwartz	1
John Schorp	16
Jacob Schaeffer	2
Dietrich Steinbrecher	2
Ludwig Schweitzer	2
Michael Schaeffer	3
Frederick Stupp	1
John Schaeffer	1
Frederick Schwartz	3

[1] There were 301 subscribers—108 names written in English.

Philip Weiser	13	Peter Werlan	2
Frederick Weiser	19	Philip Wagner	2
Peter Weiner	7	Frederick Werlein	1
Christr. Whitmore	1	Philip Zerbe	1
Balthaser Wentrich	3	John Zerbe	14
Matthias Wentrich, Jr.	4	Jacob Zinn	1
Lazarus Wingert	9		

Single Men.

Philip Baur	Joseph Mountz.
Jacob Baur.	George Mountz.
Conrad Christ.	Matthias Miller.
Jacob Ernst.	Andrew Riegle.
Christopher Fidler.	John Ream.
Philip Fisher.	Henry Stear.
Adam Gruber.	John Snyder.
Thomas Jones.	Henry Seibl
Griffith Jones.	Henry Seidle.
Christian Lerch.	Jacob Strunck.

Old Buildings.—Among the old buildings in the township is part of an out-building on the old Sheetz farm, now owned by Peter Marshall, which, it is thought, was put up by Conrad Weiser. It is a low two-story building. It contains a large fire-place in the upper and lower rooms. As the walls are very massive, the idea of using the building as a means of protection is suggested. The Weiser farm contained two hundred and forty-eight acres of land, not very remarkable for fertility; and the selection was more likely made on account of the abundance of excellent water and the fine timber which covered the ground. East from this farm are several old buildings, used for public purposes when the highway was along the base of hills, where these houses stand. One of these is stone, the other of logs; but both are in a well-preserved condition. West, on the turnpike, is a large, frame-building in which John Seltzer and others kept a tavern.

Early Settlers.—North of Womelsdorf one of the early settlers was John Deppen, who resided there until his death. He was the father of sons named Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, Adam and Michael. Some of their descendants still live in the township.

Among many other families who contributed to the development of the township were the Eckerts, Filberts, Fidlers, Leisses, Lauckses, Livingoods and Seltzers, most of whom have retained their landed interests.

Grave of Conrad Weiser.—The remains of Conrad Weiser and his wife still lie where they were interred a hundred and twenty-six years ago. The burial plat is in the orchard on the Sheetz farm, about fifty yards west from the house and three-quarters of a mile east from Womelsdorf. It is situated between the turnpike and Lebanon Valley Railroad. When the place was visited by the writer, November 12, 1885, there was nothing to indicate the spot except a single head-sandstone, on which was engraved,—

"Dieses is die
Ruhe Staette des
woyl ehren geachten M. Conrad Weiser,
derselbige ist geboren 1696 den 2. November
in Afsteat, im Amt Herrenberg, im
Wittenberger Lande, und gestorben
1760 den 13. Julius, ist
alt worden 63 jahr
8 Monat und 13 Tage."

This inscription was recut, in 1884, by Peter Marshall, the present owner of the farm. The headstone on the grave of Conrad Weiser's wife lies prostrate; and the numerous stone slabs, which formerly marked graves supposed to have been those of Indians, have been removed, the latter indicated graves having an east and west direction, while the Weiser graves are from north to south. A number of years ago the Sheetz family had enclosed this burial-plat with a neat fence, but at present no such division is shown, the graves being a common part of the orchard.

Industries.—As early as 1790 members of the Bennethum family had a small tannery, east of Womelsdorf, on the old State road. This interest has been carried on at that point ever since, and for the past twenty years by Henry J. Moyer. Since being the owner he very much increased the capacity, operating by steam since 1873. There are in all fifty vats, and the product is oak-tanned harness leather. In the early history of the tanning very fine calf and kip leathers were made.

Below this point, on the same road, an active industry has been developed in sand-mining, a very large deposit having been found, which, in 1885, was placed on the market by steam machinery, operated by David Sheetz. West of Robesonia, Samuel R. Deppen has manufactured lime for some years, producing yearly about thirty-five thousand bushels. The stone there quarried yields ninety per cent. of carbonate of lime.

"The Robesonia Furnace" is situated south of Robesonia, on Spring Creek. In 1794 George Ege here began the manufacture of iron in what was known as the Reading Furnace, erecting it

after he had abandoned the Berkshire Furnace, in Lower Heidelberg township. He carried on the same successfully until 1824, when a depression in business caused him to suspend. In the course of years Robeson & Brooke became the owners, having the property until 1858, when Ferguson, White & Co. came in possession of it; while owned by them the name of the furnace was changed to Robesonia. Nathaniel Ferguson was a skillful and successful iron-master, but was obliged by weight of years to relinquish the business in 1885. It is now carried on by the "Robesonia Iron Company, Limited." In 1845, while owned by Robeson & Brooke an anthracite furnace was put up in place of the charcoal furnace. In 1858 another furnace of larger capacity was erected in its place, and other improvements were made afterwards. While putting up a new stack an accident occurred, on November 7, 1884, by the falling of a large furnace-stack, which had been in process of construction the previous June, which resulted in the death of seven men—Joseph Reed, Davilla Becklev, Henry Spangler, David M. Person, Monroe Peipher, Frederick Foreman and Henry Putt—and the wounding of eight others—Lewis Dietrich, Jacob Fox, John Weinhold, James McCloskey, Charles F. Moyer, John Capp, Frank Spatz and Frederick Knause.

The demoli-hed stack stood on cast-iron columns thirty feet high, and the body of the stack was forty feet more in height and fifty feet in diameter. Within were the seven men engaged on the lining and they had almost reached the top, within fifteen feet, working on the scaffolding on the in-walls. Below were the bricklayers and tenders. Beneath all was Henry Putt, an old man, whose labor consisted in filling the buckets with firebrick and clay. The cause of the fall was the breaking of the columns, which fell like a flash all in a heap and without warning. The wall did not fall at once, but the scaffolding fell and then the walls gave way, covering the victims within a living grave By the stack stood the casting-house, part of which was carried away by the fall. The columns twisted clean out before the fall. The cause was the weakness of the support on which the stack rested, the weight having been three thousand tons.

The damage to the property was repaired as speedily as possible, but it was deemed best to practically rebuild the furnace in 1885. Accordingly, the present owners availed themselves of all the improvements suggested by the most approved systems of iron manufacture, so that the capacity is now about one thousand tons per week, making the furnace in all its appointments and attendant interests one of the most valuable properties in the eastern part of the State. Employment is given to more than one hundred and fifty men. The ore used is procured from the celebrated Cornwall mines, in Lebanon County, on which the furnace holds a perpetual ore-right for the gratuitous supply of as much ore as will keep one stack in blast. Owing to improved methods, this amount is now thirty times greater than when the contract giving this right was entered into.

The fine cut-stone mansion, built by George Ege, at the furnace, in 1807, has also been repaired, and the grist-mill, long in operation, has been improved to meet the wants of present customers.

East of Robesonia is a spring of unusual size and beauty, popularly called, from its former owner, Gernant's Big Spring. In 1775 it was known as "Allen's Spring." Its water is very clear and refreshing, with a volume large enough to furnish power for a mill several hundred yards below the spring. One of the early owners of this mill was Daniel Bechtol. The present improved mill is the property of James T. Reber, hardware merchant of Reading. The next water-power below operated a woolen-mill for John Eckert, now discontinued, as well as a distillery, which was carried on some time in the same building.

On the farm of the Orphans' Home is one of the finest springs in the county. Its volume is great. Power was afforded to operate a grist-mill and distillery a few hundred yards below it. This place became widely known as "Manderbach's Summer Resort," and was largely patronized. The distillery produced a fine quality of whiskey. Large wagons conveyed it to distant counties There were also grounds for target practicing, Manderbach himself having been well skilled in the use of the rifle. The mill still remains, but the distillery has long since been demolished.

CHURCHES.

St. Daniel's Church is situated a mile north

of Robesonia, at the intersection of several roads, from which fact it is sometimes called "Die Ecke Kirche." The present building was put up in 1814. It has been remodeled and improved inside so that it bears little resemblance to its original condition. It is the third house used as a place of worship at this point, the first having been of logs, and built during the early settlement of the country. The building preceding the present one was put up in 1757; the congregation had the ministry of the Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, who lived at Stouchsburg.

Upon the dedication of the present church the pastor was Rev. Daniel Ulrich, who served the congregation thirty-nine years. Then came the Revs. T. T. Iaeger, eleven years; H. S. Miller, one year; and the Rev. Aaron Finfrock, since 1863.

Until December 25, 1876, the church was entirely under the control of the Lutherans; then Rev. T. C. Leinbach organized a German Reformed congregation, with twenty-nine members, which prospered to such an extent that in 1885 the membership was one hundred and fifty-five. Mr. Leinbach is still pastor.

The affairs of the church are now controlled by the two congregations. The property includes well-kept cemeteries and a residence. In the latter is the home of John S. Henry, for many years the organist.

In the same locality are the grounds of the "Heidelberg Cemetery Company," embracing several acres of land, which was opened to the public in 1880. It has been made an attractive place.

Union Chapel is situated at Robesonia. It is a neat stone chapel, built in 1869 by Ferguson, White & Co, furnace owners, for the free use of such religious bodies as may choose to maintain worship there. It was dedicated May 1, 1870. Originally intended for the accommodation of the furnace employees, it has proven a great convenience to the people of the village. A Sunday-school is regularly conducted in it, which is well attended by all classes. For many years Nathaniel Ferguson was the superintendent. The Presbyterians and German Baptists most frequently worship in the chapel.

Bethany Orphans' Home.—This charitable institution is located near Womelsdorf Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. It was founded September 21, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa., by a number of Synods of the German Reformed Church of North America, but at present is maintained by but two Synods of that church. The location at Philadelphia not being desirable, the home was moved to Bridesburg July 13, 1864, where it remained about three years. On account of the prevalence of sickness among its inmates, a new location was sought where greater healthfulness could be obtained in connection with other advantages. Accordingly, for this purpose the property known as "Manderbach's Summer Resort," comprising twenty-six acres of land, on which was a three-story brick building, thirty-six by one hundred and twenty feet, mill and other improvements, was purchased in 1867 and fitted up to adapt it to the wants of the Home, and the institution was transferred October 1st of that year. In the fall of 1872 a farm of sixty acres of good land was added to the property and the necessary buildings provided to carry it on as part of the Home. The last improvement was a fine barn, in 1885, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. Here the Home enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until the midnight of November 11, 1881, when the main house and some other buildings were destroyed by fire, with all their contents, the inmates only escaping. The old mill and remaining buildings were fitted up, and after a short interruption the work of the Home was carried on as before. Steps were at once taken to rebuild the Home, and under the management of Mr. Isaac McHose, of Reading, as chairman of the building committee, the present superior three-story brick structure was erected and ready for use in December, 1882. The building is finely finished, heated throughout by steam and lighted by gasoline. Water is supplied on each floor from a reservoir on the mountain side and from a tank on the top of the building. The upper floor has the dormitories of the Home. The second floor contains the chapel, with a seating capacity for three hundred persons, music and recitation-rooms, parlors and offices for the matron and the superintendent. The lower floor is devoted to the household affairs of the Home. The entire cost was nearly thirty thousand dollars.

The Home is controlled by a board of managers, under the direction of the Reformed Churches contributing to its support, and is composed of twelve members and the superintendent *ex officio*. It passes upon the applications for admission to the Home, basing its action upon the recommendations of the congregations forwarding such applications. Orphan children more than six years old may enter the Home and be entitled to all its benefits, remaining on the terms of their indenture or until an equally good home is provided elsewhere. The inmates are instructed in the common English branches, German reading and writing, the common sciences and algebra, ten months of school being afforded each year. Religious instruction is imparted by daily worship, preaching in the chapel every Sunday and in the Sabbath-school, upon all of which attendance is required.

In connection with the school work each pupil is required to labor several hours per day, the inmates being divided into four sections for this purpose. By this means the physical condition of the pupil is promoted, and it has been found so beneficial that not a single case of sickness, requiring the care of a physician, was reported in 1885. The highest number of inmates the Home has had was one hundred and five. In the fall of 1885 there were but sixty-nine. These were in charge of the superintendent, a matron and two lady teachers. The superintendent since November 12, 1868, has been the Rev. D. B. Albright, whose vigilant care has done much to promote the welfare of the Home. He resigned in January, 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas M. Yundt, who is the present superintendent.



BETHANY ORPHANS' HOME.

VILLAGES.

Womelsdorf Station is fifteen miles from Reading, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile south of the borough of Womelsdorf. Near by is the Bethany Orphans' Home. Around the depot a dozen buildings have been erected. The hamlet dates its beginning from 1858, when the station was established on lands given for this purpose by John Sheetz. The large hotel building was put up in 1867 by Isaac Kintzer. Some years later Lewis, Jacob and William Livingood put up a fine, large factory building and supplied it with machinery for the manufacture of bolts and nuts. After a short operation the works were closed and the machinery removed. Afterward the building was used for some years as a creamery, but latterly it has not been occupied for manufacturing purposes.

Robesonia was laid out on lands of the Robesonia Furnace Company in 1855, by Robeson & Brooke, and it was named after Henry P. Robeson. The plan contained one hundred and fifteen lots. Before 1857 there was only one house on the present village site. It is still standing on the turnpike, and forms part of the public-house of Frank Filbert. At that time it was the property

of Leonard Kohl, and Samuel Dechert occupied it as a store. Afterward John L. Fisher, Jacob Wenrich, Samuel Wenrich, I aac Sohl, Jacob Noll and Wm. Filbert became residents of the village.

In 1885 there were about fifty residences, three stores, three taverns, a good school-house, a chapel for common worship, and, in addition, the interests connected with the furnace. Gideon B. Noll is the oldest merchant in the place. Hiester Filbert has been in trade for fifteen years. Before the village was founded, stores were kept in connection with the furnace by Leonard Kohl and others.

Dr. James C. Cress was the first to locate here as a physician; and other practitioners have been Doctors C. Strohm, Jacob Ammon, Adam Dundore, John A. Conrad (since 1873) and Harry H. Bollman.

The manufacture of cigar-boxes by machinery was begun here in 1880, by Wm. Fidler, and is still continued by him.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REILY L. FISHER is the great-grandson of Peter A. A. Fisher, who resided in Spring township, this county. John Fisher, son of Peter, was born in Lower Heidelberg township, of the same county, where he established a paper-mill, since converted into a woolen-mill, and conducted the business of paper manufacturing.

He married Rosina Hain, daughter of John and Margaret Hain, born in 1796. Their children were Elenora, born in 1797; Samuel, October 28, 1799; Peter, in 1801; Anna C., in 1804; Elizabeth, in 1805, deceased in youth; John, in 1808; who also died in early life; Anna, in 1810; Elijah, in 1812; Daniel, in 1815; Sarah, in 1818, and Jeremiah, in 1821.

Samuel Fisher spent his life as a farmer, in the township of his birth. On the 28th of December, 1821, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Laucks, of the same township.



Reily L. Fisher

Their children were Reily L, born Nov. 12, 1822; Mary, March 27, 1824; Adam, March 27, 1825; David, April 7, 1829; Elizabeth, May 14, 1834.

Reily L. Fisher was born in Heidelberg township, where he has since lived. His educational advantages were such as the paid schools of the neighborhood afforded, after which, for a limited time, he assisted in the labor of the farm, and later was engaged as clerk at Sinking Spring and Wernersville.

On the 23d of January, 1851, he was married to Matilda B., daughter of Conrad and Magdalene Reber, of Bern township. The children of this union are Mary Magdalene, (Mrs. Albert A. Wenrich, of Heidelberg township) born March 13, 1852; Samuel, January 10, 1854, married to Ellen, daughter of Michael Ruth; Anna Elizabeth, September 21, 1856, deceased; Sarah Rebecca, (Mrs. David H Hain), March 8, 1859; Amelia Catherine, June 9, 1861; Rosa Ellen, January 2, 1865; and Matilda Lucetta, March 21, 1872. Mr. Fisher remained on the farm one year after his marriage, and then embarked in mercantile business at Sinking Spring. He eventually returned to the farm, and on his abandonment of active labor placed his son Samuel in charge of the property, which he now cultivates. In 1874, on his retirement, he removed to his present home, in Heidelberg township, and is occupied in the improvement of a small tract of land adjacent to residence. Mr. Fisher is a strong Democrat in his politics. His ability and integrity have caused him often to be solicited for the offices of guardian, trustee and administrator, which duties have ever been fulfilled with scrupulous care. He is a supporter of the Reformed Church, of which his wife and children are members.

Nathaniel Ferguson was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 20, 1817, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Ferguson, who emigrated to the United States about the year 1800, from near Dublin, and located in the above county, where they lived and reared a family of twelve children. The youngest son, Nathaniel, left home when eighteen years of age, with fifty cents given by his mother and her blessing and wishes for success. Having graduated at the Moscow Academy in Lancaster, where he had shown himself a diligent pupil, in 1839 he became clerk at the Elizabeth Furnace, in Lancaster County, then owned by the heirs of James Coleman, one of the proprietors of the Cornwall mines, two and a half years later rising to the management of the business, which position he held for seven years. He then removed to Swatara Furnace, Schuylkill County, and became one of the firm of Eckert, Gilbert & Co., assuming meanwhile the active management. The co-partnership lasted until 1855, when they ceased operations, as the use of anthracite coal had superseded charcoal. In 1857 he removed to Robesonia Furnace and assumed the management. In 1860, at the death of Henry P. Robeson, he purchased an interest and became a partner in the firm of White, Ferguson & Co. In 1863 the firm became White & Ferguson, and remained so until 1875, the interest of Mr. White, who died in 1868, having been continued for the benefit of his heirs. The surviving partner then purchased the interest of one of the heirs and the firm became Ferguson, White & Co. One furnace being abandoned in 1874, after the enlargement of No. 2 stack, it was deemed advisable to manufacture but one brand of pig-iron — "Robesonia," — made exclusively of Cornwall ore, working under an ore-right used at Robesonia (formerly the Reading) Furnace since 1793, which right had been purchased from Peter Grubb, the original owner of the Cornwall ore-banks, and transferred from the Berkshire Furnace (originally named Roxborough), near Wernersville, in Berks County, subsequently abandoned. In 1885 Mr. Ferguson sold his interest in Robesonia, and, retiring from active business, removed to Reading, where he now resides. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Amanda Davenport, granddaughter of Judge William Adams, a member of Congress in the early part of the present century. As a man of self-reliance, sound education, untiring energy and great executive ability, the result, a successful manufacturer and clear-sighted business man, seemed as much a natural consequence as that Mr. Ferguson should win the respect and regard of all who knew him for his unswerving integrity, benevolence and liberality toward all. Patriotic and public-spirited, generous and kind, after a life of great activity he is resting from his labors, surrounded by his family of seven children, at his home in Reading.



Nath'l Ferguson

HEIDELBERG LOWER.

THE township of Heidelberg Lower was laid off from Heidelberg in 1842,[1] with an area of about eighteen thousand acres. The population was about nineteen hundred. In 1850 the population was twenty-one hundred and forty-four, and in 1852 the total vote polled at the Presidential election was three hundred and ninety five.

Ten years after the erection of the township the inhabitants felt the inconvenience of its extended territory, especially in respect to holding elections. They presented a petition[2] to court, on April 10, 1852, asking for its division by a line extending from a point in the Cacoosing Creek, where the turnpike crosses the township line; thence in a straight line, northwestwardly, to a point in the Tulpehocken Creek at Peter Hain's mill-dam; and the erection of the northern section into a new township—and the court appointed Michael K. Boyer, Henry Nagle and Richard Boone as viewers. These viewers examined the territory, and decided that there was a great propriety in making the division, reporting the line suggested—"N. 58¾ W., 920 perches," and suggesting "Cacoosing township" as a proper name for the northern section laid off. This subdivision cut off about seven thousand five hundred acres[3] in the proposed township. Their report was presented on August 12, 1852, and held under advisement. Technical exceptions were filed, and a remonstrance signed by one hundred and fifty-nine inhabitants,[4]—representing the division to be against the best interests of the township,—was also filed. In February, 1853, the court decided not to confirm the report, and so the proposed township of "Cacoosing" was not granted.

One of the most prominent settlers of the township was George Hean (Hain), who, with the Kricks, Ruths and Fishers, came some time about 1730. He was a man of remarkable energy and became a large land-owner, having purchased in 1735 nine hundred and twenty acres; in 1741, one hundred and ninety acres; in 1742, two hundred and ninety-two acres; and in 1743, three hundred and twenty-seven acres. For the Allen tract (included in the first quantity) he agreed to pay one hundred and sixty-five pounds and a yearly rent of one and one-half bushels of wheat per hundred acres, to be paid forever after the 1st of November, 1736, and to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia. The Hain homestead was west of the village of Wernersville, on what is now known as the Hill farm. The original buildings have been removed. He died in 1746, and on the 24th of June, 1747, his sons, Peter, Adam, George, Frederick, Henry, Casper and John Christian, met and agreed to pay their mother, Veronica, each two pounds per year, on every 24th day of June, during her natural life.

Among the later improvements made by the Hains was a house of limestone, built by a German mason, said to have been a "Redemptioner," on the farm now owned by Henry Werner. It is one of the oldest buildings in the township. The houses on the farm of Thomas Reber, near Wernersville, and the one on the Eberle place are also very old. Descendants of the Hain, Dundore, Fisher, Krick, Ruth and Reber families still live in the township, on some of the original purchases.

INDUSTRIES.—The people of Lower Heidelberg are distinctively agriculturists, there being but few water-powers which admitted improvement for manufacturing purposes. Before the woods were cleared off, the brooks, flowing from South Mountain, had greater volume than at present and upon them small mills were built. One of the first was the old Hain mill, put in operation soon after 1755. Its capacity was small. The mill which afterward occupied the site was also a simple affair. It was replaced by the present mill, which is owned by George W. Wertz. Above this improvement is the gun-barrel factory of Lerch, Hassler & Co., worked on a small scale. This

[1] See Heidelberg township.

[2] Subscribed by eighty-three signatures, fifty-five of which are English.

[3] In all the returns of surveys for new townships, the area was not calculated or mentioned. This is a singular oversight, as though the area were not an important fact in the matter.

[4] Seventy-two English signatures.

business was begun here about fifty years ago by Jacob Siegfried, who turned out good work. On Spring Creek proper, John Fisher had a paper-mill before 1800, which, after being operated some time, was converted into a joiner's shop. Another change was also made by John Keim, in the manufacture of gun-barrels for a few years. Then Peter Hain established the foundry business, which was successfully carried on by him several years. Common castings were made. Some of the buildings remaining and other improvements by Peter Hain were next devoted to a woolen factory, which is the industry now carried on under the proprietorship of Ulysses Hain and Wm. Klopp. The motive-power is water and steam and the products are common woolen goods, carpets and yarns. The next power below operates the Hain grist-mill, the mill-house in use being the second at this site. It was long the property of Peter Hain. At Brownsville Philip Von Neida employed the power (formerly used for a saw-mill) to operate a grist-mill, which he built in 1855 and which is still carried on by John B. Flickinger. At Wernersville a later industry is a creamery, established in 1882 by Eirich & Klopp, and of which Lewis M. Klopp has been the sole owner the past year. It is devoted to the manufacture of butter and cheese and is well patronized. Here also the quarrying and shipment of limestones was once an important business, among the firms engaged in it being Samuel, Charles and John Fiant, John Widmayer & Co., Eirich & Hassler, Zinn & Binckley and Deppen & Wenrich. The latter operated on a large scale. When the three quarries at this place were fully worked, employment was given to a large number of men. Latterly but little quarrying has been done, on account of inflowing water.

The only industry which had any historic interest attaching to it was the old Berkshire Furnace. It was located on the small stream near Dr. Walter's Mountain Home. It was a small charcoal furnace, erected by William Bird previous to 1760, and was at first operated by him. The ore was mined at the base of Cushion Hill, in what is now Spring township. After the death of William Bird, a few years after the building of the furnace, his widow became the owner, and, in 1764, George Ege leased the property from her and operated the furnace about thirty years. About 1790 Ege became the owner of the property and soon afterward discontinued running it on account of the scarcity of water. Meantime, he had built the "Reading Furnace," on Mill Creek, to the west. Frequently cannon-balls were found on the site of the furnace and also other articles of iron.

St. John's Church, (Reformed) commonly known as "Hain's Church," is the only house of worship in the township. It is located in an elevated position, about a mile north from Wernersville. The church lot contains about seven acres of land, of which five were donated before 1735 by George Hain, after whom the church was named. The building was constructed of logs in 1735, small in size but strongly built. A school was carried on in this building at that time. The male members (it is reported by tradition) always carried their rifles with them when the presence of the enemy was reported. Some were posted as sentinels on the outside to watch the movements of the Indians, whilst the others worshipped inside. After peace was assured, there came an era of prosperity which enabled the congregation to build a better church. It was erected in 1766, and was a substantial stone edifice, forty by fifty feet, with walls three feet thick. A large sandstone was placed in the wall, with the following inscription:

Heidelberg Township—Hoch Deutsche Reformierte Kirche.

Alle die ein und aus gehen sollen Gott und dem Koenig getrei bleiben.

After the war for independence was over, and their allegiance to the crown could no longer be enforced, one of the builders (Ruth, it is said) exclaimed "*Der verdamdt Koenig musz raus!*" A chisel was procured and the word King was cut from the stone. In this condition it is still preserved in the building. In 1794 a pipe-organ was supplied. The next improvement was made in 1844; the brick floor was removed and the galleries were rebuilt, being made more sloping than previously. In 1851 a steeple was

built and supplied with a bell weighing ten hundred and forty pounds, and dedicated on the 19th of October, of the same year. On June 6, 1866, the centennial of the church was celebrated in the presence of many people. Twelve years later it was decided to enlarge the church and to modernize it to meet the demands of those accustomed to worship there. Mull, of Reading, was the architect. On April 9, 1878, ground was broken for the new part of the building.

The addition to the building gave it the shape of the letter T, and the entire dimensions of the church increased to fifty by eighty-two feet. The basement is thirty by forty-eight feet, and the tower is one hundred and thirty-two feet high. The new part is of brick and the remaining walls of the old church have been made to resemble brick-work. The interior has been handsomely finished in oil and water-colors, the entire improvements costing eleven thousand dollars. The old bell having broken in 1884, a new one was supplied in 1885, whose volume and fullness of tone causes it to be heard many miles. The capacity of the building is a little more than eight hundred. It is sometimes too small to accommodate all the members of the congregation. The cemetery and the church surroundings show careful attention on the part of those entrusted with their oversight, and the place is, with all its appointments, creditable to the community.

One of the most important events in the early history of the church was the meeting of the *Coetus*, on the 29th of August, 1743, which was attended by fifty elders. At that time the Rev. Jacob Lisby was the pastor, and he was the first minister who had a regular pastoral connection. The preachers before that time had been the Revs. Boehm, Weisse and Schlatter. The pastors following the Rev. Lisby were Revs. Wm. Boas, Philip Moyer, Wm. Pauli, Wm. Hendel, D.D., Frederick Herman, J. S. Dubbs, Anthony Hautz and Thomas H. Leinbach. In 1834 the Rev. Augustus C. Pauli began a pastorate which was the most important in the history of the church, and whose ministrations harmonized the congregation and caused it to increase in membership. He continued until his death, in 1871. His successor was the Rev. W. F. P. Davis, who began on the 17th of March, 1872, and continued until September 8, 1883, when Rev. W. J. Kershner became the pastor.

Hain Cemetery is in the immediate neighborhood of the church. It is controlled by a company which was organized in 1876, with the following members: Isaac Hain, Moses Gockley, John A. Weitzel, John W. Ernst, John H. Miller and William Yoder. The company purchased seven acres of land, and laid out two acres of the same in lots sixteen by eighteen feet.

VILLAGES.

Wernersville is on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike and the Lebanon Valley Railroad, eight miles from Reading. It was laid out in December, 1855, on the lands of William Werner, after whom it was named. The plat was made by Aaron Albright, surveyor, and shows one hundred and thirty-one lots, located south of the turnpike and extending to the railroad. The adjoining lands were owned on the north by John A. Hain and William Werner (the latter was a farmer and lived in this locality until his death), on the east by Thomas Reber and Israel Grim, and on the west was the Lerch tavern. The buildings on the plat were the houses of Reuben Keim and a tenement house, occupied by Daniel Stoudt, the father of nineteen children. He was by trade a mason. Near him lived John Maurer, a shoemaker, who is the oldest citizen in the place, having settled here in 1852. East of him was a large stone building, put up by William Werner in 1849, and occupied by Philip Ludwig as a store. The Wernersville post-office was established in 1853, and first opened there. Farther down the pike was the fine stone mansion of William and Rebecca Werner, erected in 1844; farther east, at what is now the lower end of the village, was the inn kept by ex-Sheriff Binckley, still owned by the family. The Lerch tavern was in a large rough-stone building, put up before 1800, and kept in 1855 by Daniel Lerch. Its use as a public-house was long ago discontinued. It is still in excellent condition as a residence belonging to the Lerch family. Other early settlers of Wernersville were Jonas Knorr,

carpenter; Daniel Seitzinger, blacksmith; Michael Newman, blacksmith; Charles Spohn, tailor; Michael Shrum, wheelwright; Fred. Werner, tinsmith; Samuel Charles, saddler; Harry Wolfekill, plasterer; Reuben Landis, cigar-maker. The latter trade was carried on in 1885 by Franklin B. Sohl in a factory with thirty hands. Allison H. Eirich was the first coach-maker and he was succeeded by John Roether. At the Lerch tavern the first stores were kept.

In 1872 J. W. Deppen put up a large building in the western part of the village, in which he has kept a public-house, and where the firm of Deppen & Weurich has also merchandized. In this place is kept the Wernersville post-office, Dr. J. W. Deppen, postmaster, since October, 1885. There are four mails per day. Prior to its establishment here the office was kept at the Wernersville tavern, opposite the depot, by Charles Spohn. The building was put up in 1847; but was not at first used as a tavern. A fine grain warehouse, built by J. W. Deppen, is occupied by E. M. Witman, who is also a large lumber dealer.

One of the first located physicians was Dr. Edward Livingood, who removed to the West. A Dr. Kalbach, after being in practice a short time, removed, and Dr. Jacob Addams succeeded him. During the war he became a surgeon in the army. Dr. R. D. Weinrich became a practitioner at this place in 1864, and continued until 1879, when he took charge of the "Mountain Home." Dr. J. W. Deppen became a citizen of this place in 1872 and has followed his profession since that time. Dr. David H. Haines, after being in practice a few years, removed to Mount Pleasant. Since 1883 Dr. J. M. Myers has been in successful practice. The present veterinary surgeon is Dr. William H. Seitzinger, who succeeded Dr. Reuben H. Sponagle.

Lower Heidelberg Live-Stock and Theft Insurance Company was incorporated November 3, 1873. In January, 1886, the company reported a membership of one hundred and sixty-six and the following officers: John Roether, president; Frederick Frees, vice-president; John A. Weitzel, treasurer and collector; M. E. Smeltzer, secretary. The operations of the company are confined within a radius of twenty miles and have been successfully conducted since its organization. The rates of insurance have averaged about two dollars per hundred. The total disbursements per year are about twelve hundred dollars, which amount is nearly all collected on the mutual plan, there being only a small reserve fund. The home office is at Wernersville.

Brownsville is a small hamlet in the northwestern part of the township, containing about twenty buildings, an inn kept by Moses Balthaser and a store by M. W. Kieth. The latter is also the postmaster of the Lower Heidelberg office, established there in 1864. The place takes its name from the Brown family, who were early merchants at that point. Sebastian Blindlein carries on the business of coach-maker. East from this place is an old-time inn, popularly called the "Dry Tavern," not because those patronizing it could not obtain stimulating drinks, but because there is no running water in the locality. It was opened some time about 1800. Its use as an inn has long since been discontinued. Eastward, on the same State road, Isaac Addams opened another public-house at a later day, which was quite popular before the era of railroads. Isaac Addams, Jr., was also a landlord, and the place was last kept by the Haag family. The place was closed to the public about fifteen years ago, and the house is now a farm residence.

Blue Marsh is the name of a small village in the northern section of the township, close to the Tulpehocken Creek. It has been known by this name for one hundred and fifty years. The Rebers were some of the earliest settlers in that vicinity. The place contains a number of dwellings, which extend along the "Bernville Road" for half a mile.

Lorah.—At the top of the hill, south of Blue Marsh, commonly known as "State Hill," a post-office was established recently. It contains a fine two-story tavern, coach-making establishment, blacksmith-shop and several buildings.

Health Resorts have given this locality great prominence. The mountains have peculiar configurations which afford gentle exposures

and sheltered sides, beaming with the warmth of the glowing sun, or fanned by cooling breezes. This locality is almost wholly free from fogs, which sometimes hang over mountain-sides, and having a sandy and gravelly soil, which assures quick drainage in case of rains, there is no dampness and seldom any dew in summer. The temperature is equable, and Bayard Taylor pronounced it the finest climate in the world.

Dr. Charles Frederick Leisenring was the first person to utilize these advantages for sanitary purposes. In 1849 he put up a small frame building near the site of the present large "Grand View House." The place was not so accessible as at present, and institutions of that kind had not yet been popularized. He continued successfully for nearly ten years, till his death. In this time he established a promising business and prepared the way for institutions of this kind. Dr. Aaron Smith then purchased the property, and shortly afterward (1860) improved the place by erecting a fine, large stone building. He conducted the enterprise with increasing success. In 1867 he erected a large stone addition to the building, and in 1874 a fine frame cottage opposite the main building. During this time Dr. R. T. Trall, of New York City, leased the institute and carried it on a year (1864–65). In 1874 Dr. J. S. Preston became the lessee, and shortly afterward Dr. Robert Walter. The latter was very successful for over three years. He then founded an institution of his own, a mile to the west, on a much more comprehensive scale, when the "Home" was again conducted by Dr. Smith for five years. In 1879 Drs. R. D. Wenrick and J. W. Deppen became the proprietors. They improved the property, changed the Home to an eclectic institution and have since been very successful. The main building and annex are heated by steam.

There are miles of walks and drives leading to many local points of interest. Included with the property are groves of native timber, some of them several acres in extent, and which are named after the woods growing there. "Cushion Peak" is also a part of this property. Tourists have declared the view from the buildings and also from this peak to be unsurpassed by any in America or Europe. It extends to the "Delaware Water Gap," seventy-five miles to the northeast, and to the Swatara Gap, thirty miles to the northwest, overlooking the Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys, with all their numerous fine farms, growing towns and busy thoroughfares. Since the ownership and management of the place by Messrs. Wenrick & Deppen, it has been known as "The Grand View House," and patronized by many people every year from all parts of the country.

Walter's Park Sanitarium.—After leaving the "Mountain Home" Dr. Robert Walter secured a fine site, one mile to the west, on the northerly slope of the South Mountain, and there erected a superior building for the accommodation of his patients and guests, taking possession in May, 1877. This building is known as "Chestnut Lodge." The patronage was so liberal in the summer and fall of 1877 that tents were erected to afford shelter, and he at once began the erection of "Maple Wood Hall," which was finished by the summer of 1878. In the spring of 1879 he built the "Home Cottage," and in August of that year began work on "Science Hall," completing it in 1880. The last-named is an imposing building, forty-eight by sixty-four feet, five stories high, exclusive of the attic, and is properly the hotel part of the sanitarium, containing the offices, parlors, dining-rooms, etc. The following year additional cottages were built, and, in 1882, a fine gymnasium. These four buildings are of stone, lined throughout to prevent dampness. Including piazzas, they aggregate three hundred feet front, and are arranged in semi-circular form, so as to obtain sunlight and air in abundance. They are capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty persons. The main building has an elevator for the use of feeble persons.

The parlors are large and airy, capable of seating two hundred persons. The dining-room is equally capacious and comfortable. The ceilings are twelve feet in height. The piazzas are double, extending around the principal buildings, connected with three floors, and so arranged that any one may walk out upon level

ground from any one of them—an unusual convenience and safe fire-escape.

The gymnasium and bowling-alley are seventy-five by twenty-two feet in dimensions, twelve feet to ceiling, with abundant apparatus, health-lift, Indian-clubs, horizontal-bars, swings, traveling-rings, railroad, Gifford's apparatus for rowing, etc., giving complete facilities for exercise.

The buildings are heated by steam. Each of the three lower floors is supplied with pure, soft water, obtained from the mountain, at an elevation above the buildings. The park comprises two hundred and forty acres, with over a score of buildings. The piazzas, and the property generally, afford magnificent views of the country to the north and east for many miles. The landscape gardener has embellished the grounds, bringing nature and art together with harmonious effects. More than two miles of walks and drives have been provided on the grounds, which afford a pleasing variety for all classes of persons.

The offices have telegraphic and telephonic connection. Dr. Walter and his wife have been very successful in building up and carrying on this sanitarium. The principles which they set forth, and the practices which they follow, have given the place its popularity and success.

Sunny-Side Sanitarium is on the southern side of South Mountain, which insures it some advantages of location not possessed by the other places. It is three miles from Wernersville and about ten miles from Reading. Its situation upon a small plateau, eight hundred feet above tide-water, and four hundred feet above the adjacent valley, gives it a view both extensive and beautiful. A large portion of Lancaster County is spread before it like a great map. In the rear of the building, on the mountain-top, an observatory has been erected, which gives an additional elevation, from the summit of which a grand view is afforded to the north, east, south and west, overlooking mountains and valleys. The property embraces fifty acres of land, most of it sloping gently towards the south, and enjoying the protection and shelter of the wooded heights beyond. This delightful location was selected by Dr. James S. Preston. He began improvements in 1879, and completed the buildings in the spring of 1880. The main building is of gray mountain stone, lined, and contains three full stories and a basement, arranged for comfort and convenience. It is capable of accommodating seventy-five guests. Hot and cold water are supplied on each floor. The rooms are so arranged that the sun shines into every one. It is a delightful place, and the proprietor has been very successful. It is a popular institution since the spring of 1885. James H. Preston, a son of the founder, has been the proprietor.

The South Mountain Sunset Home is a resort for summer boarders, and occupies a commanding site near the summit of the mountain. The building is of gray mountain stone, four stories in height, with an observatory on the top, which commands a fine view. It was erected by Francis Grosch in 1876, and additions and improvements were made by him in 1880, and in 1885 by the proprietor. The entire building contains sixty rooms, capable of accommodating one hundred persons. The dining and reception-rooms are spacious. This resort is complete in all its appointments, and has been conducted very successfully by Mr. Grosch for ten years.



RESIDENCES AND PAPER-MILLS OF CHARLES L. VAN REED.

[SEE INDUSTRIES IN SPRING TOWNSHIP.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE VAN REED FAMILY.—The progenitor of the Van Reed family in Berks County was

John Van Reed, who died April 18, 1820, in his seventy-third year. He was married to Eva Yost. Among their children was a son, Henry Van Reed, born in 1780 and settled in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks County, on a tract of land now owned by Charles L. Van Reed. He was united in marriage to Mary Reber. Their children were Mary (born December 13, 1800), Elizabeth (May 1, 1803), Charles (October 12, 1807), John (July 1, 1810), Thomas (October 13, 1812), Levi (March 10, 1815).



CHARLES VAN REED.

Mary Van Reed married Samuel Knape, Elizabeth became the wife of Daniel Baum, Charles married Rebecca Zacharias, John married Mary B. Adams, Levi married Amelia B. Bowerman and Thomas married Eliza Ruth. Henry Van Reed died July 13, 1826. Charles and Rebecca Zacharias Van Reed had children,—Henry (born September 14, 1827), Rebecca (May 24, 1830, married to Rufus Adams), Mary (May 26, 1832, who died February 1, 1835), Charles (July 22, 1834, who died March 16, 1842), Elizabeth (August 17, 1837, married to Charles T. Reber, M.D.), Mary, second, (August 19, 1839, who died March 29, 1842). Henry Van Reed built a paper-mill in Lower Heidelberg township, but did not long survive to witness its successful operation. His son Charles succeeded to the interest and for years conducted the mill, practically establishing the business on a firm basis. Having finally abandoned active business, he leased the mill to his son Henry, who became the head of the paper manufacturing interest. Charles Van Reed was an enterprising citizen and a man of much public spirit. He served in the office of county treasurer of Berks County. His son Henry married Mary, a daughter of Christian Leinbach, of Bern township. Their children are Emma L. (born September 24, 1850, married to Harrison R. Epler), Charles L. (March 31, 1853), Clara L. (December 4, 1854, married to D. K. High, of Cumru township) and Joseph L. (October 31, 1856, who died January 8, 1868).

The business of paper-making having increased greatly, Henry Z. Van Reed purchased

a grist-mill at the mouth of the Cacoosing Creek, which he converted into a paper-mill and conducted successfully until his death, when it became, by inheritance, the property of his son, Charles L. Mr. Van Reed enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most sagacious business men of the county, his opinion and judgment being often sought and received with deacon. He died March 8, 1879, in his fifty-second year. His son, Charles L. Van Reed, was born on the homestead at Lower Heidelberg. From boyhood he became familiar with the paper-mill owned by his father, and finally entered it as an assistant, in 1873 assuming the management of the establishment. The property, on the death of his father, became his by



Henry J. Van Reed

great deference. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and foremost in advancing the interests of his township. He was a director of the National Union Bank of Reading. He was a Whig in the days of that party, and since a Republican. He was first a member of the First Reformed Church of Reading, and later of the St. John's Reformed Church of Sinking Springs, in which he filled the office of inheritance, since which time he has continued its successful management as the sole owner. His extensive business interests preclude participation in public affairs, though frequently solicited to represent the Republican party as a candidate. Mr. Van Reed was, on November 18, 1875, married to Laura E., daughter of Christian Hertzler, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa. Their children are Henry

H. (born September 11, 1877, who died August 14, 1878), Mary H. (May 10, 1881), Charles Raymond (June 23, 1882). Mr. Van Reed is a member of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church of Reading.

CHARLES V. R. EVANS is descended from Welsh ancestry. Three brothers emigrated from Wales about the year 1720, and landed



Chas. L. Van Reed.

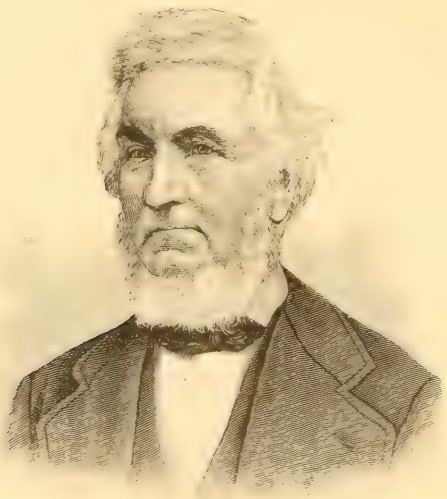
in Philadelphia. All started on a prospecting tour through Pennsylvania with a view to the purchase of land.

Daniel, settled in Chester County, a second in Montgomery County, and Philip, who located in Berks County, is the progenitor of the branch of the family represented by the subject of this biographical sketch.

Joshua Evans, in the direct line of descent, resided in Cumru township, on the west side of the Schuylkill River. He married a Miss Thomas, to whom was born, among other children, a son, Philip Thomas Evans. He inherited the homestead and was by occupation both a farmer and a miller. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Reed, of Cumru township. Their children were Thomas, John, Joshua, Charles V. R., Henry, Mary (married Peter Bright) and Elizabeth (married to Thomas Jones).

Charles Van Reed Evans was born on the 4th of March, 1810, in Cumru township, and spent his youth on the homestead. His early education was obtained in the log school-house erected by the neighbors in the vicinity, the services of a teacher being paid for by the patrons of the school. He afterward gave his time and labor to his father in connection with

the farm, and on the death of the latter, and a consequent disposition of the estate, he inherited his patrimony, and with it purchased the farm he now owns in Lower Heidelberg township. After a life of industry he retired from active labor and transferred the resposibility of the farm to his son John, who now directs its cultivation. Mr. Evans was, in 1836, married to Maria, daughter of William Spohn, of Lower Heidelberg township. Their surviving children are Jane, John (married to Margaret Van Reed), Thomas and Anne. Mr. Evans is a Republican in his political faith. He has held various township offices. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens to such an extent as to have frequently been appointed guardian, executor and administrator.



Charles V. R. Evans

ROBERT WALTER is the son of George and Betsey Walter, who emigrated from England in 1837 and located in Western Canada. Their son Robert was born in Halton County, Ontario, on the 14th of February, 1841, where he remained until his twentieth year. Having in youth been an invalid, and his case finally regarded as hopeless, he was induced, in 1862, to seek restoration to health at the water cure located at Danville, N. Y. The benefit he received while under this peculiar treatment led to the study of health subjects and finally to the investigation and study of hygienic medication. He entered the Hygeo-Therapeutic College and was graduated from that institution in 1873. Removing to Franklin County, Pa., soon after, he practiced his profession for one season, and the following year leased the water cure establishment located at Wernersville, Berks County, Pa., which he successfully conducted for a period of three years.

In 1876 Dr. Walter purchased ground in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks County, and began the erection of buildings, increasing the dimensions and capacity of the institution from year to year until, in convenience and comfort, it is one of the most perfect in the State. The doctor claims to have established a distinct system of medication in which the use of drugs is



Robt Miller

with his brother in Schuylkill County, where an extensive business was conducted. On the death of the latter, in 1880, he sold his interest, and has since devoted his exclusive attention to the enterprise at Shartlesville. He is a director of the Farmers' Mutual Assistance and Fire Insurance Company of Berks County, and the Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the same county. Mr. Hicks is a Democrat, and active in the arena of politics. He has represented his county on various occasions at State Conventions, held several township offices, and been elected for two terms justice of the peace, the first time when but twenty-one years of age. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Shartlesville, a member of its board of trustees, and was one of its building committee during the erection of the edifice. Mr. Hix, in 1866, was married to Fayette, daughter of Henry Potteiger, of Berks County, who died February 21, 1875. Their only son, William Henry, died in his thirteenth year.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—At April Sessions, 1838, three petitions[1] were presented to court, setting forth,—

"That the petitioners were under great inconvenience for the want of a new township, to be erected out of parts of Bern, Bern Upper, Tulpehocken Upper and Heidelberg; that said townships were very large and township meetings were very inconvenient for a large portion of the petitioners, and that the erection of a new township would make it much more convenient for your petitioners, and enable them to keep the roads in better repair."

The court appointed Evan Evans, Jacob Mast and David Morgan viewers. These viewers examined the territory proposed to be set apart for a new township; but, on May 23, 1838, they reported against the application, for the reason that a new township would make the condition of the petitioners much more inconvenient for a great majority of the inhabitants than it was without the township. Their report was then filed and the application was dropped.

A few years afterward (November 4, 1840) the application for a new township was renewed, with a modification that it should be erected out of parts of Bern and Bern Upper.[2] The petitioners recommended the name of "North-kill." The court appointed John Stauffer, Christian Shaner and Henry Gilbert as commissioners. The new district to be laid off (comprising nearly an election district as then formed) was considered advantageous to the inhabitants, and the commissioners, on December 17, 1840, reported the following metes and bounds:

"Beginning at a white oak tree on the East bank of the North-kill, near Peter Mogle's Carding-Mill; thence N. 80 E. 1007 ps.; thence S. 13 E. 1742 ps.; thence S. 51 W. 680 ps., to the east bank of the Tulpehocken creek; thence along said creek and the North-kill to the place of beginning."

And suggested "Penn" as a proper name. Exceptions were filed and depositions taken. After the contest was heard, the Court, on November 5, 1841, confirmed the report. This was the thirty-first township formed in the county, and at last William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was honored by our own citizens in naming a district after him. This was eminently proper.

The borough of Bernville was erected out of this township.

Early Settlers.—John Bright was one of the early settlers on the road between Mount Pleasant and Bernville, where he owned a large tract of land. Part of this property is still owned by his grandsons, John and Amandon Bright. Here is part of an old house standing more than a hundred years. John Bright had sons named Jacob and Peter, the former remaining on the homestead, the latter moving north of Bernville, where his descendants still reside. John Conrad was a neighbor of the Brights. He was a member of the Moravian Church, and a prominent man in the early his-

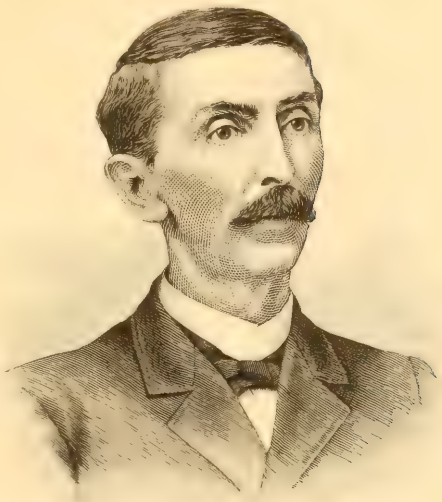
[1] Subscribed with one hundred and thirteen names, all German signatures excepting twenty-nine. This proportion is one-fifth, or twenty per cent., English; but in the use of the English language, the proportion was not ten per cent.

[2] These townships then contained eleven hundred and fifty-one taxables. Besides inconvenience to petitioners, they stated that one set of election boxes would be saved in the Bernville Election District.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOSEPH S. HIX is a great-grandson of Henry Conrad Hix, who emigrated from Hamburg, Germany, about the year 1765, and settled in Heidelberg township, Berks County. He subsequently removed to Schuylkill County, and pursued the blacksmith's trade together with farming. He was united in marriage to a Miss Hoyer, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Of this number, George resided both in Schuylkill and Berks Counties. He married a Miss Nunnemacher. Their children were Elizabeth, Rebecca, Catherine, Sarah, Joseph, William, Esther, Hannah and Mary Ann. Mr. Hix followed the occupation of his father, and during the later years of his life resided in Upper Bern township, where he died. His son William was born in Berks County in 1812, and was, like his ancestors, both a farmer and blacksmith. He married Sarah Seyfert, a daughter of Joseph Seyfert, of Berks County. Their children are Joseph S., Elweina (deceased, married to Samuel Tobias), Sybilla, Michael S. (married to Louisa Metz), George S. (deceased, married to Emma Graeff), and Sarah Ann (deceased, Mrs. Elias G. Reber).

Joseph S. Hix was born August 18, 1837, in Upper Bern township, and until the age of sixteen was a useful assistant upon the farm. He first attended the common school, and later



Jos. S. Hix

the White Hall Academy, in Cumberland County, pursuing his studies for several years at that institution. He then engaged in teaching at the same time, adding to his income by filling the position of a clerk. In 1866 he began business in Bernville, and a year later removed to Shartlesville, his present residence, engaging at this point in general mercantile business, where he has since controlled a large and increasing trade. He was largely interested

tions were organized in 1769, during the ministry of the Rev. Philip Jacob Michael as German Reformed pastor, and the Rev. Peter Mischler as Lutheran.

A log meeting-house was built that year on nearly six acres of land, bought of Joseph Shollenberger, which tract was soon afterward enlarged by the purchase of forty-six acres. That building stood in what is now the cemetery of the church and was used until 1811, when it was replaced by the present edifice. The corner-stone was laid August 5, 1810, and the building soon afterward completed. The building was of brick, without a spire; but having been elevated, it presented a fine appearance. The total cost was thirteen hundred and eight pounds and thirteen shillings, Pennsylvania currency. After the church was dedicated, with all the debts paid, it was found that there was a handsome balance in the treasury. From that time on both congregations have flourished, the Reformed having nearly four hundred members in 1885, and the Lutherans a larger number.

The pastors of the church have been as follows:

German Reformed—Revs. Jacob Michael, John Waldshmidt, Hartzle, Munn, Philip Moyer, E. D. Zehring, Aaron Leinbach, T. C. Leinbach and Samuel Leinbach, the present minister. On the part of the Lutherans there were the Revs. Peter Mischler, Daniel Schomacher, Miller, Daniel Lehman, John Knoske, Marcus Harple, Carl Schmidt, Thomas T. Iaeger and B. D. Zweitzig, the present pastor.

Soon after the congregations were organized a school was regularly maintained at the church, Conrad Stein being one of the first teachers. In 1846 a new school house was built, which is still standing in the cemetery, now serving as a home for the organist.

Shartlesville Frieden's Church (Lutheran and Reformed).—This is a fine brick building, and occupies a commanding site at Shartlesville. The corner-stone was laid on August 28, 1870, and the lower part of the building completed for dedication in 1871. A fine bell was procured eight years later and efforts will be made to finish the church complete at an early day. The project of building a church at this place was agitated as long ago as 1860, but on account of the limited number of members who were willing to associate themselves for this purpose, nothing was done until ten years afterward, when James B. Nunnemaker encouraged the enterprise by donating four acres of land, on which to build a house of worship. Accordingly, on the 29th of January, 1870, church regulations were signed (Joseph S. Hix having been president of the association, which included fourteen members). About ten thousand dollars have thus far been spent upon the church.

The German Reformed congregation was organized with about fifty members, which has not been materially increased. The Rev. R. S. Apple has been the only pastor. The Lutheran congregation has a membership of seventy-five, with the Rev. D. D. Trexler as pastor. The first pastor was Rev. F. P. Messer. A well-conducted Sunday-school, of one hundred and seventy-five members, has Thomas Richardson as its superintendent.

The United Brethren in Christ have a comfortable house of worship near the Upper Bern post-office. It was built in 1870. Among those who promoted the building of the church were John Loose (on whose land the house was built), Jacob Fisher, Benjamin Seaman, Benjamin Wert and Levi Dunkelberger. The membership is small and meetings are held only once a month. The ministerial supply is in connection with other churches of the same faith in the county.

Mennonites.—The sect called Amish Mennonites were among the early settlers of Bern and took steps at an early day to establish a place of worship. For this purpose the Penns granted them a tract of land, consisting of twenty acres, near the Blue Mountain, upon which was built, in 1766, a small log meeting-house. It does not appear that the house was long maintained as a place of worship, but that, after the custom of the Mennonites, the meetings were held later at the houses of the members, which embraced in this and other townships families bearing the names of Weidman, Gerber, Miller, Kauffman, Yoder, Forney and Speicher. Most of the Amish element was absorbed by the Brethren or Dunkards, and a place of meeting established in Centre township.

1874. He was succeeded by Dr. Daniel C. Ritzman, for four years in practice, when came the present Dr. John M. Brause.

In Shartlesville are small cigar factories carried on by John Ritzman & Co. and Levi B. Wagner. North of the village is the factory of V. C. Mohn & Brother. All of the factories employ about twenty persons.

The industries outside of the villages are few in number. The Kauffman and Wagner mills are the oldest. The former mill remains about as first built. It has a small capacity, the volume of the stream on which it is located being feeble. Christopher and Valentine Wagner were successful millers at the lower site, or where the State road crosses the stream. The present mill (of massive stone) is still in a good condition, enabling the product of large quantities of flour, made by modern machinery. The present owner is Israel Miller. The first mill at this site was put up before the Revolution. It was of logs and had the water-wheel on the outside. Between these two there is a mill-site where Jacob Rentschler had an early fulling-mill, which was allowed to go down; then it was revived by Edward Moyer, who supplied new machinery and carried it on a few years, when the machinery was removed. About the same time he owned the grist-mill in the southern part of the township and added steam to the water-power then in use. This mill is now carried on by F. H. Lesher. Near the Schuylkill was a mill-site, improved before 1800 by the Keplinger family. This is now operated by the Fisher heirs. At this place a large creamery was established by a stock company of farmers, which has been successfully operated for several years. Here, also, is a store and the Bern post-office, established in 1878. The small hamlet is a flag station on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Upper Bern post-office was established in 1863, at Wagner's inn, on the State road, four miles west from Hamburg. It was first kept by John Albright at the tavern, and later by Frank Wagner at the mill in this locality. Jonathan Rentschler is the present postmaster, having the office at his store in a new building opposite the old tavern, which was opened for trading purposes by G. B. Wagner & Son in 1882. A daily mail from Hamburg is supplied. The old Wagner or "Berks County" inn is a log building, put up in the last century. It is the oldest public-house in this part of the county. Valentine Wagner was an early keeper and it has remained almost continually in the family name.

Berks post-office is at the hamlet clustering around the station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in Upper Bern, opposite the borough of Hamburg. It was established December 23, 1879, with Nathan S. Schock, postmaster, who had it at his store until October, 1885, when F. S. Seaman was appointed and removed the office to his store. In addition to these two places of business, there are a large hotel, rolling-mill and a few residences at this point. It is usually called "West Hamburg"[1]

CHURCHES.

St. Michael's Church (Lutheran and Reformed) is located near the centre of the township, on a lot elevated above the surrounding country, making it visible many miles around. The church property contains about fifty acres of land, and includes a large cemetery and the residence of the organist. The edifice is of brick, with large galleries on three sides, and has sittings for fourteen hundred persons, being the largest country church in the county. A shapely steeple, containing a large bell, adds to the attractions of the building. It was completed at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. It was dedicated the latter part of May, 1875, having been erected the previous year. The day was very windy and the weather for some time had been dry, causing the leaves in the surrounding woods to be as inflammable as tinder. A large concourse of people was in attendance and hundreds of teams were hitched in the grove. A match dropped by a careless smoker ignited the leaves which were soon fanned into uncontrollable flames and burned with such rapidity that seventeen horses and twenty-two vehicles were destroyed.

This is the third church. These congrega-

[1] See Borough of Hamburg.

UPPER BERN TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—This township was erected out of the upper portion of Bern township in 1789; but no separate assessment of taxables was made till 1820.

Early Settlers.—Among prominent settlers of the township the Shartle family can be mentioned. The original place of settlement was on what is now the State road, one mile east of the village of Shartlesville, the farm being now owned by O. F. Berger. Shartle had sons named William, John, George and Jacob. Two daughters were married to Adam Kauffman and Jacob Albright. Although their offspring was once numerous in the township, scarcely any descendants remain. The Kauffmans settled along the base of the mountain, being induced to select the lands there on account of the excellent water. They had the Rentschlers as neighbors and some of the first improvements in that part of Bern were made by them. The Wagners came a little later. North of them lived the Moyer family, which had some of its members killed by the Indians. The name is still perpetuated in the ownership of lands near the scene of that shocking tragedy. John Christian Albright and Johannes Berger were later settlers. The former lived north of Shartlesville and had sons named Jacob, John and Solomon, the first-named being the father of Jacob Albright, still residing in the township as an octogenarian. The Schocks were also prominent, who helped to develop the township. The names of the early settlers are included in the list of taxables of Bern township.

Shartlesville is situated near the Blue Mountain, in the northwestern part of the township. It derives its name from the Shartle family, who lived at this place and made early improvements, which caused this locality to be known by its present title long before the village had an existence. The Shartles were farmers and, after the custom of that day, also kept inns, one of which was opened as early as 1765, and which, in 1801, was spoken of as an old log tavern. In 1819 George Shartle built a large brick house, which, with other property, passed into the possession of Benjamin Nunnemaker, who laid out the village, the plat being made for him by S. V. Wagner, April 13, 1860. Prior to that time there was a house at the upper and one at the lower end of the village where business was carried on. In 1858 the first house in the centre of the village was built by Martin Zettlemoyer, which is now occupied by Charles Aschenbach, who has resided in this locality since 1851, carrying on his trade as a wheelwright. A number of houses were built soon after 1859 and occupied by,—

William Nunnemaker, laborer; Benjamin B. Wagner, blacksmith; James Koller, tailor; Aaron Seaman, teacher; Joseph Gettering, undertaker; Moses Degler, cabinet-maker; Emanuel Bly, coach-maker; John Shaeffer, carpenter; and George K. Wann, shoemaker.

In 1885 the place had three public-houses, three stores, a number of shops, a church and two hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

At the lower inn George Shartle sold the first goods. John Albright and Daniel Althouse had one of the first stores in the old tavern-stand, where, later, C. F. Rentschler traded for nine years. It is now occupied by the Ritzmans as merchants. The other stand was also kept first as a tavern, sixty years ago, by Samuel Ney and John Tobias. An addition was built for a store-room by William Shearer, who kept both the store and the tavern. Then the Beitenman family traded many years. Since 1867 Joseph S. Hix has successfully carried on business there, enlarging and improving the building. A large three story brick business house was built in 1876 by William K. Haag, who occupied it for business purposes until 1881.

The Shartlesville post-office was established February 9, 1830, with Solomon Albright as postmaster. He held the office until 1852, serving, at the same time, as clerk for Joseph Seyfert. He was followed by Benjamin Nunnemaker, Charles F. Rentschler, Joseph S. Hix, F. K. Machemer, Daniel Wagner and Moses Kauffman. The office has a daily mail from Hamburg.

The first resident physician was Dr. Aug. Schultz, a German, before the village was laid out. Dr. Devilla Schoener located here in 1860, and remained until his death, in December,

when the second church was built) the Rev. Wm. Boas, who also officiated at Reading; and in 1885 Rev. B. D. Zweitzig was the pastor of the Lutheran congregation, numbering about one hundred members, he having served as the minister since 1862. The Rev. George Minnich served as pastor from 1833 till 1851, being followed that year by the Rev. R. S. Wagner, who remained until 1860; then came Rev. John G. Kuendig, who served until 1862. John Heintz has officiated as organist since 1858.

For many years the church maintained a well-ordered school for the study of the German language, which was most successfully taught from 1848 to 1858 by John Heintz. Since free schools have been established the school-house has been converted to other uses, in connection with the church property.

Just above the church cemetery Franklin Hain opened St. Paul's Cemetery in 1885. The lot embraces over an acre of ground and is neatly inclosed.

Salem Church (Evangelical Association) is situated in the village of West Leesport. It was built in 1872, and formally dedicated the following year. It is a brick building, without steeple. The membership of the church was small at first, and the increase has not been large since. In 1885 about fifty were connected with it. The congregation belongs to Womelsdorf Circuit of the Harrisburg District of the East Pennsylvania Conference; has Rev. J. A. Stirk as presiding elder.

A Sunday-school, comprising fifty members, is maintained in the church.

Zion's Church (Evangelical Association) is situated in the northwestern part of the township, near Centreville. It is a plain brick building, and was dedicated December 19, 1852. The membership worshipping here has always been small, and embraced on its first roll the names of the Hart, Dundore, Sonnon and Loose families. The church is part of the Womelsdorf Circuit, and has had its ministerial service from that source. A small grave-yard is connected with the church.

West Leesport is the only town within the present bounds of Bern township, and owes its existence wholly to the location of Leesport Station on the railroad at this place. The site is favorable for building purposes. It has had a slow growth, owing to the fact that Leesport (from which it is separated by the river) has the advantage of age and the possession of manufacturing interests. There were in 1885 three stores, two public-houses, a church, several mechanic-shops and about thirty residences, many of them neatly built. At the station large quantities of goods are received and shipped, this being a distributing point for a considerable area of the country. The Uhlers were the first to engage in business here after the completion of the railroad. They began in the building which is now occupied, in an enlarged condition, by Samuel Lenhart, and in which he has traded since 1858. In addition to general merchandising, he is a dealer in lumber and coal. He also has manufactured brick since 1879, affording employment to fourteen men.

Abraham Tobias built the next store-house and also the hotel building connected with it, in 1862, where he entertained the public some years. This house has had numerous landlords and merchants. It was kept in 1885 by Emanuel S. Strauss. The first public-house was opened by Abraham Harpell, before 1860, in what is now a private dwelling, near the present Gawker House, which was first a residence, and first kept as a tavern by John Kauffman. Since 1863, James Bell has been in the hardware trade, and in 1885 was also the postmaster of the West Leesport office, established in 1872. Prior to his appointment the office was held by H. M. Kauffman, John Good and Samuel Lenhart, the latter having carried the mails from West Leesport to the Leesport office twenty-six years.

One of the first physicians at West Leesport was Dr. John H. Spatz, who removed from this place to Centreport. Dr. Edwin Brobst ranks as the oldest settled practitioner, having been successfully engaged in his profession at this point the better part of a quarter of a century. Dr. F. P. Dundore has been in practice the past ten years, and Dr. J. V. Epler for a longer period of time.

in the Revolutionary period, and was the scene of a disturbance in 1799—in consequence of the putting up a liberty pole by Epler, which certain parties threatened to cut down.[1] The tavern was last kept by J. Mowry, about forty years ago.

CHURCHES.

BERN CHURCH (Reformed and Lutheran) was originally the exclusive property of a German Reformed congregation. This may have been organized as early as 1739, for there are records of baptism bearing that date. In 1743 about fifteen acres of land was surveyed by the Penns for the use of the society, and which was conveyed, in 1748, to Henry Reeser, trustee, for the use of the Calvinists residing in Bern, Cumru and Heidelberg townships. Upon this tract of land a log meeting-house was built, which was in use until some time about 1762, when a rough stone building was put up for a place of worship. This stood until the present edifice took its place, in 1837. In the previous winter the Lutherans arranged to secure an ownership in the property and the present house was built by the joint efforts of both societies. The corner-stone was laid July 30th, and the building completed in the fall of the same year. The church is constructed of brick, two stories high, with galleries, and it presents an attractive appearance. In 1762 the church lot was enlarged by the purchase of land from Daniel Hiester, which was conveyed to David Brecht (Bright), Matthias Stoudt and Yost Hiester, of Bern, and Henry Spohn and Martin Arnold, of Heidelberg, as trustees. Another purchase was made in 1792, when John Dundore, John Reber and Nicholas Stump were the trustees, making the entire church property about twenty acres. Upon this is a good residence and other improvements.

The church prospered until 1867, when dissensions reduced the membership of the Reformed congregation, and very greatly impaired its usefulness. It has had an increase of membership during the past few years. In 1885 there were three hundred and twenty-five members and Rev. Samuel S. Leinbach was the pastor. His immediate predecessors were Revs. Aaron Leinbach, Franklin H. Swartz and Isaac Miesse.

The Lutheran congregation has prospered under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas T. Iaeger. In 1885 it reported two hundred and eighty members.

The church is situated near the northwestern line of the township.

FRIENDS.—In 1745 the proprietaries granted two acres "to John Ellyman for the use of the congregation of people called Quakers, to be laid out in an oblong where there are some graves already." A trust was declared and acknowledged September 7, 1758. Friends were evidently in the township at that early day.

EPLER CHURCH (Lutheran and Reformed) is a plain, substantial brick building, occupying a commanding site near the centre of the township. The corner-stone was laid June 1, 1851, and the house was almost completed the same year, under the direction of Abraham Koenig, Wm. Herbein, Jacob Gerhart and John Fox, as a building committee. The formal dedication took place in the spring of 1852. The present church took the place of a rough-cast log building, erected in 1788. Previously there was a log building of small size built soon after the settlement of the country, the exact date not being known. It was intended solely for the use of German Reformed people. In 1825 Rev. Waltz commenced holding services for the Lutherans, and in 1833 an arrangement was effected by which the Lutherans secured a joint interest in the property. A cemetery comprising four acres is included with the church property. Among the first members of this church was the Epler family, who warmly encouraged the erection of the first building and after whom it was named. Others associated with them were the Reeser, Herbein, Fisher, Lerch, Geiger, Albright, Bodie, Koenig, Moser, Young, Medlar, Kerscher, Hain, Emerich, Baer, Woomer, Stoudt and Machemer families.

In 1885 the Reformed congregation had about three hundred members and Rev. Samuel A. Leinbach was pastor. Among his predecessors were Revs. R. S. Apple, A. L. Herman, Joseph Dubs and Wm. Pauli and (in 1788,

[1] See Chap. X., Liberty Poles.

are almost exclusively devoted to agricultural pursuits, the ordinary industries are not wholly neglected. On Tulpehocken Creek the Hiester family built a mill, soon after the settlement of the township, which, in a changed condition, is still kept running. Gabriel and Jonathan Hiester are best remembered as successful millers at this point. After a number of owners, John B. Reber, now of Reading, became the proprietor. The mill is of stone and has a large capacity. The site lower down the stream was improved by Joseph Reber and the mill operated by him and by others of that family for many years. It is still known as "Reber's mill," though owned by Frank Hain.

Along the Schuylkill are valuable out-croppings of limestone of superior quality, both for building and for manufacturing purposes. They are easily quarried and readily shipped. William Silvis was one of the pioneers to develop this industry. About forty years ago he opened a quarry near Leinbach's store, which has been pretty generally operated since that time. He encouraged the workmen to build homes near the quarry. This was the beginning of a cluster of houses in this locality commonly called Mechanicsville. The present operators of this quarry are the Leinbach Brothers. There are six lime-kilns, with a capacity to produce annually over one hundred thousand bushels of lime. The next quarry was opened by Henry Lerch and is now owned by George Hartman. About twenty-five thousand bushels of lime per year are made. The Stout quarries, opened by a man named Griscom, are now operated by William Fisher. Large quantities of stone are shipped from here and all these quarries employ from twenty to fifty men.

Farther up the river are the old Herbein quarries, first opened by William Herbein, about 1855, and developed by him so as to employ from twelve to eighteen men. It is at present owned by William Herbein, who employs steam to carry on its successful operation. Here is Rickenbach Station, with sidings to the quarry, which afford good shipping facilities. Near West Leesport, on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, are the lime-kilns of Rahn & Kauffman, which were opened by Leinbach & Epler soon after the completion of the railroad. From one hundred thousand to one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of lime are manufactured and shipped annually. Near by the manufacture of brick proves a profitable occupation.

Near Rickenbach Station are the Herbein mill and distillery, now idle, and the property of Jonas Shalter. The first improvement was a small distillery by Abraham Herbein, about sixty years ago. After the property passed into the hands of Reuben Herbein, the latter built the present mill and distillery, operating the same successfully some years. The Reeser mill, on the same stream, a mile above, is one of the first in the township, and has been run by that family since its erection. The present proprietor is Jonathan Reeser, who has also a saw-mill and large ice-houses at that point. The motive-power is water and steam.

Canal-boat building has been successfully carried on for about a score of years by James Rickenbach, on the canal, below Rickenbach Station. At his docks from twelve to twenty men find employment at building boats. James Rickenbach is also the owner of a number of boats in the carrying trade from that point.

At Hiester's Mill is a post-office, established in 1865. It is supplied with semi-weekly mails from Reading. Formerly small stores were kept in that locality as well as on the State road, almost north from that place, by J. Klein and others. In connection was a public-house, built about fifty years ago, which is now well remembered as the "Hain Tavern." East, on the same road, is Leinbach's post-office, store and tavern. The latter was first opened by Christian Leinbach in 1848, and a store kept in the same building until 1867, when the present stand opposite the tavern came to be occupied by E. A. Leinbach. He has also been postmaster since the establishment of the office, in 1852. There are four mails per week.

The Epler tavern, three-quarters of a mile towards Reading, on the same road, was the oldest public-house in the township. The building, which has been removed, was put up

from the Tulpehocken Creek, near the mouth of the North-kill, across the township, N. 67° 51′ E. seven miles and six perches to the Schuylkill at Noecker's mill. The upper portion was called "Upper Bern."

In 1841 Penn township was erected out of a portion of Bern and Upper Bern, and in 1843, Centre township.

In 1849 the estimated area of Bern township was twenty thousand acres.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The taxables of the township in the year 1759 are named in the following list. John Reber was the collector. The tax levied amounted to £89 5*s*.

	£
John Althouse	7
Jacob Albrecht	6
Christian Althouse	5
Jacob Allwine	3
Ludwig Albrecht	1
John Adam	7
Christian Albrecht	7
John Arwegast	1
Christopher Bickel	3
Christian Berger	6
Ulrick Backenstos	4
Jacob Burcky	9
Philip Beyer	4
Adam Bohn	4
Jacob Beck	1
Christian Beyler	2
John Bucks	9
David Brecht	20
George Belleman	4
Sebastian Butz	10
Jacob Conrad	12
Jacob Criem	2
Henry Close	4
Matthias Dornebach	9
William Donalson	9
John Donalson	2
Titus Deuning	12
Frederick Deglar	5
John Epler	21
Jacob Epler	18
John Eppert	6
Valentine Eckert	3
John Faust	10
Jacob Fuchs	4
Philip Faust	15
Henry Freemen	1
Samuel Filbert	8
John Feyck	7
Christian Feyck	4
Frederick From	7
George Gentzle	1
George Gernand	23
Jacob Geis	3
Adam Geis	3
Ulrich Gentzelberger	2
Eberhard Geschwind	7
Jacob Grim	5
David Grim	6
Adam German	2
Hendrick Gicker	7
T. Heck	15
Nicholas Hallet	8
Daniel Hiester	8
Yost Hiester	12
Michael Hentzel	6
Peter Harpine	11
Jacob Heck	5
Val. Himmelberger	3
Abraham Haas	5
John Heckstatter	1
Christian Herschberger	6
Jacob Hetzler	1
John Hoffmann	2
Hieronymus Hemig	7
John Eyors Hiester	10
William Hettrich	8
Christian Jeder	4
John Jeder	1
Christian Jeder	1
Martin Kershner	4
Conrad Kershner	4
John Klein	3
George Kershner	2
Stephen Kauffman	3
William Koppersmith	1
Heinrich Kettner	6
Michael Kohl	4
Jacob Kaufman	1
Jacob Kaufman, Jr	3
Benjamin Kepler	15
Stephen Kuntz	7
John Kuntz	10
Christian Koenig	2
Christian Kauffman	7
Nicholas Klee	7
Valentine Long	7
Frederick Long	1
William Leymaster	3
George Loos	3
Nicholas Ludwig	2
John Meth	8
George Mettler	2
Nicholas Miller	6
Jacob Meyer	1
Jacob Miller, Jr	1
Killian May	1
Jacob Moller	9
Christopher Mensch	3
Simon Mensch	5
Valentine Mogle	1
Philip Machemer	4
Joseph Obold	8
Casper Phillips	3
Henry Reeser, Jr	6
Jacob Reeser, Jr	9
Jacob Reeser, Sr	22
Ulrich Rathmacher	5
Nicholas Runckle	3
John Runckle	3
Peter Rickenbach	2
Jacob Reichardt	1
Adam Rickenbach	9
John Rickenbach	5
Jacob Roth	2
Christian Roth	28
John Reber	8
Conrad Schneider	5
John Schneider, Jr	8
John Schneider, Sr	8
Michael Standt	10
Matthias Standt	9
Ludwig Seaman	2
John Schock	1
George Schell	3
Werner Stein	8
Albrecht Strauss	10
Jacob Strauss	6
Philip Strauss	7
Yost Shoemaker	8
Christian Stutzman	2
Bernhard Schartel	5
John Seibert	11
John Standt	3
Charles Schmidt	2
Jacob Stein	3
Casper Stein	1
Nicholas Soder	15
Jacob Tester	5
Baltzer Umbenhauer	8
Matthias Weber	16
Herman Weber	7
Michael Wommel, Jr	6
Widow Wise	6
Michael Wommer, Sr	7
Jacob Wetzler	2
George Wagner, Jr	8
George Wagner, Sr	3
Andreas Wuten	3
Samuel Wollison, Jr	4
Samuel Wollison, Sr	10
James Williamson	13
Nicholas Weimnger	4
Joseph Wollison	3
Moses Weyerich	10
Daniel Zacharias	1
Peter Zuber	5
Michael Zuber	2
John Zimmerman	1
Joseph Zallebarger	5
Moritz Zuck	8

Single Men.

George Belleman	Martin Moore.
Jacob Bellemann	Nicholas Phillips.
Jacob Gackley	John Reber, Jr.
John Heck.	Henry Reeser.
John Hauger.	Joseph Sandbread.
Philip Heck	Paul Schaeffer.
George Ludwig	John Sealy.
Conrad Landendorf	Matthias Weber.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Among the early settlers of what is now comprised within the bounds of Bern township, the Hiesters were unusually prominent. They purchased several thousand acres of land along the Tulpehocken, and built mills, which proved great conveniences. They were in good circumstances. Their sons came to figure in public affairs prominently. Few of the descendants now remain in the township.

On the Schuylkill, Peter Herbein became the owner of two hundred and thirty-five acres of fine land, in 1734, adjoining the lands of Henry Reeser, who was also an early settler. Both families have retained possession of their lands, the Herbeins now being represented by John, Thomas and William, great-grandsons of Henry Herbein, the father of sons named Abraham and John. Below this point the Rickenbach family became the owner of a tract of land on which descendants still live. They had a small burial-plot near Rickenbach Station, but later interments have been made in cemeteries.

INDUSTRIES.—Although the people of Bern

1744. Prior to that time the people of this locality attended the meetings held at Reed's Church, on the Tulpehocken, in the present township of Marion. A settlement of Moravians having been made in the eastern part of North Heidelberg, and the meetings at Reed's Church having been held only at irregular intervals, they decided to have their own meeting-house, in which the Moravian doctrine might be preached without interruption. A plain log house was therefore built, in the summer and fall of 1744, upon the lot set aside by Bickel, and it was formally dedicated November 4, 1744, by a Moravian Synod, over which Henry Antes, presided. On the 9th of April following, a Moravian congregation was organized by Bishop August G. Spangenberg with the following members: Tobias Bickel, George Frederick Bickel, Stephen Brecht, John Fisher, Sr., John Fisher, Jr., Frederick Gerhart, Nicholas Glass, John Gracker, John Zerby, and their wives, and John Keller, a widower.

A building comprising a school-house and parsonage combined was built at the same time, and it was occupied by Daniel Neihart when the congregation was formed. Later teachers of this school were Werner, Weile, Blatzer and Polk.

The Moravian congregation had its membership augmented by new settlers, among whom were the Klapp, Conrad, Minnich and Zuber families, and then it flourished. The ministers visited the congregation statedly, coming from Bethlehem and other Moravian settlements. After 1830 a number of families removed to the West. This caused the congregation to weaken and decline, and eventually only few meetings a year were held.

The congregation was then disbanded, and the meeting-house came to be occupied by persons of the Lutheran and Reformed faith in that vicinity. About 1835, congregations were organized by them, and then regular preaching began by the Revs. Miesse and Minnich. In 1846, with the assistance of the Moravians who remained, the congregations united in building the present church upon the Moravian Church lot. It is a plain brick building of moderate size, and is supplied with a gallery. The cemetery attached is neatly inclosed. The German Reformed congregation had more than a hundred members, and Rev. Thomas C. Leinbach as pastor. The Lutheran congregation was smaller, and the minister was the Rev. J. J. Cressman.

The Moravians have still an interest in the property, but no meetings have been held within the past four years.

BERN TOWNSHIP.[1]

Erection of Township.—A petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on May 2, 1738, praying for the erection of a new township out of the eastern section of Tulpehocken township, lying between the Schuylkill River and Tulpehocken Creek, and extending from the mouth of the creek to the Blue Mountain.[2] The court shortly afterward ordered the erection of the township according to the prayer of the petitioners, and named it "Bern." The name was taken from Bern, a large division of territory in Switzerland, the native country whence many of the inhabitants emigrated.

When the county of Berks was erected the lands of this township extended beyond the Blue Mountain. In August, 1767, a petition was presented to court, asking for a division of the township on account of its extent. Commissioners were appointed (William Boone, Samuel Hoch, Thomas Wright, Joseph Penrose, Frederick Weiser and Thomas Jones), who laid down a line along the top of Blue Mountain,—S. 91 W. 1836 perches. In November following the proceedings were confirmed, and the northern portion beyond the mountain was named "Brunswick."

In 1789 an act of Assembly was passed, requiring the township to be divided. William Wheeler surveyed the line, which extended

[1] I examined the records at Lancaster, but I could not find any papers relating to the erection of this township.

[2] The township included territory and taxable inhabitants beyond the mountains till 1771, when the portion beyond the top of the mountain was laid off into a separate township named Pine Grove.

ables who resided therein, representing the division inconvenient and burdensome; but the court confirmed the report absolutely, and erected the territory laid off into a new township by the name recommended.

See Heidelberg township for list of first taxables which inhabited this section of the county.

Early Families.—The descendants of the Klopp family have for many years constituted a large portion of the population of North Heidelberg township. It is said that one of three brothers who came to Eastern Pennsylvania settled in Lebanon County and was killed by the Indians, another settled in Lower Heidelberg and Peter, the third, in North Heidelberg. The last-named had seven sons—Peter, Adam, John, Benjamin, Daniel, Joseph and Isaac. Some of his daughters married into the Ernst, Gerhart and Faust families. Peter, the eldest son, moved to the central part of the township, on the farm now owned by William D. Klopp; several of the sons moved to Tulpehocken township, and Daniel became a citizen of Illinois.

The Kalbachs, Dundores and Lengels were also very numerous, but most of them have died or removed, a few descendants of each family only remaining. Along the Tulpehocken there was an early settlement of Moravians, some of the members residing in what is now North Heidelberg, the others in Penn and Bern townships. Near the North Heidelberg Church Tobias Bickel made his home in the fall of 1736, and his brother, George Frederick, lived in Bern (now Penn) township. They were both young men and reared families in these townships. The former had a son named Anthony and a grandson by the name of Joseph, who was the father of some of the older Bickels in the county at this time.

Most of the other Moravians removed. Descendants of the Gerhart, Bright, Fisher, Moyer and Conrad families in the fourth and fifth generations are still near the cenes where, a hundred and fifty years ago, the simple homes of their forefathers were erected.

Mills and Stores.—The people of the township are almost wholly given to agricultural pursuits. On the Tulpehocken, at the old Seyfert mill-site, Abraham Krick put up a good mill, which is still known as the "Krick mill," although owned by different persons, among them John K. Derr and Benjamin Bickel, the present proprietor. A saw-mill is attached to this mill. Below, on the same stream, the Zerby family had early saw and grist-mills, whose sites are occupied by mills long owned by Jacob Wilhelm, and at present the property of Jacob Sunday. In this part of the township the distillation of liquor was formerly carried on by the Seyferts, and in other localities there were small stills which have been removed.

Lamm's mill, in the eastern part of the township, on Spring Creek, was built soon after 1800 by the Fisher family and long carried on by it. At present saw and grist-mills are successfully carried on.

In the township are two post-offices, Krick's Mill and North Heidelberg. The former is in the western part of the township and was established in 1865 with Abraham Krick as postmaster. His successor was John K. Derr. Joshua Moyer is the present postmaster. The office has a tri-weekly mail *via* the North Heidelberg office. This latter office was established in 1864, and Jonathan L. Klopp has been the postmaster. It is kept in connection with the only store in the township at a stand opened in 1851 by J. L. Reber, and where, since 1857, Jonathan L. Klopp has successfully carried on business. In connection with it there is a public-house, the whole occupying large and well-appointed buildings. Near by there was formerly an old public-house, opened about 1800, and kept by Michael Kalbach and others. The inn was known for many years as Kalbach's. It was converted into a farm-house in 1851. The building stood until September, 1885, when it was destroyed by fire. In it was kept the first store in the township by Adam Fisher, Charles Rick and others.

CHURCHES.

North Heidelberg Church is the only house of worship in the township. It is situated in the eastern part, upon land donated for church purposes, by Tobias Bickel, as early as

wholly avoided. The correctness of his theory has been demonstrated in the success of his treatment and the popularity of the institution, which the experience of several years has fully confirmed. Dr. Walter was on the 4th of July, 1872, married to Eunice C. Lippincott, daughter of John Lippincott, of South China, Maine. Their children are Maud Marion, Robert L., Mabel Helen, Stella M. and Earnest Albert.

The doctor is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but, aside from the position of delegate to the State Convention of his party which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency, he has taken no active part in politics. He now affiliates with the Prohibition party. Dr. Walter wields a ready pen on subjects relating to his profession. He is the editor of "The Laws of Health" and "Health," and author of "The Philosophy of the Health Reform," the "Nutritive Cure" and "The Best Means of Preserving and Regaining Health." He has been latterly engaged in the preparation of a large work entitled "Science in Health and Disease," which gives a scientific solution of all the great problems of medical science, and establishes a system of treatment based on definite scientific principles. The doctor is a believer in Evangelical Christianity and often conducts worship in his own institution, though not a member of any church or denomination.

NORTH HEIDELBERG.

Erection of Township.—The township of Heidelberg embraced at first about thirty-seven thousand acres and continued so large without any reduction for over one hundred years. In 1842 it was divided, and the eastern portion, about eighteen thousand acres, was erected into a township named "Lower Heidelberg." The remaining portion comprised about nineteen thousand acres. In April, 1844, a portion was taken away and contributed toward the erection of "Marion," in area about one thousand eight hundred acres. The township of Heidelberg was then left with about seventeen thousand two hundred acres.[1]

During the fall of 1844 the inhabitants of the township thought that their township was too large and inconvenient. The population was about one thousand six hundred and the electors about three hundred. They therefore considered the propriety of dividing it. A tract had just been cut off. But this small reduction was not to stand in the way of improving their situation in respect to elections and roads. So they applied to the court for viewers.[2] And the court was sufficiently generous to encourage their application by appointing Matthias S. Richards, Samuel Beard and Samuel S. Jackson as prayed for. The spirit of division and of erecting new townships and new counties had taken a strong hold upon the people during this decade.[3] Fortunately, the spirit did not succeed in carrying away any of the territory from the county of Berks towards certain projected new counties round-about to the north, east, south and west.

The commissioners examined the township, "and being satisfied that the late practice of subdividing large townships has received general favor from experience, because of the convenience for township transactions and of the better attention to keeping roads in repair," they therefore surveyed and marked off a dividing line, which began at the "Ege Forge," on the Tulpehocken Creek and extended thence "S. 71 E. 1140 ps. to a corner and S. 55 E. 487 ps. to Spring Creek," and they recommended the northern section to be named "North Heidelberg." The portion laid off contained about seven thousand two hundred acres. Their report was presented January 9, 1845, and confirmed *nisi*. A remonstrance was filed against the proposed division, signed by thirteen tax-

[1] The population of Heidelberg in 1840 was three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine. When the township was divided, in 1842, the population was about three thousand seven hundred and the lower portion had more than half.

[2] This was on November 9, 1844. Only thirty signatures (ten English) were attached to the petition.

[3] Eleven new townships were erected from 1839 to 1851, four to the east of Schuylkill and seven to the west.

tory of the township. The descendants of John Conrad still live in the county, and have contributed to its material progress. The homestead is now owned by a great-grandson, Dr. John A. Conrad.

John Jacob Dundore was one of the first settlers in the southern part of Penn, owning tracts of land in that township and North Heidelberg. He reared a large family, some of the sons being John and John Jacob. Daughters married into the Gerhart and Shaul families. From these are descended the Dundores of the western part of the county. On the present Hetrich farm lived Joseph Obold, who was the grandfather of the older Obolds of the township. He had sons, Philip, George and Joseph, and daughters who married Benjamin Haas, Samuel Umbenhauer and Andrew Greth. Other early families were the Kalbachs, Hetrichs, Smiths, Kerschners, Kissels and Himmelbergers.

Mount Pleasant.—This village has a very pleasant location on the highlands, on the State road, in the southern part of the township. It was not regularly laid out, but lots were disposed of, according to the demands of the purchaser, from the farm of Henry Hetrich, landowner, who lived in what is now the lower part of the village. Where is now the residence of George Stoudt the first house in the place was put up by John Hetrich after 1812. Thence a residence was occasionally built, until the place has attained its present size. In 1885 there were about forty buildings, a store and a tavern, besides the usual mechanic shops.

About 1835 Benjamin Haas opened a public-house in a building which had previously been used as a farm-house. Later, John B. Reber was a host at this place. In 1885 Philip Obold was the landlord. The first tavern in this locality was half a mile southeast, on the State road, and kept by Jacob Good. It was discontinued about 1830. A store was also kept there. Here is now the wagon-factory of Frank Gruber, occupying a large building and operated by water-power since the summer of 1883

The first store in the village was kept by Elias Obold, who commenced trading in 1851, in the building which is occupied by E. Obold & Sons, general merchants. The Lower Bern post-office was established here, with Joseph Obold postmaster, a position which has been held since 1864 by P. Reily F. Obold. The office has a daily mail from Reading.

On a farm just above the village Dr. Daniel Deppen lived and practiced medicine a period of forty years. He was the father of four sons, who also became physicians, namely, Darius Daniel Deppen (Bernville), James W. Deppen (Wernersville), Joseph F. Deppen and William P. Deppen (both at Reading). After Dr. Daniel Deppen, his son James was a practitioner a short time at Mount Pleasant, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry C. Moore; and he, in 1880, by the present, Dr. David H. Hain.

Since 1867 Dr. O. E. Collins & Son, veterinary surgeons, have extensively practiced their profession at this place.

The manufacture of cigars is carried on since 1877 by Jacob D. Madeira. In 1885 a fine factory had a working capacity for thirty-five hands. He employed from ten to twenty men and boys. Another factory, of smaller capacity, is operated by Darius Althouse.

Plow-making is carried on by E. H. Gruber, and coach-making by Isaac H. Gruber.

In the neighborhood of Scull's Hill, Jacob Hiester had an old-time tavern, afterward kept by Levi Balthaser, who opened and carried on a store in connection with the tavern. Under his management the stand became widely known. The store has long since been discontinued. Benjamin Haas also kept an early inn at this place, and northwest there were also country taverns for many years, which have been converted to other uses.

In the township, aside from the mills noticed in the sketch of Bernville, there were, on the North-Kill, several miles above the borough, fulling and carding-mills, belonging to Peter Mogle and Daniel Klahr, both of which have been discontinued and the power used to operate saw-mills. In their day a large amount of work was done and they proved a great accommodation to the people of this part of the county. Below Bernville, on the Tulpehocken, are two good water-powers, which were improved by the Stoudt family, who there erected

mills. The buildings now used were put up within the last fifty years. Jacob Bohn is the present owner of the lower mill and Harrison Kalbach of the upper. Intermediate is the old Conrad mill, on a small stream near the canal, on which a warehouse had been built for its accommodation. The water failing, steam was supplied, and it is still carried on, with this double power, by Joseph B. Conrad. Many years ago the Conrads had a powder-mill[1] at this place, which was changed to a clover-mill, also long since abandoned.

Near Bern Church was, in the early history of the township, a gun-barrel factory, operated by water-power and owned by Henry Deitz. Daniel B. Fisher converted this power to other use and it now operates a grist-mill. Subsequently steam was added.

There is no church in this township, the residents attending either at Bernville Church, to the north, or the Bern, to the southeast.

[1] An explosion occurred at this mill on July 25, 1858, and one man (Joseph Long) was killed.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM UMBENHAUER, is descended from German ancestors, his grandfather having been Thomas Umbenhauer, the founder of the present thriving borough of Bernville, who resided on the farm now owned by the subject of this biography, when he was both a farmer and a carpenter. He married Maria Catharine Stoudt of Penn township and had children—John, Peter, Daniel, Magdalena, Catherine and Elizabeth. Peter spent his life as a farmer on the homestead where he was born. He married Sarah, daughter of John Reber, of the same township. Their children are a son, William, and a daughter, Mary, deceased, wife of Isaac Kalbach. William Umbenhauer, was born on the 21st of June, 1824, on the ancestral land, of which he is now the owner. He



William Umbenhauer

received such educational advantages as the neighboring school afforded with additional opportunities at a boarding-school in Unionville, after which two winters were spent in teaching. He then gave his attention exclusively to the labor of the farm, and on the death of his father, in 1869, inherited the property. He was, on the 7th of September, 1844, married to Susanna, daughter of Peter Spang, of North Heidelberg township. Their children are Thomas S., married to Annie Stover, who has four children), Henry S. (married to Jennie Shadel, who has one child), William S. (married to Jennie Hain, whose only daughter is deceased), Milton S., Isaac S., John S., Daniel S., Catherine, and four who are deceased. Mr. Umbenhauer discontinued the management of the farm in 1883, which is now in the hands of his son, Thomas S., and retired from active labor. He is a Democrat in his political associations and was in 1869 elected justice of the peace for his township, which office he still fills. His ability and upright character have caused his services to be frequently in demand as executor, administrator and guardian. He is a director of the Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks County. He is public-spirited and during the late civil war showed a high degree of patriotism by assisting in filling the quota of men required from Penn township. Mr. Umbenhauer is a member of the Lutheran Church of Bernville.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.[1]

Erection of Township.—Upon the application of inhabitants of Bern, Upper Bern and Penn townships for the erection of a new township out of parts of the townships named, the Court, on February 16, 1842, appointed Anthony Bickel, James Donagan and Matthias S. Richards as commissioners to view the district. The commissioners went upon the premises, and finding that a new district would be advantageous to the inhabitants, laid off the following territory :

"Beginning at the mouth of the Mill Creek, on the western bank of the Schuylkill; thence S. 64½ W. 825 ps., and S. 46½ W. 505 ps., to the line of Bern Upper and Penn townships ; thence along said line S. 80 W. 128 ps.; thence S. 24 E. 665 ps., S. 16 E. 560 ps., and N. 77 E. 1290 ps., to the Schuylkill River at the Althouse Bridge; thence up the westerly bank of said river about five miles and three-quarters to the place of beginning."

They suggested the name of "Centre." Their report was confirmed on January 2, 1843. The name of the new township was suggested from its locality, which comprised the *central* portion of territory between Bern and Upper Bern townships.

In 1857 a small triangular tract of land, comprising the extreme southeastern corner of the township, was laid off and annexed to Bern township. The commissioners were Daniel Potteiger, Henry Reider and Daniel Schell. The following metes and bounds inclosed the tract :

"Beginning at the corner of Bern and Centre townships, on the river ; thence N. 51 W. 60 ps.; thence S. 42½ W. 80 ps., to the township line ; thence N. 77½ E. 104 ps. to the beginning."

The quantity cut off was about twelve acres.

The early taxables of this township are included in the list of taxables of Bern township.

The industries of Centre, aside from agriculture, are few, and important only as they are useful, the small water-power limiting their capacity. On Irish Creek, where, in early days was the Wertman saw-mill, John Becker has in operation a grist-mill, whose power is water and steam. Near the mouth of that stream is the Daubert mill, built by the Ludwigs and which was known at times as Westerman's and Kauffman's mill. The Lenhart grist-mill, south of the centre, was built by John Ludwig about fifty years ago. It is operated on a small scale.

Along the Schuylkill, lime-stone has been profitably quarried for shipment and the manufacture of lime, carried on by Jonathan George, Frank Bucks and others, more than a dozen men finding occupation in that employment.

Several miles north of Centreport is an old tavern-stand opened more than half a century ago by Henry Resch. Reuben Ludwig has kept the house the past twenty-one years.

[1] The papers relating to the erection of this township could not be found. The facts were taken from the record.

CHURCHES.

BELLEMAN'S CHURCH (REFORMED AND LUTHERAN) is the oldest house of worship in the township. The present brick edifice was built in 1812, but has since been repaired. Its yard is neat and the cemetery on the church property is well kept. The land on which the improvements are situated was secured by patent from the commonwealth, November 30, 1809, when a little more than eleven acres were granted to Frederick Blatt, Samuel Vortman, Casper Freeman and Nicholas Klein, trustees of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, then already existing. The land was part of a larger tract which had been surveyed for Jacob Road, September 12, 1754. The organization of the German Reformed congregation was many years earlier. In 1752 the Rev. Wm. Stoy, who was at that time pastor of the old Tulpehocken (now Trinity) Church, preached in this locality and his efforts caused a small congregation to be formed. In 1769 the elder Rev. William Hendel began preaching here and soon after a log meeting-house was built. He remained until 1782. Eleven years later his son, the Rev. Wm. Hendel, D.D., began a ministry here which was terminated in 1815, but which was, in many respects, the most important period of the church, inasmuch as it witnessed the building of the present house, the acquisition of the property and the adoption of church regulations on September 11, 1813. At that time the pastor of the Lutheran congregation was the Rev. Frederick Moyer. After the Rev. Dr. Hendel had relinquished his charge, in 1815, the Rev. Philip Moyer became the pastor of the Reformed congregation and served until 1833. Then came a two years' pastorate by the Rev. Frederick Herman, followed by the Rev. John A. Liesse, until 1840. Next came the Rev. Isaac Miesse, who closed his twenty-four years' pastorate in 1864 and was succeeded by the Rev. Franklin H. Swartz, who left the congregation in 1870. In 1872, after the congregation had been without a regular pastor two years, the Rev. R. S. Appel took charge. A feeling of discontent, which had been brooding a long time, now manifested itself to the great detriment of the spiritual condition of the congregation, which was almost rent in twain. Lately these differences have been harmonized to some extent and the congregation again supplied with preaching. In 1885 the pastor was the Rev. M. H. Mishler, and the membership of the congregation was nearly four hundred. The Lutheran congregation was about one hundred less and the Rev. B. D. Zweitzig was the pastor.

Near the church is a new cemetery, recently opened by Isaac Graeff, which has been neatly improved.

JERUSALEM CHURCH (Evangelical Association) is near the village of Centreport, on a lot of land set aside for church purposes by Christopher Kline. It has sittings for about five hundred persons, and was built in 1862. A short distance from the church is the cemetery of half an acre of ground, maintained by the congregation. Among the first members here were Christopher, Benjamin and John Kline, Joshua Reber, William Zuber, John Dunkelberger and Daniel Lindenmuth. In 1885 there were nearly fifty members, who had their ministerial service supplied by the Womelsdorf Circuit. A Sunday-school, formerly maintained here, is now held at the school-house at Centreport.

BRETHREN MEETING-HOUSE.—East of Centreport is the meeting-house of the Brethren or Dunkards. It has a fine location for the wants of its worshippers, on half an acre of ground secured from the farm of Reuben Yoder. The house is a plain brick, of large capacity, and was built in 1867. One-fourth of a mile distant is the burial-ground, taken from Emanuel Yoder's farm. The members come from the surrounding townships to worship here and number about eighty. The preachers in 1885 were Jeremiah Rothermel and Joshua and Israel Koenig.

VILLAGES.

MOHRSVILLE.—After the completion of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the location of a station opposite the hamlet of Mohrsville, in Perry township, a small village was begun in that locality. It includes now about thirty buildings. The depot was built in the

fall of 1841, and since December, 1842, Seth Zimmerman has been station agent. Being a central shipping-point, with easy roads leading to it, a large amount of business is done. The hotel opposite was built in 1851 by John Y. Heffner, and was kept by him sixteen years. Since 1867 it has been the property of Daniel Kauffman. The store building was put up at a later day by John G. and John Y. Heffner, and had a number of occupants. The firm at present in business is composed of Isaac Fraunfelder and James Wagner.

A few miles up the road is Shoemakersville Station, also in Centre township, consisting of a depot building only. It was located in 1862.

CENTREVILLE is a village in the southwestern part of the township, near the Bern line. It became a business point more than half a century ago, when John Rick opened a store there and also carried on a tannery in the neighborhood. Subsequently Charles Rick was in business. The last merchant was William Bentz. Here is a post-office called "Garfield," supplied with tri-weekly mails from Mount Pleasant. It was established January 28, 1880, with Joseph L. Loose as postmaster, a position which is now held by Monroe Bender.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP.—The township of Bethel occupies the extreme northwestern portion of the county. Its boundary lines are the apex of the Blue Mountain on the north, the Swatara Creek on the east and south, and the Lebanon County line on the west, which enclose about twenty-seven thousand acres.

In the course of migration the early settlers entered this territory about 1733, immediately after the Indians had sold the land lying between the Blue Mountain and the South Mountain. Previously, at least ten years, the country lying to the west of the Swatara Creek and to the south of the Blue Mountain was known by the name of Lebanon; and to the east and south of this district the country was known as Tulpehocken Manor. These districts were then included in Chester County, and in 1729 they became part of Lancaster County. In May, 1739, the court at Lancaster ordered the township of Lebanon to be divided by a line "beginning at the Swatara Creek, at a stone ridge, one-half mile below John Tittle's, and continuing along said ridge eastwardly to Tulpehocken Township, to the north of Tobias Bickel's, so as in its course to leave John Benargle, Adam Steel, Thomas Ewersly and Matthias Tice to the south of said line; that the northern division be called Bethel and the southern division Lebanon."

Shortly before this division was ordered, a Moravian meeting-house was erected in that locality, not far from the Swatara Creek, and named "Bethel." When the surrounding territory was erected into a township, the prominence of this building, in connection with the religious sentiment of the inhabitants, naturally suggested a proper name by which it should be known. In 1752, upon the erection of Berks County, the county line extended through this township and divided it into two nearly equal parts. The eastern part, included with Berks County, retained the same name. And it has been so recognized till now. No efforts have been made to divide the township into smaller districts on account of its large extent—it being in length nearly eleven miles and in width four miles—as they were made in the division of other large townships in this section, Tulpehocken, Heidelberg and Bern.

In 1791 the northern boundary line, on the top of the mountain, was established by a survey and proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

EARLY SETTLERS.—In 1733 a patent was issued to Thomas Freame (described as residing in Philadelphia), for ten thousand acres, situated on the Swatara Creek and adjoining the land of the proprietaries and of Thomas Lower, This large tract was taken up in pursuance of ten warrants. It extended across the Swatara into Tulpehocken township. It was sometimes called a "Manor."

The following tracts were sold out of this manor, in Bethel township. Freame died possessed of a great portion.

		Acres.
1740	Freame and wife to William Parsons (Philadelphia)	343½
1742	" " " to John Heberling	168

1755	Freames	Executors	to William Parsons	109
1720	"	"	to John Ettris	188
1750	"	"	to George Lash	141
1762	"	"	to Leonard Swartz	274
1760	Freames	Devisee	(Jonathan) to Rathbath	143
1766	"	"	to Christopher Rover	190
1766	"	"	to George Emmett	250
1766	"	"	to Leonard Miller and Martin Emmett	194½
1768	"	"	to Christian Newcomer	175
1770	"	"	to Peter Meyer	247
1770	"	"	to George Anspach	197

Other tracts were taken up as follows:

1738 Martin Cappeller, for 283 acres
1746 George Dollinger, for 352 "
1749 Jacob Hoffman, for 180 "

INDIAN CRUELTIES.—This township was conspicuous during the incursions and cruelties by the Indians from 1756 till 1763.[1] More than sixty of its inhabitants were murdered. A prominent fort stood in the township, several miles north from Millersburg, on the road to Pine Grove, immediately below "Round Head," having been erected there about 1754. It was called "Fort Henry."[2] The spot is still pointed out by the neighboring inhabitants. This fort was a large log building, about forty by sixty feet, surrounded by a stockade. It afforded protection to many alarmed people who fled into it for refuge when the Indians entered the township. It was situated in "The Hole," a peculiar, large depression of the earth's surface between two ridges of the mountain. It was called by the early neighboring inhabitants "Der Loch"—the hole or hollow. This hollow extends some miles to the east and west of the gap in the ridge of the mountain where the fort stood. The eastern side is formed by the rocky eminence called "Round Head" (in German "Rund Kopf"). The people here call the eastern extremity of the hollow "*Der Klein Loch*" (The Little Hole) and the western or greater extremity "*Der Grosz Loch*" (The Big Hole). The latter extends to the Swatara Creek. It is sometimes called "Monroe Valley," having taken its name after a furnace of this name erected in the valley by Jonathan Seidel, from Robeson township. The lower boundary of this valley is called "Steinig Berg" (Stony Hill).[3]

[1] See Chapter on "French and Indian War."

[2] Dr. W. H. Egle, in his "History of Pennsylvania," p. 867, locates this fort in Lebanon County. He states: This fort was erected in 1756 by Captain Christian Busse, by order of Governor Morris. In January, 1756, Governor Morris ordered him "to proceed as soon as possible with the company under your command to the gap where the Swatara comes through the mountains, and in some convenient place there to erect a fort of the form and dimensions herewith given, unless you shall judge the stockade already erected there conveniently placed, in which case you will take possession, and make such additional work as you may think necessary to make it sufficiently strong." It is possible that Dr. Egle is correct in locating a fort in Lebanon County where the Swatara passes through the mountains. But it is certain that Captain Busse was stationed in the fort in Berks County; and it is probable that when he reached this locality "The Hole"—he found "the stockade already erected there" and "conveniently placed;" and, upon taking possession, he added certain work "to make it sufficiently strong."

[3] Extracts taken from an article entitled "Round Head," which was prepared by the author of this history and published in the *Reading Times* July 22, 1880:

"Over a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and overlooking the fertile valleys and rolling hills of Berks and Lebanon Counties for six hundred square miles, it stands high above the surrounding country, a monument of natural wonder, a witness of nature's terrible convulsions, a mark of prehistoric times. Where is the mind that can penetrate into its hoary history, where the pen that can portray its grandeur and glory? How many million times have the magnificent beams of the morning sun crowned its towering head with a halo of light, first before reaching the rocks and trees below, as they flashed over Penn's Mount, across the Schuylkill and the rolling country, far on to the West; and how many times have the same beams, after showering their life-giving warmth and brightness upon industrious villages and towns that now are along the Tulpehocken and Swatara, and upon the valleys and hills that now are divided into numerous productive farms, left it last before they were drawn in behind the western hills!

"Thousands of years ago, when the waters under the heaven were gathered together and the dry land appeared, what a spectacle must have been in this locality! The first speck of earth—as upon Ararat's famous height—to feel the rushing of the mighty winds and to see the roaring waters assuage, what a witness of ages gone by! And when the angry waves ceased to wash its rugged sides, and the great law of gravity was exerting itself to the utmost to reduce all things to a common level, what a crashing and a thundering must have reverberated in the valleys round-about, as the great rocks rolled from their primeval beds down into the gorge before it, seven hundred feet below!

"And this is 'Round Head'—so called for over one hundred years—a projection from the Blue Mountain in Bethel township, the northwestern section of Berks County, three miles north from the village of Millersburg and twenty-eight from the city of Reading.

* * * * * *

"What was all this grand country a thousand years ago? Where are the records to give us to know who inhabited these mountains and hills, these valleys and streams? Were wild animals here alone and undisturbed? Was the eagle

TAXABLES OF 1759.—In 1759 the assessment list comprised the following taxables. The tax levied then was £12 19s. Wendell Seidel was the collector:

	£		£
Peter Bickster	3	John Meyer	1
Christian Battorf	2	Christopher Newcomet	2
Peter Bicksler, Jr.	1	Nicholas Pencins	3
Henry Berger	3	Christopher Royer	3
George Berger	2	John Reed	3
Adam Cassel	10	Abraham Royer	8
William Cricklamm	2	Christopher Stump	13
Henry Gering	1	Casper Snevely	1
Andreas Creitzer	5	Wendle Seidle	1
Jacob Cerven	1	Wendle Schaff	1
Ludwig Derr	10	Leonard Swartz	2
Adam Daniel	3	Balthaser Smith	1
John Frantz	2	Ulrich Spese	1
Conrad Forster	1	Daniel Strider	2
Nicholas Gebhardt	2	Martin Sluy	1
Christopher Herrold	4	Dietrich Smith	3
Lorentz Hantz	4	Nicholas Seitzinger	2
Andreas Kreamer	1	Martin Tristel	2
Christopher Knebel	2	Frederick Trester	2
George Lash	20	Jacob Teny	1
Peter Mowen	2	Nicholas Wolf	2
Peter Meyer	3	Adam Walborn	1
Rudolph Meyer	2	Michael Willabel	1

EARLY SETTLERS.—Among the early settlers was Jacob Bordner, from whom have descended the Bordners of the township. He lived first in Tulpehocken, but located finally near where Millersburg now is, where he remained until his death. He had sons named Jacob and John, and daughters, who married Adam Weber, Christopher Deck, Christian Knabel and Christopher Lebo. Michael Miller, the founder of Millersburg, had one son, Isaac, who remained in the township, and another, Joseph, in the public service at Harrisburg many years. Along the Swatara lived the Frantz family. Westward, among the older families were the Newcomet, Grove, Royer, Batdorff, Walborn and Kurr families.

DIEDRICH SCHNEIDER'S INN.—Three miles east from Millersburg, on the State road, is an old inn, which is a land-mark in the township,

soaring aloft with wings unfurled over this rocky eminence watching the sparkling ripples in the meandering stream below or the gambols of the deer and fawn laving here and slaking their thirst? Were men and women and children here struggling, as now they are, in the hot sun for subsistence? Were buildings and temples and peace and prosperity here? No paper, no parchment, no papyrus is here to inform us what civilization existed; the ploughshare has turned up no ornamented and finely-chiseled stones with hieroglyphic inscriptions; no famous Bayeux tapestry has been handed down from generation to generation to tell us that here, too, as in Britain, a William reigned.

"Even five hundred years ago our whole country was unknown—so it is supposed—and one hundred years farther down in the course of time Columbus was only concluding that a country must be here where we now are, and begging for aid to help him realize the grand venture of his life; one hundred years more settlements were only begun along the Atlantic coast, and the first ideas of government were only introduced in this benighted land; fifty years more the Swedes only began their settlements on the Delaware and Schuylkill, and fifty more Penn only landed here with his great charter from King Charles the Second for the government of Pennsylvania.

"Only? This seems like trifling with time. We speak of centuries then as years now. And well we can; for what transpired along the Schuylkill, the Tulpehocken and the Swatara before 1680? In England the noblemen trace back their ancestry and government for centuries; in Germany they go still farther back, and the Maharajah of Jeypore a thousand years. Think of it! Two hundred years ago our people here were only in reality beginning to live and understand free civil government. Then the great grandsires of our forefathers were only developing the great ideas of independent thought and religious toleration in France and Germany. Then the Monceys, the most warlike tribe of the Lenapé Indians, were roving at liberty over these mountains and valleys with no one to molest them, no one to interfere; and then they traded peacefully with and sold their lands to the English at and about the mouth of the Schuylkill.

"But the next hundred years brought about a great change in this locality. Leaving their homes and all their great antiquity, the early German settlers crossed the perilous ocean and located here in this township of Bethel, one hundred miles from the sea, in the wilderness, at the very foot of the mountains, far enough, they thought, from civilization, and out of the reach of encroachments on their personal rights. What terrible, overhanging cruelty drove them hither? what fear induced them to fly from their homes and face the dangers of the Atlantic? what fond hopes inspired them with courage to travel into an unknown, uncultivated land, and risk their freedom and their lives with a race of matchless brutes and barbarians? Was it religious enthusiasm that induced these excellent and industrious husbandmen and artisans, with their families, to come here to evangelize the Indians? or did they wish to be free men and women, unfettered by thraldom and away from war, bloodshed and death?

"As early as 1740, settlements were made here. Then all this section of country was a part of Lancaster County. Then the Moravians organized a congregation several miles east of the 'Swatara Gap;' and then, or soon after, they erected a two-story log meeting-house which they called 'Bethel Church.'

"And then it was that these earnest people were free and happy. But little did they think that their good work was gradually developing in the natives a bitter resentment. The red men of the woods, the hardy dwellers in frail habitations, the unlettered worshippers of the 'Great Spirit,' whose hearts had not yet been pierced with the conviction of Christ and His precepts, could not believe that their

having been in existence the better part of a hundred years, as the property of the Schlaseman family. On the mountain, northeast from this point, in Schuylkill County, but on a farm which lies partly in Berks, was the home of the celebrated Diedrich Schneider, who died in 1817, and was buried in the old cemetery at Rehrersburg. His wife, Dolly, whose maiden-name was Dorothea Hopp, continued the public-house after his death, and is well remembered as the keeper of that hostelry, noted for its plain, but unmistakable hospitality. She was a woman of remarkable vigor of body, and it is said, could dance as nimbly at the age of ninety-five as a young girl. Before her death the vicissitudes of life overtook her and she was taken to the Schuylkill County poor-house, where she died at the age of one hundred and seven years. The locality was long known as "Dolly Schneider's," after the house was abandoned. On the Sunbury road, nearly three miles from Millersburg, was an old inn, about 1800, known as Lechner's, which after its destruction by fire, was not rebuilt as a tavern. A mile nearer the mountain, on the same road, was the inn of Francis Umbenhauer, who died in 1812; this afterwards became the property of George Batz.

strange visitors should be such generous philanthropists as to come so far, without any pecuniary reward, for their especial happiness and salvation. Their lands were occupied and cultivated, their fish and game were taken, the products of their soil were consumed. What was all this for? whence the right to exercise such privileges? They could not understand the various inquiries made of them for the purchase of their lands and hunting-grounds; so they became suspicious and believed that an enemy in sheep's clothing was in their midst, endeavoring, by apparent kindness and unselfish devotion for their soul's salvation, to gain an advantage over them which would end in their conquest. The relations, however, continued unbroken till the breaking out of the war between France and England for American possessions. Then their suspicion and resentment was fanned into a flame of hate and revenge by the French. Then it was that these pioneers, these German settlers, these, the forefathers of our citizens, in Bethel, sacrificed their precious lives on the altar of freedom; then, here in this picturesque hollow at the gorge, 'Fort Henry' was built for the protection of our early families from the scalping-knife and tomahawk of the savage; and then, of all our country, this was the battle-ground where the greatest cruelty was exercised, and where the most people were slain."

Industries.—In this locality a tannery was formerly carried on by John and afterward by David B. Lerch, which was discontinued in 1866. West was another small tannery by a man named Barto; and near by a fulling-mill last operated by Philip Brown; near Frystown Thomas Kurr had a distillery, which has long since been abandoned, as well as other distilleries of small capacity in various parts of the township. The Crosskill Mills were built by Abraham Newcomet, soon after the settlement of the township. Part of the old mill-house still remains. The mill proper has been much improved, and steam-power added; Emanuel Spannuth is the present proprietor. On the Swatara, a few miles from Millersburg Jacob Miller early used the power at that point to operate grist and saw-mills. These became the property of Peter Weidener, and later of Daniel Weidener, who now carries them on. Eastward, on a branch of the Swatara, Conrad Christ had a small grist-mill, to which a saw-mill was added, and which are still operated by Jacob Ebling. Bethel is distinctly devoted to agriculture, the foregoing mills doing only the custom work the country demands.

CHURCHES.

Salem Church (Lutheran and Reformed) is one-half mile southeast of Millersburg, at the intersection of two public roads. It was put up in 1810. A steeple was added to the church and other improvements made about 1856, and an organ was supplied at a more recent day. When built, on a lot of ground given for this purpose by Godfrey Rehrer, it was intended for the exclusive use of the German Reformed denomination, which had among its members, at that time, Jacob Bordner, John Klein, John Royer, John Ziebach, John Lerch, Leonard Miller and Michael Miller. About 1850 the Lutherans arranged for an interest in the property, and a congregation was organized by the Rev. Thomas Iaeger, who preached every four weeks. The petitioners to secure this arrangement were Martin Smith and Solomon Shreffler. This congregation has flourished, one hundred members being reported in 1885, with Rev. D. D. Trexler as pastor.

In 1880 twenty-five members of the Lutheran congregation withdrew from the Salem Church, and organized themselves into a new body for the purpose of holding separate worship. They secured the use of the school building at Millersburg, and Rev. J. J. Cressman as pastor, meeting regularly until the spring of 1885, since which time the interest has been allowed to decline. The organization is now imperfectly maintained.

The German Reformed congregation had two hundred and seventy members in 1885, with the Rev. H. J. Welker as pastor.

German Baptist Meeting Houses.—In the township are two meeting-houses belonging to this denomination, popularly called "Dunkards." The one north of Millersburg is a large building of uncut stone and was put up about thirty years ago. It stands on a lot taken from the David Merkey farm and has a graveyard attached. The meeting-house at Frystown was built a dozen years ago. It is a frame of large proportions. With it is also a burial plat. Both these meeting-houses are arranged with the necessary conveniences to celebrate the ordinances of this sect. The membership is strong in Bethel. The meetings rotate with those in Tulpehocken, and among those who occasionally expound the word are Revs. Pautz, Hartzler and Klein.

VILLAGES.

Millersburg is a village situated in the central section of the township, near the base of the Blue Ridge. It has a large school building, three public-houses, one grocery and one drug-store, and two general stores. It was laid out by Michael Miller, September 17, 1814, the town plan including fifty-two lots. He lived in the lower part of the place, in part of the house now known as Kurr's tavern, which was the first building in the village. George Leidner put up the second house in 1817, the same being a part of the present Centre House, and which, like the Kurr house, has always been devoted to the entertainment of the public. Leidner kept his inn about twenty-five years, and had as a successor Daniel Bordner. In their early history the patronage was very large, scores of teams on the way to Reading or points on the canal, before the building of the railroad, stopping there. The third public-house, a three-story brick, was built by Daniel Althouse in 1854 and Jonathan Miller was the landlord. This is now known as the "Bordner House."

The third building in the place is opposite the Centre House and was put up by Adam Weber in 1818, who occupied it until his death, in 1854. In all this time he followed his occupation of pump-maker and was succeeded by his son, John, at the same business.

The principal early settlers of the village and their occupations were the following:

Michael Miller, farmer and inn-keeper; George Leidner, inn-keeper; Adam Weber, pump-maker; Philip Hunsicker, carpenter; Peter Herring, hatter; Frederick Ressler, wagon-maker; Michael Schmeltzer, blacksmith; William Blecher, tailor; Christian Swope, cooper; Absalom Klinger, weaver; Thomas Bordner, coverlet-weaver; Abraham Clark, merchant; Charles Cummins, merchant; Frederick Harner, merchant; Thomas Rehrer, merchant.

The latter built the first brick house about 1820, using the same for a store-room and did business there several years. He was succeeded, in order, by Abraham Clark, Chas. Cummins, Daniel Althouse and others. Since 1879, Erasmus Gerhart has had a drug-store in the building. Jacob Tice opened the second place of business about 1830, and soon came Frederick Harner, on the site occupied by the store of Tyrus Lerch, who has been in trade since 1860. Jones & Bechtel opened another place of business after 1840, in which G. M. F. Rick was in successful trade many years, followed, in 1885, by his son, George, in a building adjoining the old stand.

Ever since the village has had an existence, the stores have had a large volume of business, attracting the trade of the surrounding country.

The post-office at Millersburg bears the name of Bethel. It was established in 1827, with Abraham Clark as postmaster. Subsequently the office was held by Charles Cummins, Frederick Harner, and after 1861, by G. M. F. Rick. Since October, 1885, the postmaster has been William Kline. The office has two mails per day from Reading and Myerstown.

The principal practitioners of medicine at

Millersburg were Doctor Henry Swope, from about 1828 until his death; Doctor Abraham Ruth, a few years only; Doctor David Batdorff, for thirty-five years, dying in 1874; Doctor Willoughby Kline and Doctor J. V. Albert, each a few years; Doctor James Y. Kline, one year; Doctor Henry Batdorff, for the past eight years; and Doctor D. M. Batdorff, since 1866. The latter is a nephew of Doctor Daniel Batdorff, with whom he studied and located here after his graduation. Doctor Henry Brown has been a reputable veterinary surgeon in Bethel the past forty years.

Bethel Lodge, No. 820, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted at Millersburg January 11, 1873. In 1885 the lodge was reported flourishing, with a membership of sixty.

One of the first acts of Michael Miller, when he laid out the village, was to set aside a lot for an English school, upon which the present school building stands. The first house was of logs, small in dimensions. Horatio Jones, who came to this place from Chester County, was the first teacher who succeeded in awakening an interest in the English, and it was from him that the first English in this locality was learned, the conversation up to his time having been wholly in Pennsylvania German. The old log house was replaced by a small brick building. Afterward a two-story brick building was substituted; and this proving too small, a larger brick building was put up. The school affairs are conducted successfully.

The business of manufacturing pipe-organs has been carried on in the township by the Dieffenbach family more than one hundred years. One of the first instruments of importance was the organ made for the Tulpehocken Church by Jacob Dieffenbach in 1787, at his place of residence, one and one-half miles from Millersburg. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Christian, and the latter by David Dieffenbach, father of the present organ-builder at Millersburg. The organs built by the Dieffenbachs are remarkable for their durability, power and sweetness of tone, many of them having been continuously in use for several generations. Some of the larger organs built were for the Tulpehocken Church, in 1787; Bernville Church, in 1796; New Hanover Church, in 1800; Orwigsburg Church, in 1808; Host Church, in 1812; and Rehrersburg Church, in 1816; and also for the churches at Stouchsburg, Strausstown, Klopp's, Mount Zion, Epler's and Millersburg. The present proprietor has given his attention to the business exclusively for the past fifteen years. He has in his possession a good pipe-organ made by his great-grandfather in 1780.

Freystown.—In 1823 Martin Frey purchased a tract of land, containing seventy-seven acres and twenty-one perches, in the southwestern portion of the township; and in 1830 he laid out a town thereon, and named it "Freystown." The town-plan included one hundred and eighty-one lots. The dimensions of each lot were sixty-six by one hundred and ninety-eight feet. The lots were chanced off by lottery, each ticket selling for ten dollars. The following lots were sold during October, 1830:

No. 48.—Abraham Newcommet.
No. 89.—Jacob Kurr and Henry Schall.
No. 90.—John Holsman.
No. 93.—Benjamin Heffelfinger.
No. 94.—John Xander and George Anspach.
No. 95.—David Knoll and George Diel.
No. 96.—Henry Spitter.
No. 132.—Benjamin Batdorf.
No. 134.—Jacob Kurr and Henry Schall.
No. 136.—Isaac Seibert.
No. 137.—John Brown.
No. 138.—Michael Bashore.
No. 140.—Jacob Stewart.
No. 142.—Jacob Reedy.
No. 143.—John Bordner.
No. 150.—Peter Daub.

The chief industry here is a tannery, which was established by Elias Frantz soon after 1830, and carried on by him many years. The business is now in the hands of Henry Frantz, and the products are all kinds of oak-tanned leather.

The store at this point had among its first keepers Peter Lutz, who also had a public-house. The Cross-Kill Mills post-office was established here in 1849, and kept first at the mills whose name it bears, west of the hamlet. A daily mail from Myerstown is supplied, the office being on the Millersburg route.

SCHUYLKILL SECTION.

THE first settlers in the lower western section of the county migrated from Philadelphia County, across the Schuylkill, about 1715. They paid taxes for some years as assessed citizens of "Mahanatawny" (afterward Amity), in this county. The assessors of Chester County then included them also in their list of taxables. This caused them to complain, and they accordingly, in March, 1720, presented a petition to the Executive Council of the province, in which they represented,—

"That, whereas the Commissioners for the county of Chester have attempted of late to make us pay taxes in the county of Chester, notwithstanding we have ever since our first settlement paid our taxes in the county of Philadelphia;

"And your humble petitioners having no trade with Chester, and seeing it is impossible for us to have any tolerable convenient road to Chester by reason of rocks and mountains;

"And considering that the county of Philadelphia, if bounded, by the Schuylkill will not be above seven or eight miles broad at this place by an indifferent computation, and the county of Chester, if bounded by the Schuylkill aforesaid, will be near fifty miles broad by the like computation;

"And considering that we must carry the produce of our labor to market at or near Philadelphia, which is forty or fifty miles, to purchase money to pay our taxes and defray the several charges we shall be incident to by public services if we be taken into Chester county, which will be a very great burden upon us;

"The aforesaid considerations, your humble petitioners hope, are sufficient reason for us to pray your Honors that the counties may be divided, and that if possible, we may be (as heretofore) inhabitants in the county of Philadelphia, though on the west side of the Schuylkill."

This petition was signed by Israel Robeson, Francis Hughes, Henry Bell, John Sinclair, John Rumford and about forty more persons.[1] The Council ordered the secretary "to inquire of the situation and case of the petitioners and report his opinion thereupon to the Board." On February 1, 1721, he reported that he was not able to find any authentic order for the division of the counties. . . .

"That he finds most of the petitioners passed over the Schuylkill from the settlements on the eastern side of it, which were considerable before there were any of note on the western side so high up that river, and accounting themselves to be still in Philadelphia county as they had been before they passed the river, they were accordingly taxed in the township formerly called Mahanatawny, but now Amity, township, there being no practicable road nor convenient communication between those parts and Chester."

The board, after consideration of the case, ordered "that the commissioners and assessors of Chester County should, until the matter could be more effectually settled, forbear to claim those inhabitants," . . . and that they "be permitted to pay their taxes and do all other duties to the county of Philadelphia, as formerly, without any further molestation," etc.

The Schuylkill section included a considerable portion of Chester County in the vicinity, and for many miles north, of French Creek to the Cacoosing. In 1729 all that portion of this section northwest of a line which extended through Union township, northeast by north twenty-one hundred perches, to the Schuylkill, at a point a short distance below the mouth of the Sixpenny Creek, was separated from Chester County, and included in the new county then erected, and named "Lancaster." And in 1752 this portion, together with a triangular tract of land lying to the east of this line, was included in Berks County.

STREAMS.—In this section there is no conspicuous stream which extends branches into its several parts, as in the three sections,—Manatawny, Ontelaunee and Tulpehocken. It has, however, numerous creeks. All trend northeastwardly and empty into the Schuylkill, draining about four-fifths of its territory. The other fifth comprises Caernarvon, drained entirely by the Conestoga, the southern part of Brecknock by Muddy Creek and the southern part of Spring by Little Muddy Creek, into Lancaster County.

The streams worthy of special mention are Wyomissing, Angelica, Allegheny, Hay and Sixpenny, whose total length is about thirty-eight miles.

There are several smaller streams, which also empty into the Schuylkill, with a total length of about fifteen miles. The length of all the streams in this section is about three-fourths as great as the streams in the other respective sections.

[1] The names could not be ascertained.

HILLS.—A considerable portion of this section consists of wood-land, especially in Brecknock, Cumru, Robeson and Union townships. In the first three townships named the hills constitute what is generally called "The Forest," and in Union they constitute part of "Chestnut Ridge," which extends into Chester County.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Numerous public roads intersect this section. The most prominent are the following: "Schuylkill Road," which extends along the Schuylkill from the mouth of the Tulpehocken to the Chester County line, a length of sixteen miles; "Berks and Dauphin Turnpike," "Lancaster Road," "New Holland Road," "Morgantown Road," and the "Conestoga Turnpike," the latter extending through the southern portion of Caernarvon township, *via* Morgantown, in length three miles. All excepting the last lead from Reading.

The "Schuylkill Canal" extends along and near by the bank of the Schuylkill, from the southern line of Reading, at the foot of "Neversink," through Cumru, Robeson and Union townships, a length of fifteen miles, and the "Union Canal" through a part of Spring and Cumru, along the Tulpehocken Creek and the Schuylkill, a length of about three miles.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad extends from Reading, diagonally through Spring, *via* Sinking Spring, a length of five and a half miles; the Wilmington and Northern from Reading, through Cumru, Robeson, Union and Caernarvon, *via* Poplar Neck, Birdsboro' and Geigertown, a length of eighteen miles; and the Schuylkill Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Reading, through Cumru, Robeson and Union townships, *via* Poplar Neck, Birdsboro' and Monocacy, a length of thirteen miles.

This section comprises six townships. The first four were erected before 1752; the remaining two afterward. They are treated in the order named,—

ROBESON.	SPRING.
CAERNARVON.	BRECKNOCK.
CUMRU.	UNION.

ROBESON TOWNSHIP.

ROBESON TOWNSHIP had been known as a district before the erection of Lancaster County, in 1729, whilst its territory was a part of Chester County. At August sessions, 1729, of Lancaster County, the lines of certain townships situated north of the South Mountain, between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers, were defined, but Robeson was not included. A constable for the district was, however, then appointed—Francis Hughes. At the same time Israel Robeson was appointed one of the two supervisors of Leacock township, by which it would appear that he had moved out of the district, to the south, a dozen miles into the Conestoga Valley.

Andrew Robeson became a proprietor of land in this section as early as 1718. Together with a tract of one thousand acres on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill River (now in Exeter township), he purchased a tract of six hundred acres on the western bank. This was on February 20, 1718. He was then a resident of that part of Philadelphia County which is now Exeter, on the one thousand acre tract. Several years afterward (1719–20) he made his last will, whereby he disposed of a considerable estate. In it he names seven sons—Andrew, Israel, Jonathan, David, Thomas, Samuel and Peter—and three daughters—Elinor, Mary and "Margat." That part which related to land now included in Berks County was as follows:

To Israel, 600 acres "whereon he now (then) liveth, as also ten pounds to his three children"; (400 acres hereof having been conveyed by Israel to his son Moses fifty years afterward, 1770.)

To Jonathan, 1000 acres. (This was the homestead in Exeter.)

To David, 200 acres (occupied by David).

To Thomas, brick house called the "Sine (sign) of the sun."

To Samuel, house occupied by John Owen.

To Peter, 500 acres, called "Neversink."

By this will it would appear that he then owned in this vicinity over twenty-three hundred acres of land. He died February 19, 1719–20, aged sixty-six years, and was buried in Molatton church-yard (now St. Gabriel's, Douglassville.) A sand-stone still marks the grave.

On the obverse side there appears the following inscription:

"Removed from noise and care
This silent place I chose;
When death should end my years
To take a sweet repose.
Here in a peaceful place,
My ashes must remain;
My Saviour shall me keep
And raise me up again."

Andrew Robeson was a Swede, a man of large wealth and of great social and political influence. His prominence was worthy a special testimonial to perpetuate his memory, and this was appropriately given to him by naming a township after him.

Besides the Robesons, some of the earliest settlers of this district were the following Friends: Gaius Dickinson, John Scarlet, Peter Thomas, John Hugh, William Hugh, Edward Hugh, William Morris, John Webb, James Webb, Joseph Webb, Benjamin Webb and Samuel Webb; and associated with them were Mordecai Ellis, Thomas Ellis, George Boone, John Boone and Thomas Boone, who had settled on the other side of the Schuylkill.

The territory of this township extended eastwardly, originally, to the Chester County line, several miles beyond Hay Creek. The early iron industry of William Bird, begun along the banks of Hay Creek about 1740, was in this township. This industry has been kept up until the present time, a period embracing nearly one hundred and fifty years. Upon the erection of the county, in 1752, the eastern portion, which lay between Hay Creek and the Chester County line, was added to a small portion of Chester County, which was cut to Berks in its erection; and these two portions, united, were formed into a township and called "Union." Bird can be claimed as having begun in Robeson; and, as Robeson in his day (1719) was the largest resident land-owner in this upper region of the settled portion of the province, he, likewise, a generation afterward, came to be the largest owner of land, if not the richest inhabitant, of the county. And, before the close of the eighteenth century, a third name (Smith) came to be prominent in this township for the possession of property and influence, which has continued here with increasing strength for over four-score years till the present day.

Taxables of 1759.—The following list comprises the assessment of taxable inhabitants of the township for the year 1759. The total tax levied was £42 19*s.* 6*d.* Christian Arecot (Ehrgood) was the collector:

	£		£
Christian Arecot	6	Michael Kearn	14
Richard Anderson	5	Jonas Lyken	3
Josiah Boone	10	Jacob Long	1
John Adam Baum	5	Samuel Landis	4
Jacob Bechtel	9	Peter Lyken	4
Daniel Bean	10	Michael Miller	8
Adam Bickle	2	Jenkin Morris	2
James Caldwallader	6	Nicholas Miller	1
Jonas Chamberlane	20	Conrad Moore	4
Gaius Dickinson	12	William Norten	3
Christopher Geiger	15	Samuel Overholtzer	3
Garrett and William Dewees	10	Matthew Paterew	6
John and Roger Davis	12	John Phillips	6
George Dykes	10	—— Pennybecker	12
Jos. Dickinson	8	Israel Robinson	18
John Evan	3	David Robinson	6
Enos Ellis	6	Samuel Robinson	3
Valentine Enims	10	Elias Rache	10
Francis Eckerman	1	Adam Reitenaur	5
John Griffith	3	Henry Reichert	5
Edward Graff	12	James Richardson	3
David Garrett	6	John Scarlet	17
Richard George	8	Adam Stall	3
Edward George	3	Arnold Sheafer	4
Paul Geiger	6	Michael Stoufer	2
Elizabeth Griffith	1	Balthaser Snider	2
John Holmes	6	Michael Snider	3
Philip Hart	2	Christian Tritt	2
Philip Hoyle	6	Thomas Thomas	18
Valentine Haun	10	David Thomas	8
Sebastian Harleman	2	Peter Thomas	12
William Harford	8	James Thomas	3
John Holman	6	George Taylor	12
Owen Humphrey	13	Michael Walter	4
David Jones	3	Benjamin Williams	8
Ephraim Jackson, Sr	14	Jacob Weiler	6
Ephraim Jackson, Jr	3	George Wendle	8
John Jenkin	4		

Single Men.

James David.	Andrew Lykens.
George Ellis.	Robert Morris.

Robeson is one of the largest townships in the county. Its surface is for the most part mountainous, about three-eighths of its area being chestnut wood-land. Its entire area comprises about twenty-two thousand four hundred acres.

New Township not Established.—In 1845 a petition was presented to Court asking for the erection of the southern section of the township into a new township. The court appointed commissioners (Samuel S. Jackson, Lewis Reese and N. I. Richards) to examine the territory to be set apart for a new township; and these commissioners reported that a new town-

ship could be conveniently erected, reporting a line through the township from the extreme eastern corner of Brecknock township S. 84½ E. 504 ps., N. 84 E. 647 ps. and east 186 ps. to the Union township line, at Hay Creek, 26½ ps. north of the Union township corner, and they recommended "Hay Creek" as a proper name for the new township. This report was confirmed by the Court on November 3, 1845. But this proceeding had developed much opposition, which led to the passage of an act of Assembly[1] directing the matter to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the township. This election was held on March 7, 1846, and the vote was unanimous against a division of the township.

INDUSTRIES.

In 1792 Potts & Rutter erected a charcoal furnace in the southern section of the township, near the line, and named it "Joanna," after Joanna Potts. They conducted the iron business there for four years, and then sold the property to Thomas Bull, Thomas May and John Smith. In 1798 Smith purchased the interests of his co-partners, and moved thither from "Dale Forge," where he had been located for some years. He conducted this furnace successfully until his death, when it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Hon. William Darling, and his son, Levi B. Smith, who then carried on the business for some years, under the name of Darling & Smith. Smith afterward obtained entire possession and continued the iron business till his decease, August 9, 1876. In 1877 one of his sons, Colonel L. Heber Smith, purchased the furnace property. He has since carried on the business successfully. The furnace has a capacity of one hundred tons a month, and affords employment to fifty men. About six thousand acres of woodland are connected with it. Besides the stone homestead, near by, there are fifteen tenement houses and large stables and sheds on the premises, for horses, mules and charcoal. The watershed of this vicinity is near "Joanna," it following along the township line for the greater part, the waters which rise to the north flowing into Hay Creek, and those to the south into the Conestoga.

GIBRALTAR IRON-WORKS, on Allegheny Creek, consist of a rolling-mill, with a capacity of three thousand tons per year, one forge of three fires and one of four fires. About fifty men are employed. These works are connected with the "Reading Iron-Works," a corporation owning extensive industries at Reading.[2]

SEYFERT'S IRON-WORKS, at Seyfert, consist of rolling and puddling-mills, with a capacity of five thousand tons of iron per year. The rolling-mill was erected in 1880, and the latter in 1882. One hundred and twenty men are employed, and there are, besides the mills, a number of tenements belonging to the property.

Grist-mills began with the early settlements. The superior water-power of Hay Creek and Allegheny Creek invited their erection. The "Scarlet Mill," on Hay Creek, was one of the first mills. John Scarlet took up two hundred and eight acres of land at an early time along this creek. In 1748 he obtained a patent, and in 1766 he conveyed the land, including corn-mill, saw-mill, etc., to his son John; and the mill at the mouth of the Allegheny Creek, known for many years as the "Beidler Mill," but latterly as the "Reed Mill," occupies the site of one of the first mills. In 1800 an application was made for a stone bridge over the creek at this mill. It was granted, and the grand jury (of which James May was foreman), on January 5, 1801, recommended an appropriation of two hundred and fifty pounds. Notwithstanding these successful proceedings, it would seem that this stone bridge was not erected, for in 1831 another application was made and allowed, and a bridge was erected at the same place.

On Hay Creek, below Joanna Furnace, the old Brunner mill has been replaced by a new mill owned by Kurtz & Plank, which was erected in the fall of 1885. The building is three-story stone, and includes two runs of burrs.

The old Geiger mill was built in 1781 by Paul Geiger, and remains in many respects as then put up, having a Master wheel which was in use more than one hundred years. The pres-

[1] Passed February, 1846.

[2] See Chapter VII, Early Industries.

ent owner is John Marquart. Near this building John Geiger had a carding-mill, and Paul Geiger a sickle-factory, both of which have been discontinued. Near this place is the Cold Run Creamery, owned and operated by an association since August, 1885. It is substantially built and well supplied with machinery, etc.

Below Scarlet's Mill, Ephraim Scarlet, a grandson of John Scarlet, got in operation a woolen-factory nearly sixty years ago, which was discontinued about 1870. This building and the mill have become the property of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company. Several scythe-factories were also carried on by the Scarlets for some years, one having been discontinued about 1840. The factory below the mill was carried on afterward by Peter Brown and others, and at one time quite extensively.

CHURCHES.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, near the central part of the township, is a large sand-stone building, fast going to decay. The grave-yard is inclosed with a stone wall, which is still in good condition. Some of the first settlers of Robeson were Friends, and they had a very early meeting-house. They also attended the meetings in Exeter and Reading. The active members were John Scarlet, Isaac Bonsal, John Williams, William Morris, Judah Thomas, Benjamin Scarlet and Enos Morris. The committee of the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, to which they were attached, said, in their report, after one of their visits to Robeson: "We found more Friends there than we had expected, who appeared devoted to the cause of truth." For a long term of years the meetings were held with regularity, but owing to the reduced number of members, they were discontinued in 1872, and the property, containing about twenty acres, was sold to Jacob Kurtz, excepting the grave-yard, which was reserved as a permanent place of interment for such as might choose to use it for that purpose. Some of the descendants of the Friends are still among the citizens of the township, but do not adhere to the faith of their fathers.

ROBESON CHURCH (Lutheran and Reformed) is sometimes called the "Forest," also the "Plow" Church. It was built in 1767 as the exclusive property of a Lutheran congregation, and was unpretentious in its appearance. The first pastor was Rev. William Kurtz, who began in 1770. He remained until 1779, and for a short time the pulpit was vacant. A minister was proposed by some members, but failed to receive the office, because he was not properly ordained, and was suspected of being unsound in doctrine. This objection was expressed in the form of a protest, drawn up March 20, 1779, and was presented to the Synod by the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, in behalf of the following members: John Fehr, John Moyer, Sr., Paul Geiger, Jacob Seifrit, Philip Wert, Melchoir Schweitzer, Jacob Hoffman, Casper Wolf, Peter Böhm, Philip Fehr, John Moyer, Jr., George Wicklein and Jacob Fehr.

At the end of two years the Rev. T. F. Illing became the pastor, serving from 1781 to 1797. His successor was the Rev. John Plitt, from 1799 till 1812; and it was in the latter years of his pastorate (1810) that the present church was erected, by the joint efforts of the Lutherans and German Reformed, the latter having then obtained an interest in the property. As the expense of building was greater than the congregations felt able to bear, consent was sought to hold a lottery, to raise part of the money.[1]

[1] "LOTTERY!!

"*Scheme* to raise by means of a lottery five thousand dollars to enable the Lutheran and Reformed congregations to build a church and school-house in Robeson township, Berks County." The following prizes were offered: One prize each for $600, $500, $300, $150; four each for $100; $51; fifty for $50; ten for $40; one hundred for $20.; and one hundred and fifty for $5.; etc. Five hundred tickets, at three dollars per ticket, were issued. All prizes were subject to a discount of twenty per cent. and were to be paid in thirty days after the lottery was drawn. Prizes not demanded in one year were considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church and school-house. The commissioners were Abraham Mengel, Christian Treat, Jacob Geiger, John Westley, Christian Donnehaur and John Ziemer; and the circular was dated January 15, 1810. The drawings were published in February, 1813, and it is said that many of the prizes were not demanded.

The building is constructed of sand-stone and remains substantially as erected. The situation is elevated and the building may be seen many miles. The cemetery near by is kept in good order. It was enlarged in 1885, by the addition of several acres from the farm of Jacob Good, under the general cemetery act. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1874, the church celebrated its first centennial, a large concourse of people having been in attendance.

In the new church the Lutheran pastors have been since 1813 Revs. Peter Filbert, J. W. Richards, C. A. Welden, C. P. Miller, Marcus Harpel, Jeremiah Harpel, Thomas T. Iaeger, J. R. Focht, F. A. M. Keller, H. S. Miller, Aaron Finfrock, F. T. Hoover, D. K. Humbert and Zenas H. Gable, the latter having served since 1873. The congregation numbers four hundred members. The Reformed congregation has one hundred and fifty members, and has had the following pastors since 1811: Rev. Aug. Pauli, Amos Dick Thomas Leinbach, Fred. Herman, Aug. Herman, M. L. Fritch, the last name having served since 1872.

Frieden's Lutheran Church, was built in 1866 on a lot set aside for that purpose by Daniel Wicklein. It is a stone building, with basement and was never wholly completed. The congregation occupying this church was independent of synodical connection and had the Rev. Jacob Wicklein as its only pastor, who preached a few years. He also served some congregations in Schuylkill County where he was accidentally killed. A cemetery is connected with the church, and about the only use the building is put to is when funerals are held.

St. John's Church, (Lutheran and Reformed), is a plain, old-fashioned stone edifice, a short distance below Gibraltar. The ground on which it stands, including about half of the present grave yard was sold by Elias Retge (Redcay) to Valentine Geiger and Herman Umstead, in trust, for the use of such Christian congregations as should contribute to the maintenance of the grave yard and the church to be erected thereon. The original plot contained one acre and ten perches, and the consideration was five shillings. The deed for this land was dated April 29, 1791, and states that this place had been used for divers years past by the above named Valentine Geiger, Herman Umstead and other inhabitants of Robeson township and parts adjacent. If a purpose had been formed to build a church, at the time this conveyance was made, it was not realized until eighteen years later. The present and only edifice at this place was erected in 1809. But who were instrumental in this work is not now positively known, for all accounts bearing on it, and the early history of the congregations, have been mislaid or destroyed. This much is known that, though nominally a Lutheran and Reformed Church, Episcopal and Baptist ministers also preached in it, the Revs. George Mintzer and Andrew Collins being remembered in this connection. The uncertainty as to the tenure of the building and the natural opposition to Sunday-schools, caused much trouble and local feeling in 1850 which was set at rest when the church became an incorporated body, April 9, 1851. In this charter the ownership of property is vested entirely in Lutheran and Reformed congregations and it is declared that the church should be used solely for preaching services by ordained and registered clergymen of those denominations. The church is also declared to be free from all synodical connection, and to be the exclusive property of the associated congregations. The trustees named in the charter were Jacob R. Hill, Benjamin H. Hill, Henry Moyer, Philip Hartz, Benjamin Clauser and John Haws. The latter and R. B. Seidel are at present trustees.

The Reformed congregation has one hundred and twenty-five members with Rev. M. L. Fritch as pastor since 1873. The ministers preceding him were the Revs. A. S. Leinbach, A. L. Herman, Aug. Pauli and William Pauli. The Lutheran congregation has had the Rev. Zenas H. Gable as the pastor since 1873. Other Lutheran ministers who officiated in the church were Revs. Peter Filbert, J. W. Richards, J. Harpel, J. L. Schock, J. A. Brown, F. A. M. Keller F. T. Hoover and D. K. Humbert.

Evangelical Churches.—The Evangelical Association has several churches within the bounds of the township, the oldest of which is

the Bethel Church, south of the Plow Tavern. It was built in 1845 and rebuilt in 1872. It is a plain sand-stone building with sittings for two hundred persons. There is also a small grave-yard attached, in which are interred some of the early members, belonging to the Witman, Behm, Hoffman, Brown, Gorman, Gable and Hines families. In the spring of 1874 a class of this faith was formed at Scarlet's Mill, and in that neighborhood a small house of worship was built, called the Hay Creek Chapel, which was completed in the fall of that year. Those interested in this work were J. Rhoads, William Pierce, Alex. McAllister, R. Sands, David Kurtz and William Linderman. At one time there were thirty members, but owing to removals and deaths the congregation has declined.

Joanna Height Camp Meeting Grounds were opened to the public in 1879. They are under the general management of the Rev. H. M. Sebring. They embrace about eight acres of natural forest, which is abundantly supplied with spring water. They are elegantly situated and have been extensively improved with numerous buildings. The frame dwellings number two hundred and fifty. The yearly meetings of the Methodists have been well attended and the grounds have become very popular.

VILLAGES.

Beckersville is a small post hamlet, in the southwestern part of the township, deriving its name from Jacob Becker, who was in business at that point a number of years, and who was instrumental in having the post-office established in 1852. Benjamin Dickinson was in business at that place as early as 1827, having a tavern, store and distillery, the former only being now continued. The office has a daily mail from White Bear Station. Several mechanic shops complete the other industries of the place. Dr. Isaac Haldeman has practiced as a physician at that place the past thirty-five years.

Plow Tavern is a small business point, nine miles from Reading, on the Morgantown road. It was widely known in the early part of the century as a centre for the "Forest District," where elections and battalions were held. The sign of the inn had a plow painted on it; and teamsters reckoned distances from it to many points north and south, the highway on which it stands having been much traveled fifty years ago. John Kerling is remembered as a landlord in the old log tavern, on the west side of the road; he was succeeded by Jacob Yerger. About 1839 George Coleman opened a tavern on the east side of the road, which has since been continued as the "Plow Tavern," and the keeper for the past twenty-one years has been Augustus Eshelman. In this locality stores have been kept, some in the tavern building, but latterly in a room prepared for that purpose, and in which J. J. Eshelman has traded since 1883. Near Robeson church Dr. Tobias S. Gerhart has resided since 1864, as a practitioner in this part of the county.

Geigertown. — A hamlet of twenty-five buildings, in the southern part of the township, took its name from the Geiger family, who were the early settlers in this locality, and engaged in the first business enterprises. It is located on Hay Creek, at almost equal distances from the Geigertown and Cold Run stations, on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad. The post-office was established in 1828, with the name of "Geiger's Mill," and has been so continued. It has usually been kept by the different proprietors of the stores, and among those in trade were Isaac Geiger, John Slonacker, Jacob G. Zerr, Joseph Potts, Jacob Moyer, H. J. Hoffman and Francis Umstead. Taverns were kept for short periods. In the spring of 1886 J. G. Zerr began the manufacture of cigars, in the three-story building formerly used by the "Brothers of the Union." For eighty years mechanic shops have been maintained at this place.

Among the physicians in this locality were Drs. A. T. Allison, Charles A. Heckley and H. Palm, the latter being the last in practice.

White Bear Inn is near Geigertown. It is kept at present by Mrs. Sarah E. Beard. A station on the railroad is also called "White Bear." The inn by this name was opened more than sixty years ago by Herman Beard, and the family has entertained the public ever since.

An older inn was kept by Mordecai Morris, in 1810, which was called the "Red Lion," both houses taking their names from the signs which indicated them. The latter house was built before the Revolution, and had other keepers. Joseph Dickinson became the owner of the Morris property and established a tannery, which he carried on till 1840. The tannery was discontinued about thirty years later, when Jackson Beard became the owner of the property.

The post-office in this locality is called "Scarlet's Mills" and was established in 1869. It is kept in a small store, near the station. Amos Boyer was the first postmaster, he having kept the office at the Scarlet mill. A store was kept in 1836 by George Pierce and last by Amos Boyer in 1876.

Naomi is situated in the northwestern part of the township and contains about forty buildings, occupied principally by the workmen employed in the "Seyfert Iron Works." There have been public-houses and small stores, but none of historic interest.

Gibraltar is the name of another hamlet, one mile lower down. The canal and railroads have stations on each of the lines. It was formerly called Seidelsville, after the owner of iron-works located near the place. A post-office was established with that name in 1836, but was changed to Robeson and afterward to Gibraltar, under which name the office is continued. There have been no noteworthy business interests, aside from those connected with the iron-works. Two forges, known as "Do-Well," were carried on near by for a time by the Seidel family.

Gickersville.—Near Birdsboro is a small hamlet called Robeson, though locally it has also been called Gickersville and Junction. It is not distinguished as a business place.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas B. Smith, son of John and Elizabeth (Bull) Smith, was born at Dale Forge, in Berks County, August 17, 1793. He graduated at Dickinson College, studied law and was admitted to practice at the bar, Reading, 1814. In 1816 he married Annetta Old and assumed the management at Joanna Furnace, where he died February 24, 1825.

Horace Smith, his son, was born at Joanna Furnace, graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, studied law in Reading, removed to Pottsville, where he practiced law. In 1850 he was appointed consul to Portugal. His health not improving, he returned in the spring of 1852 to Reading, where he died a few weeks afterward.

Levi B. Smith was of Scotch descent. His great-grandparents, John and Susanna Smith, emigrated from Ulster County, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in what is now Uwchlan township, Chester County, Pa., in a locality long known as the Brandywine Settlement. The family name was originally Macdonald, and that branch of it from which he was descended formed an important part of the earliest Scottish emigration across the North Channel into Ireland in the time of James I., of England. Near the end of the seventeenth century the family lived in the northeastern part of Ireland. Just before the Battle of the Boyne, as the soldier-king, William III., was personally reconnoitering the locality, which was so soon to become famous, his horse cast a shoe. There was no farrier in attendance to replace it, but Macdonald, the father of John Smith, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who, like many other farmers in thinly peopled districts, was something of a blacksmith, volunteered to repair the injury, shod the horse, and so enabled the King to proceed. The legend says that his neighbors, who, like himself, were in sympathy with the cause of which William was the champion, called him "the Smith." In that district there was a surfeit of Macdonalds, and there were hardly enough names to individualize the members of the clan. Smith was to them a novelty, and this particular Scotchman, proud to have his name linked with that of a great man and a decisive battle, as that of Boynewater was soon known to be, accepted the cognomen and handed it down to his posterity as the family name. Among the first of the Scotch-Irish emigrants to Pennsylvania were John and Susanna Smith, who left their home in 1720, one year after the enforcing of "the Test," and whose special grievance was not the raising of the rent of their homestead, but the absolute refusal of



Yours B. F. Smith

their landlord to renew their lease unless they would comply with the requirements of that hated act.

With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married Alexander Fulton, and to whom in due time was born a grandson, Robert Fulton, who has indissolubly linked his name with the history of steam navigation. John Smith died in 1765, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife Susanna in 1767, aged seventy-six years.

Three elder brothers having sought their fortunes elsewhere, the homestead in Uwchlan fell to Robert Smith, who was born at sea during the voyage to this country, and who had married, December 20, 1758, Margaretta, daughter of John Vaughn, of Red Lion, Uwchlan township. Sergeant Robert Smith is reported in the public records of the time as "going to Reading to be qualified," when, in 1757, the war between the French and English made the Indians restless and aggressive. In August, 1775, when the colonial government was discussing means for the protection of Philadelphia, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania returned thanks to Robert Smith for a model of a machine for handling chevaux-de-frise, with which to obstruct the channel of the Delaware River, just below Red Bank, N. J. He sat in the convention which, on September 28, 1776, adopted the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Being a man of considerable means and of extensive influence, he was appointed, on the 12th of March, 1777, by the Supreme Executive Council, to the position of lieutenant of Chester County, with the rank of colonel, and the charge of raising, arming and provisioning the military contingent of his district, and preparing the troops to take the field. He retired from this position (which he had filled for nine most eventful years) March 21, 1786. He served for one term in the State Assembly in 1785, and in 1787 retired to his farm after twelve years of public life. He died in 1803, aged eighty-three years, and his wife died in 1822, at the age of eighty-seven.

Of their children, Jonathan was, for many years, honorably and prominently connected with the First and Second United States Banks and the Bank of Pennsylvania, as their cashier. John Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 8, 1762. As a young man he was manager of Warwick Furnace, Chester County, for Colonel Thomas Bull, the proprietor. In December, 1790, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas and Ann (Hunter) Bull, and settled at Dale Forge, Berks County, which he owned and carried on until about 1796, when he removed to Joanna Furnace, Berks County, where the remainder of his life was passed. He was an active and successful business man. He died April 2, 1815.

Of the children of John Smith, three were sons,—Thomas, Levi B. and John Vaughan. Levi B. was born at Joanna Furnace February 8, 1806. He received a liberal education, graduating with honor at Princeton College, N. J., in the class of 1824, studied law and graduated at the Litchfield Law School, Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to practice at the bar of Berks County January 10, 1827, though not with any intention of devoting himself to the legal profession. He was married April 10, 1827, to Emily H. Badger, a native of Bucksport, Me., of Puritan descent, whose ancestors emigrated to New England in 1635.

Soon after his marriage, he engaged in business, first at the Old Reading Hall, Chester County, and afterward at Mount Airy, about a mile southeast of Birdsboro. In 1833 he formed a partnership in the iron business at Joanna Furnace, with his brother-in-law, William Darling, who was also a member of the bar, and better known as Judge Darling. The firm of Darling & Smith, which lasted more than thirty years, became known through the whole country for their manufacture of wood-stoves, some of which can still be seen in the homes of many families in the county, with the name of the firm cast upon them in raised letters. This firm was subsequently dissolved, and gave place to that of Levi B. Smith & Co., and later, to Levi B. Smith & Sons. The business interests of these firms, together with that of his sons, Bently, William, Heber, Horace and Stanley, associated as Smith & Bros., extended through the three counties of Berks, Lancaster and

Chester, comprising the Joanna Furnace, in Berks, Isabella Furnace, in Chester, extensive iron-ore lands in Lancaster, with over six thousand acres of land.

In 1862 Mr. Smith relinquished the active management of these business enterprises to his sons and removed to Reading, where he became one of its most useful and honored citizens. He was, in politics, an Old Line Whig, and a Republican from the formation of that party. He manifested a deep interest in politics, and in his younger days took an active part in National, State and County Conventions. He was frequently a delegate to these bodies, where his services were always of a valuable character. He was a candidate for Congress in 1860. His popularity thoughout the county, and particularly in the southern townships, ran him far ahead of the ticket. In Robeson, out of 543 votes he received 435; in Caernarvon, 140 out of 200. Mr. Smith was on the Lincoln electoral ticket the same year, but in consequence of having been nominated for Congress he resigned. He was outspoken and fearless in his Republican principles, and assisted largely in establishing and maintaining the party in the county. He was a warm friend of the colored race and a sympathizer with them in their troubles.

Mr. Smith's business connections in this city and county were of the most extensive character. He was ever ready to lend his aid to promote public improvement. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Reading, and was its president from its organization till the time of his death. He was one of the managers of the Reading Gas Company, one of the founders of the Reading Fire Insurance Company, and a leading member of the Reading Library Company and the Reading-Room Association. He was an earnest and faithful member of the Episcopal Church and a member of the vestry of Christ Church at the time of





his death. For over thirty years he was a delegate to the Diocesan Conventions from St. Thomas' Church, Morgantown, and in 1858 a member of the General Convention which met in New York.

During the Rebellion but few men exhibited more spirit, energy and patriotism than he. He contributed liberally for the organization and equipment of companies to crush the Rebellion. Largely through his instrumentality three companies were sent out, each of which was commanded by one of the following sons: Bently H., L. Heber and William D. Smith.

In private life Mr. Smith bore an unblemished character, and was esteemed for his many virtues. He was a friend to the poor, a counselor to those in distress and a warm-hearted and pleasant companion. He died August 9, 1876, and left a widow and seven children, four sons (three named and Dr. Stanley Smith, oculist) and three daughters (Mrs. W. H. Clymer, Mrs. E. J. Richards and Miss Emily Smith).

L. Heber Smith, son of Levi B. Smith, was born on the homestead at Joanna Furnace, and, on the death of his father, succeeded to the iron interests at that place, of which he is now the exclusive proprietor and the first sole owner of the property. He indicated his patriotism during the late Rebellion by raising a company in July, 1862, afterward enrolled as Company A, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he became captain. Soon after the battle of Antietam, in which this regiment participated, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy and was actively engaged at South Mountain and Chancellorsville. At the latter battle he was taken prisoner, and, after a short confinement in Libby Prison, he was paroled. Colonel Smith was married on the 17th of June, 1868, to Ella Jane, daughter of Clement B. Grubb, of Lancaster City, Pa. Their children are Clement Grubb, Heber Levi, Mary Grubb, Daisy Emily and Stanley McDonald. Colonel Smith, in his political sentiments, is a stanch Republican, and, while an active and influential member of the party, has always declined office. He is a director of the First National Bank of Reading, and identified with the leading business interests of the county.

Colonel Smith is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being a member of St. Thomas' Church, Morgantown, of which he is a vestryman.

CAERNARVON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Caernarvon is situated in the extreme southern section of the county. The territory was settled by the Welsh at a very early period. The township, by this name, had been erected before 1729, whilst still a part of Chester County. It is not known how early the first settlements were made. The discovery of iron and copper in this section of the Conestoga Valley may have attracted settlers here about 1700; but general immigration would seem not to have been encouraged till 1732, because the Indians claimed the territory. The northerly line of the released land, fixed in 1718, was in this vicinity. In the erection of the township the whole of the Conestoga Valley was included, though it lay north of South Mountain,[1] and though particular settlements had not yet, it is believed, been effected. In 1729 it was described as being bounded by Salisbury township, Cadwallader Ellis' land, a township not named (supposed to have been Robeson), Earl township and Leacock township; and George Hudson was constable.

The Welsh gave this name to the township. Caernarvon was, and is still, the name of a county in the northern part of Wales, and, it having been the native place of the settlers, they naturally suggested it as a proper name for the section of country in which they established their new home.

When Berks County was erected, the western boundary line extended through this township. The portion which was cut to the county included about eight thousand five hundred acres and retained the same name. The area was not reduced at any time.

Taxables of 1759.—The following list comprises the taxable inhabitants of the township for the year 1759. The tax levied was

[1] The southerly range of the South Mountain chain.

£27, 19s. and John Light was the collector of taxes:

	£		£
Adam Ash	10	John Jones	3
Matthias Broadswood	10	Jacob Light	22
John Brackin	3	Jacob Light, Sr	8
Valentine Carberry	2	John Light	18
Joseph Davis	9	Christian Long	10
John Dancey	1	Thomas Morgan	16
Peter Dix	11	Francis Morgan	8
Robert Ellis	15	Richard Philip	1
John Evans	3	Mark Pealor	8
John Farmon	3	Charles Richardson	12
Charles Farmon	2	William Robeson	9
James Fisher	32	Aaron Rettew	14
Daniel Fox	2	Moses Robeson	8
Daniel Gillis	10	George Rasor	2
Jacob Hoffman	2	John Stevens	2
Thomas Harper	3	Cornelius Shea	10
David Jones	22	Henry Talbert	12

Single Men.

Robert Cunningham	John Morgan
Daniel Davis.	John Talbert
Thomas Fisher.	

Industries.—Although the volume of the streams of the township is not great, there are a number of mill-sites whose advantages were appreciated and improved soon after the settlement of the country. Near the head-waters of Conestoga Creek are the Spring Mills, formerly owned by George Robeson, which have had many owners, and which are still in operation. Lower down the stream, in the valley proper, the Morgans improved the water-powers, which, together with some farming lands, became the property of the Clymers, Edward having the upper mill, and William the lower, where were an oil-mill and a distillery. In part of the mill-house an inn was kept. The Clymers sold the property to the Rev. Levi Bull, who discontinued the distillery; and the oil-mill was afterwards converted into a feed-mill by Isaac Graham. The Clymer homestead and the upper mill became the property of the Kurtzes, who still possess the same. The mill is still operated. At the confluence of the branches of the Conestoga, Dieter Bechtel had a mill, which is now the property of John P. Mast, who supplied roller machinery in 1885, and added steam-power in the spring of 1886, making it one of the best mills in this part of the country. On the left branch of the Conestoga, near Morgantown, Joseph Broadbent employed the power (which had been used to operate a flax-brake and carding-machine) to carry on the machinery of a woolen-factory in 1841, and enlarged the building in 1842. He manufactured all kinds of woolen goods, and discontinued it in 1864, the machinery having been removed soon afterward. Above this place was another carding-machine where Stephen Mast has had a clover-mill and a small mill for chopping feed; and in the same locality sorghum syrup was manufactured, about 1864, by John P. Mast, in a building specially erected for that purpose.

In the hills beyond, iron-ore has been mined by E. & G. Brooke, a good quality being obtained; and the Jones mines, three miles eastward, among the oldest and most productive in the county, are still being worked.[1]

CHURCHES.

St. Thomas' Church (Episcopal).—Thomas Morgan, in his last will, dated December 6, 1740, devised to his four sons, John, Francis, William and Jacob, and their heirs, in trust, one acre of ground in Caernarvon, for the purpose of erecting thereon a house of worship and for a burying-ground. He also devised a tract of ninety-three acres of land in the same township, the rent of which should be applied towards building the church and maintaining services in the same. This land was held in trust until 1832, when it was sold, and the principal put on interest until 1886, when it was applied towards the erection of a parsonage for the parish at Morgantown.

Some years after 1740 a church was built on the acre lot, situated south of Morgantown, on the present Adam Styer farm. It was called "St. Thomas' Chapel," and services were held in it according to the forms of the Church of England. This chapel was neatly furnished in 1759, but had no settled minister, and Thomas Barton declared his purpose to visit the people the coming spring, with a view of securing an Episcopal minister for them. There was no regular rector before the accession of Dr. Levi Bull, some time before the close of the century. The chapel becoming too small, the State Assembly was petitioned for consent to estab-

[1] See Chap. II., Physical Geography, p. 28.

lish the chapel in that village, and the congregation became incorporated on March 6, 1786.

In 1792 Jacob Morgan donated lot No. 32, on Reading Street, in Morgantown, for church purposes. The chapel was built of logs on this lot, and so arranged as to form two rooms, one serving for school purposes. This building was used until 1824, when the present church edifice was erected upon the same site. It is a plain stone building, almost square, having a basement and auditorium. When the old chapel was removed the burial-ground connected with it reverted to the farm of Benjamin Gehman, who had bought it from the Morgans, and the lot was turned into a field, which was plowed over by Gehman. No trace of the spot now remains. It is supposed that Thomas Morgan was among those interred at that place. The grave-yard connected with the new church also contains many interments, among them being the following before 1800: Jacob Morgan, Rachel Morgan, Alexander Laverty and Henry Mengel. It contains the grave of James Lincoln, who was ninety-four years old; John Sypherd, eighty six; John Teater, eighty-four; Samuel Laverty, eighty; and others whose years were more than three-score and ten. The school-house adjoining the church lot was built in 1827 and remodeled in 1879. For the past fifty years the public schools have been taught in it. It is one of the oldest buildings of the kind now remaining in the county. The parish in 1886 had thirty-three members.

The successive pastors of St. Michael's Chapel have been the following: Revs. Levi Bull, D.D., James Woodward, Jr., —— Flower, Edward Lycett, Henry M. Stewart, Francis E. Arnold, William R. Gries, Henry R. Smith, John Ireland and Samuel McElwee.

The Morgantown Methodist Episcopal Church.—The edifice at present occupied by the Methodists of Morgantown and vicinity was dedicated November 3, 1878. It is a two-story sand-stone structure, and cost eight thousand dollars. The interior is handsomely finished, with frescoed walls. At the time the edifice was erected, the Rev. Edward Devine was the pastor. The succeeding ministers were Revs. William W. Smith, W. W. Cookman and, since April, 1886, the Rev. Amos A. Arthur. The members number one hundred and fifteen, constituting two classes, led by Adam Styer and L. B. Foreman.

The first church was built in 1832, on the same lot, part of which forms a burial-ground. It was a small, one-story stone building and used until the present church took its place. For many years the membership of the church was small.

Harmony Meeting-House was erected in the fall of 1871, to accommodate such denominations as might wish to worship in that locality. Though Union in nature, it has been occupied chiefly by the Methodists, the minister serving this charge in connection with appointments in Chester County. The building is of brown sandstone and has sittings for two hundred and fifty persons. The members occupying it are few in number. It stands on the site of an old stone house, which was small and very plainly finished. The church lot was donated by Colonel L. Heber Smith, of Joanna Furnace, near which place the church is located.

Several miles south from this place is a small Baptist meeting-house, occupied by a congregation of that faith, whose membership is also small.

Caernarvon Cemetery, opposite Saint Thomas' church-yard, at Morgantown, was laid out in July, 1882, by J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., of Reading, and has an area of three acres, laid out in fourteen sections, containing four hundred and ten lots. Fine monuments have been erected by the Jacobs and Kurtz families.

Morgantown, the only village in the township, and one of the oldest in the county, is located in the beautiful Conestoga Valley, near the Lancaster County line. It was named after Jacob Morgan, who laid out the town about 1770. He was a son of Thomas Morgan, a native of Wales, who was a captain in the French and Indian War, and who had become the owner of a large tract of the choicest land in what is now Caernarvon. In 1765 Jacob Morgan was a merchant at Philadelphia, but he must have settled in this township soon afterward. He died at Morgantown in 1792, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife, Rachel,

in 1791, aged sixty-eight years. They had sons named Jacob and Benjamin and several daughters, one of whom was Rebecca (Price), who intermarried with the Wetherill family, of Philadelphia. Jacob Morgan took an active part in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Morgan was a brother of Jacob, and the father of sons named John, Francis, Jacob and William, most of whom figured in the early history of the village.

The original plat of the village embraced thirty-two lots, located on both sides of a street eighty feet wide, except on Centre Square, which was forty feet wide. These lots were each sixty by two hundred and sixty feet. In 1802 they were owned by Abner Lewis, Lott Evans, Joseph Ashton, Mary Hudson and William Morgan. In 1835 the lot-owners on the south side of the street were Charles Brooke, E. Rees, D. Morgan, S. Dingler, R. Laverty, E. Morgan, J. Jenkins, J. Morgan, W. Grier, John Dougherty, J. Good and the Methodist Church. On the north side, from the west, J. Sands, A. Fobes, D. Morgan, B. Clemson, John Morgan, David Finger, J. and S. Roberts, John Roberts, D. Morgan and Ann Clymer. Jehu Jones lived on Reading Street. One of the above-named, John Sands, a cabinet-maker, is still living at Morgantown, aged eighty-seven years. David Finger was another early cabinet-maker, an occupation which is now carried on by H. G. Weaver. Other pioneer tradesmen were Wilson and William Hamilton, wheelwrights; John Pawling, blacksmith; Frank and John Gillespie and John Dougherty, tailors; James Quinn and John Mason, shoemakers; Edward Wells, carpenter; Henry Clark, cooper; David Gilmore, tinsmith; John Kelcher, mason. There was another mason, remembered only as "Wee Billy," who built several of the stone houses with clay mortar, which, it is said, the hogs in the street mixed for him. He prepared a bed of clay mortar, in which he threw a lot of shelled corn, which tempted the hogs to wallow in the clay until it was thoroughly mixed. This ingenious mason removed at an early day.

In the early history of the village there were numerous public-houses. One was near the Methodist Church, called the "Hamilton House," which was kept by John Gray, Thomas Jones and others. The well of the tavern was in the street. On one occasion a great excitement was created when a horseman rode into it, but fortunately without injury to beast or rider. The site of Odd-Fellows' Hall was occupied by a store and tavern, as was also the place where is now Dr. Plank's residence. David Morgan built a part of the old hotel in 1799 and kept it about thirty years. It was extended to its present condition by Daniel K. Plank and has always been used as a tavern. Stores were also kept in it by John and James Morgan and others until 1841. In the "Hoffman House" Dieter Bechtel was an early landlord. Rees Evans was at the same place. For many years it was a residence. In 1878 it was again devoted to tavern purposes. Among the early merchants, Dr. McFarland was one of the first after the Morgans. He traded in the present Kenney residence, which he built. He also followed his profession, leaving the village about 1809. Later merchants at that place were James Byers and William Ross. Samuel Laverty and Robert Laverty traded in the old Foreman house, while Thomas Crews and later John C. Evans had stores in the John Plank residence. William Morris and his son James were the merchants in the Broadbent residence. The Duchman store was erected as a hall, for a boarding-school, by Alexander Tutton, about 1853, but not proving profitable, William Corbet converted it into a store a few years afterward. Here is kept the Morgantown post-office, established in 1806, the fourth office in the county. There are two mails per day. At one time six mail routes concentrated here, and Morgantown was the centre for a large scope of country. In "Odd-Fellows' Hall" stores have been kept since 1868, the first being Webb & Austin's.

The manufacture of cigars has lately been added to the interests of the place, factories being carried on by Emil Myers, Foreman & Kenney and W. S. Duchman. Twenty-five hands are employed in this business.

Dr. Hopperstetter was, next to Dr. McFarland, a practitioner at Morgantown. Later physicians were Dr. John S. Seltzer and Dr.



RESIDENCE OF LT. COL. JONATHAN JONES,

Caernarvon Township, Berks Co., Penna., 1776.

Henry Woodruff. Dr. D. Heber Plank has been in active practice at Morgantown since 1869, being the only resident physician.

The old buildings of the village have lately been beautified, and with the addition of several new ones, the place has been made attractive.

Union Lodge, No. 66, *F. and A. M.*, was instituted at Morgantown in 1797, but it never had a strong membership. In 1816 there were twenty members and in 1833, when the last meeting was held before suspending, only five members were present, John C. Evans being the last Master. From that time until November 10, 1870, there was no Masonic body at Morgantown. Union Lodge, No. 479, was then instituted. In 1886 there were thirty-eight members, whose meetings were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Caernarvon Lodge, No. 557, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted December 17, 1859, and has at present thirty-six members and assets amounting to three thousand six hundred dollars.

The hall was erected in 1868 by the Morgantown Hall Association, who sold out to the Odd-Fellows. The building is of stone, three stories high, and originally had the second and third stories set aside for hall purposes, the second being used for public gatherings. The hall used by the above lodges is spacious and furnished in good style.

Conestoga Vigilant Company is an association of horse-owners for protection against theft. It was founded in 1822 and has at present a membership of fifty. The quarterly meetings are held at Morgantown, where its principal officers reside.

Joanna Station, on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, is in the northeastern part of the township, near the Jones Iron-Mines. It contains but a few buildings, one of them being the store of Allison Fosnacht, where is kept the Joanna Furnace post-office, established at the iron-works whose name it bears in December, 1830. From this place the Morgantown mail is supplied. Southeast from this place country stores have been kept for short periods, and on the Conestoga pike, Daniel Ubil had an inn soon after 1800, this being now a farm-house on the Abraham Kurtz place. Nearer Morgantown, on the same thoroughfare, Robert Gilmore had a store and a public-house, called the "Conestoga Hotel," but first called the "Bull Inn," which now belongs to Robert Gilmore.

CUMRU TOWNSHIP.

When Lancaster County was erected, in 1729, all the territory extending north of the Chester County line to the Cacoosing Creek, excepting that portion included in Caernarvon township, was generally known as Robeson. About the time that the Indians released their rights to this territory immigrants entered upon it and effected settlements, having passed northwardly through Caernarvon township. They were Welsh persons. After the northern section had come to be fairly settled, proceedings were instituted to erect a new township. This was in 1737. The township was named "Cumru." I could not find the petition or other papers relating to its erection, on file in the office at Lancaster.

Hugh Jones was the first settler who took up lands in this township. He applied for and obtained a warrant in 1732 for a tract of one thousand acres, situated along the Wyomissing Creek.[1] In pursuance of this warrant, six hundred acres were surveyed for him in 1733, and two hundred acres for Evan Price. The patents were issued in 1735.

The Price tract was taken up at the mouth of the Wyomissing Creek. He then erected and conducted a water corn-mill. This was known for many years as the Price Mill. In 1773 Nicholas Lutz purchased the mill. During the Revolution it was a busy industry in supplying flour to the army. In 1735, several months after the patent had been issued, Price conveyed sixty-two acres of this tract to Evan Lloyd. At this time there was a "race" and also a mill-dam, showing that the improvement had been made. In 1741 the land adjoined Henry Harry and David Lewis.

Evan Lloyd took up two tracts of land in

[1] The name of this creek was then written "Weamessing." It was sometimes called Mill Creek.

this section,—one in 1735 for three hundred acres, and the other in 1738 for one hundred and seventy acres. And several months afterwards, in 1738, Thomas Lloyd (doubtless, a brother) took a tract for one hundred and eighty-six acres. On this latter tract a paper-mill was erected.

Thomas Jenkins took up a tract of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, on the Cacoosing, in 1734.

In 1737 Dietrich Marshall took up three hundred and forty-one acres along the Wyomissing. In 1750 he conveyed forty-nine acres thereof to John Moon (now Mohn), and in 1758 this tract was conveyed by Moon to his son Lodowick (Ludwig). John Moon, in 1748, took up two hundred and forty-five acres.

In 1737 Sebastian Goglin (doubtless changed to Gougler) took up one hundred and eighty-five acres on the Cacoosing, and in 1740 and 1741 John Davis took up, on the same stream, seven hundred and forty-three acres.

In 1744 Anthony Morris took up five hundred acres on the Tulpehocken.

Henry Harry, in 1735, took up three hundred and eleven acres.

Opposition to Division of Township.—In April, 1842, a number of the inhabitants of Cumru and Heidelberg townships united in a petition to court, asking for the erection of a new township out of a part of each township, for the reason that their respective townships were unusually large and inconvenient for election purposes, township meetings, road repairs, etc. They suggested a division of the two townships by lines drawn through them northwardly from the county line, the Cumru portion lying west of the Wyomissing Creek and Lancaster road, and the Heidelberg portion lying east of Hain's Church. The court entertained their petition and appointed three commissioners,—Samuel S. Jackson, Benjamin Tyson and Matthias S. Richards. These commissioners viewed the townships and reported, July 1, 1842, in favor of the division of Cumru township, according to the line suggested;[1] but exceptions were filed against the proposed division, and the report was set aside January 6, 1843.

Several years afterwards (April, 1845) this effort for a division of the township, according to a line suggested in the report of 1842, was renewed.[2] In May following the court appointed M. S. Richards, S. S. Jackson and Lewis Reese commissioners, who, on 1st July, 1845, recommended such a division. But the proceeding was again strenuously opposed,[3] on account of the injustice and inequality of the division, the upper part having all the finest farming lands and old improved roads, and the latter the poor and hilly lands and the recent roads, which occasioned large expense. The court held the matter under advisement over two years and then set aside the report.

In 1850 a third effort was made for a new township. This proved successful. The division line was located a short distance to the west of the previous line. The western portion was called "Spring."[4]

Taxables of 1759.—The following taxable persons were included in the township in the year 1759. The tax levied then was £106 18*s.* 6*d.* David Evans, Jr., was the collector of taxes,—

	£		£
Henry Alsbach	7	Nicholas Crieger	3
Joseph Althouse	1	Martin Cobmer	2
Dennis Brady	10	Francis Crick, Sr	19
George Burkhard	3	John Crick	3
Christian Bowman	15	John Deininger	3
Jacob Bowman	12	Widow Davids	3
John Bowman	9	Thomas Davis	12
George Bower	4	John David, Sr	20
Thomas Best	7	John David, Jr	12
James Biddle	4	William David, Sr	3
Walter Bank	2	Baltzer Dickont	2
Martin Breninger	3	John David	6
John Breninger	3	James David	18
John Buckley	6	Thomas Evan	3
Christian Binckley	3	George Englehard	4
Amendon Beyer	6	David Edwards	7
Jacob Beyerle	11	Daniel Evan	4
Ludwig Beyerle	2	Nathan Evan	22
John Bausher	3	Samuel Emery	11
John Bullman	6	Abraham Eckert	12
Jacob Clower	15	Peter Eshelman	7
Francis Crick, Jr	3	Peter Eshelman	15

[1] Heidelberg had been divided by commissioners in June previous, and, therefore, the Heidleberg part was not included.

[2] The petition was signed by one hundred and fifty-three subscribers, ninety-eight of the signatures being English.

[3] A remonstrance was filed, subscribed by one hundred and seventy-eight tax-payers of the township, of which eighty-one signatures were English. A number of the exceptants were residents of Reading.

[4] See Spring township.

Johannes Emrich	4	Anthony Morris	75
John Etens	3	Peter Nagely	2
John Englebrown	6	Thomas Nicholas	12
David Evans, Jr	20	Griffith Owen	12
Jacob Freymeyer	16	(Penn's) Proprietaries	30
Peter Flick	2	John Pugh	15
Nicholas Gougler	6	Richard Peters, Esq	10
Casper Hoffman	10	Richard Presser	1
Peter Hain	3	Richard Peters	14
Ben. Horning	2	Samuel Phipps	1
Ludwig Harman	3	Michael Ruth	12
Peter Heckert	1	Jacob Ruth	12
Conrad Hardt	10	Peter Ruth, Sr	28
Rudolf Heberling	6	Hartman Ruhl	2
Adam Householder	15	Johannes Ruchte	2
John Hinton	6	Henry Reed	5
Christian Jutzler	2	George Ream	40
William Jous	20	Reinhard Rorebach	5
George Jacob	8	George Rollman	5
Thomas James	16	Jonathan Stevens	6
Nicholas Jost	9	John Schlot	2
James Kremer	18	Val. Shoemaker	2
Martin Kremer	3	Christopher Standley	4
Michael Krawl	19	John Stoll	4
John Kleinginny	4	Amos Schenken	1
Nicholas Killian	3	Jonas Seely, Esq	24
George Krumlauf	2	Jacob Staly	12
George Lewis	5	John Stengle	1
Michael Lüb	8	Anthony Steiner	3
James Lewis	9	John Schawley	5
Richard Lewis	9	Casper Stieff	1
Stephen Lash	1	John Smith	1
Nicholas Lerch	4	David Smith	6
William Lerch	12	Peter Scharman	4
Joseph Linvil	2	Francis Steel	1
Ludwig Mohn	9	Melchior Steel	3
Werner Mohn	5	Jacob Snyder	6
George Mender	3	Daniel Shea	6
Hans Martin Mender	5	Peter Thomas	2
William Moore	2	Thomas Williams	10
Michael Meyer	2	Reinhard Waltz	2
Sebastian Morgan	12	Isaiah Willis	10
John Morris	22	Andrew Wolf	4
Jacob Mishler	25	Werner Weisel	6
Robert Meyler	1	Jacob Weis	15
John Mohn	15	Jacob Worstel	1
Jacob Morgan	10	Francis Yarnall	12
Morgan Morgan	2	Christian Zuck	10
George Meyer	1	Adam Ziegler	3

Single Men.

George Beatam.	Edward Harry.
Daniel Bosserd.	Evan Harry.
Henry Beyerly, Jr.	James Jones.
Jacob Crick.	Nathan Lewis.
James David.	William Lewis.
Solomon David.	Nathaniel Morgan.
Reuben David.	Joseph Misselor.
John David.	John Popkin.
Michael Freymeyer.	Peter Ruth.
Dietrich Fernseler.	George Riess.

The "Poor-house Property," which is owned and conducted by the county of Berks, is situated on the Lancaster road, adjoining Shillington, three miles from Reading. It embraces about five hundred acres of cleared land, which, for agricultural purposes, cannot be surpassed. As an institution for the poor of the county, it was begun in 1824, under the requirements of special legislation. The principal improvements consist of "Main Building," "Insane Buildings," "Hospital Building."[1] They are described in chapter devoted to *Public Buildings*.

The farming land in this section of the county, from the hills to the river, is superior. It is under a high state of cultivation, and reflects much credit upon the industry and ability of the farmers who are and have been for years in possession.

Whilst John Penn was on his way from Reading to Harrisburg, he visited Gen. Mifflin's farm. (A part of this farm is now included in the property of the Berks County Poor-House.) "The General and Mrs. Mifflin received us (himself and Judge James Biddle), in a neat farm-house, and being very early themselves, provided a second breakfast for us, though it was only half-past seven. He took us round some of his improvements, and I rode with him to various points of view which commanded the town of Reading and circumjacent hills and valleys. He farms about twelve hundred acres, and has a Scotch farmer who conducts the business; one hundred acres of meadow land he waters. A neighbor of the general's is one of the marrying Dunkers. They live in their own houses like other countrymen, but wear their beards long. General Mifflin, with agreeable frankness and affability, pressed us both to stay for an early dinner, to which we sat down about one o'clock. After dinner I mounted my horse and came into the Carlisle road about three miles off at Sinking Spring."[2]

INDUSTRIES.—No stream in the county has been a more important factor in manufacturing enterprises than the Wyomissing. The advantages of its water-powers were early recognized and improved; and, in later years, sites which were once regarded as undesirable, on account of location, became the most productive elements of wealth. At the mouth of the creek, opposite Reading, are two old mills, known in early times as Hiester's and Messersmith's. After John Hiester, George Smith, Isaac Shoeneman and Henry Van Reed were successive owners.

[1] Chap. XVIII., Internal Improvements, p. 424.

[2] John Penn's Journal in Penna. Mag. of History, vol iii. pp. 288-289.

It is still operated to a limited extent. The other mill was owned by Benneville Keim and later by the Schwartz family, whose property it still is. This mill is not operated. Next above is the old Evans mill-seat. The power is secured by means of a long raceway and there is a waste-race running through several farms below, which was used for irrigating the meadows. After Philip Evans the property was owned by J. V. R. Evans and now belongs to Matthias Mengel, Esq., of Reading. In its repaired condition the mill is substantial and has a good patronage. The old stone mill of Christian Gernand, built in 1790, is at the next power up the stream. In later years it belonged to Jonathan and Annie Ruth, and is now known as the "Ruth Mill." The power next above was probably one of the first improved on the creek. It was close by the old Baptist Church, built in 1740, and when last operated, before it was demolished, was known as Hill's saw-mill.

In earlier times carding was done there and clover hulled by the Reams. The old Hemig mill-seat is above the Lancaster road and all the old buildings have been removed. The present fine brick mill was built by Joseph G. Huyett, and after being operated by him some time, passed into the hands of the present owner, Benneville H. Hemig. The water-power is not strong, but the mill is finely located. More than seventy years ago there was a small woolen-factory and carding-mill run by Joseph Warner, on the old Body place, which was abandoned half a century ago, the power being idle until again utilized for Hendel's hat-factory. So the power next above was also abandoned a number of years ago. In later years it operated D. Matz's saw-mill, but before the Revolution Henry Voight had an establishment at that place for drawing wire. That industry was discontinued so many years ago that no detailed account of his operations is obtainable. Where is now the R. T. Gring grist-mill, William Pennypacker used the water-power as early as 1810 to bore out and grind rifle-barrels, after he had hammered them out by hand. He thus continued until about 1855, when Cyrus Hornberger built the mill now at that site. The pioneer gun-maker on this stream was David Pennypacker, father of William, who worked near the head of the stream as early as 1786. He made guns complete, including the wood-work, while William made the barrels only. David removed to Lancaster County, where he continued his trade. At one time there were a number of small shops for the manufacture of guns, either alone or in connection with other work. Such shops were owned by Cyrus Hornberger, Frank Miller, Henry Wooly, Gougler & Heberling. About 1838 Cornelius Reichwein opened a gun-shop where is now Ruth's grist-mill, in which Henry W. Deeds worked many years, as one of the most skillful gun-makers in the county. Hiram & Joseph Holtry's file-works were also first used as a gun-shop by John White, who removed to Angelica, where he put up another factory. Franklin Schnader's shop, which has a tilt-hammer and boring machinery, is still operated on guns, the manufacture of which was first carried on there by John Keim. The power above was used for similar purposes by Kohl & Keim, but was changed to operate saw and clover-mills for Joseph Schoener and later for Amos Price. The stave-mill of Moses Ruffner is nearer the head of the stream, where also John Gougler had a small woolen factory in 1862.

After the manufacture of guns was no longer profitable, the most of these powers were devoted to the manufacture of hats.

Absalom Ruth was the pioneer of this industry on the Wyomissing. In 1859 he and his sons, John K., William, Henry and Michael, came from Adamstown and started up the hat business, on the site of the present Kessler factory. Later, they went into the old Reichwein gun-factory, and continued there until 1872, when they bought the old Mohn grist-mill, and converted that into a hat-factory, now carried on by John K. Ruth. The product is fifty dozen hats per day. The mill machinery was placed in a new building at the Reichwein power, now Ruth's mill.

Jacob Kessler's wool-hat factory was established in 1867 by Conrad F. Kessler & Bro. It was burned down in 1878 and rebuilt in 1880 by the present proprietor. The daily

product is sixty dozens of hats. In 1878, Henry Worley began making hats, using the power of a rifle-factory, built by Benjamin Mohn in 1854. Worley also made rifles. The old building was small. A three-story frame building is now occupied. Thirty-six dozens of hats per day are produced.

At the next power David Glass had a trip-hammer as early as 1848. Five years later Gougler & Heberling operated both to make rifles. Then John Fichthorn commenced to make wool hats in a factory which is now carried on by Spatz, Miller & Co., producing thirty dozen per day.

Anthony Wertz's cotton-lap factory has been in operation since 1870, using the power of the Frank Miller gun-factory, first operated in 1850. In 1885 carpet-weaving was begun as another branch of industry.

J. H. Spatz's hat-factory, in a three-story frame building, twenty-eight by fifty-four feet, was established in 1878. Steam-power only is used, and the product is forty dozen per day.

In 1874 Mohn, Spatz & Co. began the manufacture in another building, where they were succeeded in 1878 by Cyrus Hornberger, Samuel and Jonathan H. Miller. This factory is now operated by Spatz, Son & Co., making forty dozen per day, and using water and steam.

J. H. Miller's factory was erected in the winter of 1885-86, and is one of the largest and best arranged factories at the place. Steam-power only is used and the product is fifty dozen per day.

A mile below Mohnville is George Hendel's factory, which is operated by both water and steam-power. It was erected in 1878 on the site of the old Warner fulling-mill. The building is forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, four-stories high. The industry includes separate storage buildings of large capacity. In its appointments it is one of the first factories in the country. It was first operated by George Hendel, John Hendel and Samuel K. Mohn. The present firm is George Hendel, Brother & Son. One hundred and eighty dozen hats are produced daily, giving employment to eighty hands. In all the foregoing factories several hundred hands are at present employed.

Although the Angelica Creek has a number of water-powers, it never became as important relatively, as the Wyomissing, and has in late years been devoted almost exclusively to the ice interests. These are controlled by George Frill, who has erected large and well-appointed ice-houses, enabling him to store enormous quantities of the purest ice. The former powers of Henning's grist-mill, a pioneer industry, and the "Speedwell Forges" have thus been diverted. The first forge became the property of Nicolas Yocum, in 1815. It was built by Philip Seidel some fifteen years earlier. In 1835 "Speedwell" No. 2 was built by Yocum, and in the course of some years these were operated separately by his sons, Moses and Daniel Yocum, until 1870 when they were abandoned. The gun factory of J. K. White and the Forest File Works of Moses Ruffner have also been abandoned, but the old Yost grist-mill is still operated in a small way. The Mount Penn Furnace on Flying Hill Run, was active for a number of years, and near the mouth of the same stream William Lewis had a forge as early as 1790. The power was afterwards applied to the operation of a small grist-mill.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church.[1]—The first meeting-house erected within the bounds of the township was the Baptist Church. It was built on three acres of land, on the Wyomissing, in the neighborhood of "Rieth's mill," donated by Hugh Morris, Evan Lloyd and Evan Price, early settlers. The services were in the Welsh language, and the Rev. Thomas Jones was the pastor. He continued to preach for many years, when, on account of German immigration and other influences, the organization was allowed to go down. The grave-yard was kept up a number of years longer, but has for a long time been sadly neglected. The ruins of it may still be seen.

Salem Evangelical Church, at Mohnsville, was the next erected. It was a rough

[1] See Religious Denominations, p. 361.

stone building, plain in every respect, and put up in 1849. John Spatz, John Mohn and Samuel K. Mohn were the first trustees, and served until the church was demolished, twenty-nine years later. From a small membership the society increased until a larger house was necessary to accommodate it. The present edifice was erected in 1872. It is a two-story brick structure, with a steeple and bell. The basement has been fitted up for Sunday-school purposes. At that time the Rev. Jesse Lawrence was the pastor of the church, serving it in connection with other appointments on the Adamstown Circuit. The Rev. B D. Albright is the present pastor. But the church being so flourishing, having more than two hundred members, will become a separate charge at the next meeting of the Conference. The building was improved in 1885, at a cost of more than fifteen hundred dollars. A Sunday-school of more than two hundred members has Nelson Dickinson as the superintendent.

Opposite the church is its burial-ground, and adjoining the latter is Mohnsville Cemetery, opened in 1876, and controlled by an association, of which James D. Leininger is president; Samuel K. Mohn, secretary; and Jonathan H. Miller, treasurer. It contains one acre of land.

Wyomissing Church (*Reformed and Lutheran*) is at Gouglersville. It was erected in 1850, having been dedicated November 17, 1850. The building becoming too small, it was determined, early in 1886, to erect a new edifice. The old church was occupied the last time April 4, 1886, when it was demolished. The new structure will be built of red sandstone, forty-five by seventy-five feet, and will have a basement and auditorium. The church will also be supplied with a spire and bell, and will be finished up in good style.

The Lutheran congregation had as its first pastor the Rev. R. S. Wagner, whose successors were Revs. B. D. Zweizig, T. T. Iaeger, D. K. Humbert and Zenas H. Gabel, the present minister. There are two hundred and fifty members.

The Reformed congregation had the Rev. Augustus L. Herman as pastor until 1872, when the Rev. S. Schweitzer came for a year. Since June, 1873, the Rev. M. L. Fritch has been the pastor. There are also two hundred and fifty members. Both congregations are in a flourishing condition.

Christ Church, commonly called Yocum's Church (Reformed and Lutheran), is a little south of the centre of the township. It is a neat brick edifice, having a seating capacity for three hundred and fifty persons. It was erected in 1854, the corner-stone being laid on May 28th of that year. In connection with the church there are several acres of land devoted to cemetery purposes and other uses. The sheds and all the improvements are in good condition. A number of years before the church was built an octagonal school-house stood on this site, in which meetings were occasionally held, and a number of interments had taken place before the church was founded. This fact ultimately led to the selection of this place for a church. On account of its proximity to Reading, it has never been occupied by strong congregations. In 1886 each congregation had about one hundred and thirty communicant members.

The Rev. B. D. Zweizig has been the only Lutheran pastor. On the Reformed side the pastor is the Rev. W. J. Kershner, whose predecessors were Revs. W. F. P. Davis and Augustus Pauli.

Immanuel Church is located at Shillington, and since 1877 has been the exclusive property of a German Reformed congregation. It was built in 1874 for the joint use of Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Both congregations occupied it a few years, when the Lutherans relinquished their interests, not being strong enough to maintain an organization. The structure is of brick and is surmounted by a small belfry. There are sittings for four hundred persons. In 1886 only about fifty communicant members were reported. Rev. W. J. Kershner was pastor. His predecessor, for one year, was the Rev. M. H. Mishler; and from 1874 until 1884, Rev. M. L. Fritch.

At Shillington a Sunday-school of one hundred and ten members is maintained in the school-house.

Among the old burial-grounds, Hemig's, near the almshouse, is still kept up; also the Bernard Addams Cemetery, near Reading. The latter contains about one-fourth of an acre of ground, inclosed by a very substantial stone wall. Included is a small stone building, used at funerals. Here are some old interments.

Opposition to Education.—In various parts of the township early pay-schools were taught, which educated many of the citizens to recognize the advantages of the free-school system. Nevertheless, there was a decided opposition to the system on the part of many wealthy and influential men, who expressed their disapprobation at a public meeting April 12, 1849. Resolutions were adopted, declaring a determined hostility towards the system and to oppose, at all hazards, the establishment of schools under the system. The meeting went so far as to ridicule the government in offering aid to establish better schools. To counteract this influence, the friends of free-schools held a meeting at the public-house of Adam Groff, May 12, 1849, when Jacob Matz was chosen president; Isaac Matz, vice-president; Cornelius Freeman and Jacob Stoudt, secretaries. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, in which the meeting lamented the downward tendency of their school affairs and the opposition of so many wealthy, influential citizens, and urged ceaseless effort until something was done towards their improvement. George W. Northeimer, John M. Dewees, John Van Reed and Charles H. Addams were appointed a committee to make proper application to the court to compel the directors to carry out the provisions of the act of 1849. A general county school convention, to be held at Reading, was also suggested. This determination was not without effect. The opposition subsided and the schools gradually improved. One of the best known teachers of the township was William W. Lewis. He engaged at this vocation in 1854 and continued until his death, in 1882. He was progressive and had the esteem of those whom he served.

VILLAGES.

Oakland is the most recent village in the township, and sustains a suburban relation to Reading. It is very eligibly located, about half a mile from the Lancaster bridge, and has in the few years of its existence been remarkably prosperous. The village was laid out by John Bechtel on part of his farm, and contains more than thirty residences, all brick and many of attractive appearance. The village is being supplied with water from springs. The hotel in this locality was erected a number of years ago by Henry Kurtz, favorably known. It is a large, inviting building.

Shillington is very pleasantly located on the Lancaster road, three miles from Reading. It is named after Samuel Shilling, who sold off most of the lots. Prior to 1865 the improvements consisted of the tavern and a large stone farm-house. The tavern was opened at a very early day. It was kept in 1820 by Valentine Straub. A later keeper was Jacob Shilling, who was succeeded by John Beidler, whose estate still owns the property. Recent improvements have made the tavern one of the largest in the county, outside of the larger towns. It is widely known as the "Three-mile House." Oliver Hinnershitz is the present landlord. Connected with it is the Reading Driving Park, which was opened to the public in 1869. It has a good half-mile course and other improvements. In 1874 a store was opened by Miss Mary Deeds, which is continued by Adam M. Rollman. He is also in charge of the Shillington post-office, established in July, 1884, which has a daily mail from Reading. There are a few mechanic-shops, a Reformed Church and about thirty residences, some of them being large and attractive in their surroundings.

Gouglersville is near the southwestern corner of the township, on the old Lancaster road. It contains a fine Union church, a hotel, store, shops and twenty residences. The place took its name from John and Philip Gougler, who were influential citizens, and has been distinctively known by this title since the establishment of the Gouglersville post-office, in 1855. The first public improvement was the inn of Jacob Reedy, put up in 1813. A later keeper was William Kohl; and in 1842 John, Gougler

became the owner, who greatly enlarged it. He also put up other buildings in the place. A store was started in 1843 by John Gougler. Philip Gougler was a later owner and James Hartman is the present proprietor of these interests. The post-office was kept for many years by Benjamin F. Hemmig, as deputy, who also served as justice of the peace. A daily mail is supplied by the Adamstown stage from Reading. The usual mechanic-shops have long been maintained. The manufacture of cigars has lately introduced new life. Small factories are carried on by Samuel and David Hornberger, each employing about a dozen hands. Near the village David M. Krill opened a factory in 1885; he employs thirty-five hands.

In 1881 the village contained seventeen dwellings and seventy-eight inhabitants, five carpenters, two wheelwrights, two hatters, two butchers, one undertaker, one blacksmith, two farmers and two yeomen.

During the active days of stage traveling between Reading and Lancaster, before the Reading and Columbia Railway was constructed, Gouglersville was a prominent stopping-place for changing horses.

The water-shed of the township is at Gouglersville, this point being the summit on the way between Reading and Lancaster. The waters of Muddy Creek rise to the south and flow into the Conestoga and thence into the Susquehanna, and the waters of the Wyomissing Creek rise to the north and flow into the Schuylkill.

Mohnsville is five miles from Reading, in the valley of the Wyomissing Creek, and owes its existence to the fine water-powers of that stream at that point. Prior to 1840 the only improvement was a small log house, on a piece of pasture land overgrown with brambles and wild bushes. Soon afterward it became the property of Benjamin Mohn, who cleared the land for farming purposes. In 1846 he built a grist-mill, being now joined by his nephew. Within the past ten years the, manufacture of wool hats having become so important an industry at this place, the village has had the most of its growth in this period. It now includes one hundred and fifteen residences, five hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, a fine Evangelical Church, two stores, a hotel and factories. Samuel K. Mohn opened the first store in the mill which he was carrying on, about 1854, but a few years later erected a building for store purposes, in which he traded fifteen years. Here was established the Mohn's Store post-office, in 1857, of which he was the postmaster, a position now held by Jonathan H. Miller. Others in trade were William K. Ruth, John Y. Weidner, Joseph Gaul and Albert G. Miller.

The second store-stand was established by Ephraim G. Werner, who is still in trade Benjamin Mohn built a residence, which was used first as a tavern by John Greiner and later by John Mengel. The family of the latter now own the property. In 1886 Dr. W. B. Shaner was a practicing physician at the village.

In 1882 John A. Bohler began the manufacture of cigars at this place. He is the pioneer manufacturer in this industry. He occupies a three-story factory, twenty-four by forty feet, and employs sixty hands. Since 1885 George H. Leininger has carried on a factory employing twenty hands; and since April, 1886, Mohn & Seitzinger have in operation a factory employing twelve hands. On June 1, 1886, Huyet & Co. opened their factory, affording employment for forty hands.

The Mohnsville Water Company was incorporated September 9, 1885. It has water privileges assured which will give an inexhaustible supply of water. About one mile of pipes has already been laid, the water being secured from springs elevated so as to cause the water to flow by gravity.

The Mohnsville Building and Savings Association was organized in June, 1882. There are one thousand shares, whose par value is two hundred dollars per share. The association has erected eighteen buildings and has been an important factor in developing the village. John A. Bohler is secretary of the association.

Mohnsville Council, No. 86, O. of A. M., was instituted about eighteen years ago. It is well established, having sixty-five members. A lodge of Knights of Pythias was instituted more recently and is also reported flourishing. Camp No. 211, P. O. S. of A., was instituted July 25, 1884, and has sixty members. In the same

hall an independent temperance organization, having fifty members, also holds its regular meetings.

Cumru post-office was established in 1858 at the Five-Mile House, on the old Lancaster road, which is one of the oldest tavern-stands in the township. It has had numerous keepers. Several mechanic-shops are carried on there.

Angelica post-office was established May 22, 1882, at the old Yost Tavern, in the Angelica Valley. Formerly the Groff Tavern was conducted there. Other inns of the township which are of the nature of land-marks are Lauber's White House, on Neversink Mountain, and the Sorrel Horse Inn, which was known as Steward's in 1820.



Conrad Y Beidler

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CONRAD Y. BEIDLER, of German descent, is the great-grandson of Conrad Beidler, and the grandson of Peter Beidler, who married Barbara Spohn. To this union was born a son, John, May 18, 1794, who married Magdalena, daughter of Abraham and Mary Hirsh Yost. Their children were Jeremiah, Conrad Y., Isaac Y., Mary Ann (Mrs. Samuel Brobst), whose son, John B., is the only grandson of John and Magdalena Beidler and Abraham. Conrad Y. Beidler, the second son by this marriage, was born in Cumru township, near Reading, on the 17th of June, 1820, and received his education at the public schools of his township and in Reading. He then became familiar with the work of the farm and a valuable assistant to his father in his farming enterprises. He was, in August, 1844, married to Catherine, daughter of William and Catherine Miller Spohn, who was born July 18, 1822, and resided in Spring township. Their only child is a daughter, Sarah Ann, born November 2, 1845, and married to William P. High, son of Ezra High, of Cumru township, Berks County, on the 29th of August, 1865. Their children are Kate M., Hannah C., Ezra (deceased), Conrad B., Mary

(deceased), William B., Sallie B., Magdalena B., Charles B. and Mabel B. (twins).

Soon after his marriage Mr. Beidler, with his brother, assumed the management of the farm, which they jointly cultivated for eight years, when he removed to the hotel at Shillington, in Cumru township, of which he was for five years the popular landlord. Reading next became his place of residence, where he remained five years, and at the expiration of that time settled upon a farm in Cumru township, which he had meanwhile purchased. On retiring from agricultural labor he built a residence in Shillington, and remained a citizen of that place until his death, on the 14th of June, 1883. Mrs. Beidler died on the 16th of September, 1863. Mr. Beidler was in politics a Democrat, but held no office other than that of school director of his township. He was a director of the Reading Savings-Bank, and frequently called upon to act as administrator, trustee and executor. He was a member of the Reformed Church.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP.—In 1850 the township of Cumru included about thirty-three thousand acres of land. The population was thirty-eight hundred and fifty-three, the most populous district in the county outside of Reading; and the electors numbered about seven hundred and fifty. And in respect to area of territory it was the largest township in the county. Within the previous decade two unsuccessful attempts were made to effect a division of the township, on account of its great extent and incident inconvenience. In that year, with the state of affairs mentioned, a third attempt was made in this behalf. The petition prayed for a division line situated to the west of the line suggested in the previous petitions, beginning at the "Harrisburg Bridge" and extending southwardly to the Lancaster County lines, at the corner of Brecknock township; and it was subscribed by only forty-five taxable inhabitants of the township.[1] The Court appointed Aaron Albright, Richard Boone and Michael K. Boyer as commissioners to inquire into the advisability of the proposed division. These commissioners, after viewing the township, divided the township as proposed, and recommended the western part to be erected into a new township under the name of SPRING. The boundary lines were described in the report.[2] They enclosed about fifteen thousand acres. The report was presented August 5, 1850. Exceptions were filed, which stated that the division would cut twenty-eight bridges in the eastern part and only three in the western, and also cut forty miles more of roads in the former than in the latter. But the Court disregarded the force of these exceptions, confirmed the report on November 23, 1850, and erected the new township with the name suggested.

The names of the early settlers are included with the taxables of Cumru township.

EARLY MURDER OF INDIANS.—In 1728 several of the Welsh settlers became involved in a serious trouble with the colonial government, which arose from killing three Indians at a place called Cucussea,[3] in Chester County, (afterward changed to Cacoosing). The following proceedings have been published in connection with the matter:

"On the 12th of May, 1728, Patrick Gordon, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, issued a warrant for the apprehension of the murderers by hue and cry. It was as follows:

"'To all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and other his Majesty's subjects, within the Province of Pennsylvania, and every of them:

"'*Whereas* I have this day received information that Walter Winter and John Winter, late of Chester County, farmers, did on the 11th day of this instant set upon and kill one old Indian man, named Toka Collie and his wife, with one other Indian woman being of our friend Indians, and being then in the peace of God and the King.

[1] Of these thirty-five signatures were written in English. The previous petitions had been subscribed by nearly four times the number of subscribers.

[2] "Beginning at Harrisburg Bridge, ten courses generally S. W. altogether in length 8 m. 67½ ps. to Lancaster County line; thence along said line N. 48 W. 3 m. 204 ps.; thence N. E. along Heidelberg township line (greater part of which is the Cacoosing creek, 8½ miles; thence from mouth of Cacoosing S. E. along Tulpehocken creek, 3¾ miles to its mouth, and along the Schuylkill river 1 mile to Harrisburg Bridge."

[3] This was in this township. The place can not be located.

"'*These are therefore* in his Majesty's name to command you and every of you to Levy Hue and Cry,[1] with horses and with foot within y^e^ Province of Pennsylvania, after the said Walter Winter and John Winter, and them and each of them to apprehend and bring before some justice of the Peace of the Province aforesaid, to be examined and dealt with according to law.'

"The coroner was dispatched to take an inquisition of the dead bodies and bury them wrapt in linen; he was further directed that if any of their relatives were there, he should present them with four strouds[2] to cover the dead bodies and to give two strouds to the Indian girls, and to employ some person to cure their wounds, and further to assure them that the offenders should not go unpunished. And messengers were sent to the chiefs of the different tribes to notify them of this unfortunate occurrence and to quiet their revengeful spirit by giving each of them two strouds.

"The following affidavits, made before Edward Farmer and A. Hamilton (two justices of the peace, of Philadelphia County), on the same day on which the warrant was issued, detail the facts in relation to the killing of the Indians:

"'Walter Winter, of Cucussea, in the County of Chester, being examined saith that on the tenth day of this instant he had heard by a Dutchman who lives at Tulpehocken, that the Indians had killed sundry Dutchmen, viz., had killed two and wounded three Christians, whereupon the said Walter went about the neighborhood, and desired the people to get together to his house to defend themselves against the Indians, and returning again to his own house, where he was making fast the windows, in case any attempt should be made upon them. One John Roberts's son, came to the house of the said Walter, and desired the said Walter to go to his father's house and assist him, for that there were some Indians at his father's house with a bow and a great number of arrows, and that his father was in danger of being killed, whereupon the said Walter, with his father-in-law, Morgan Herbert, each having a gun, went away to the house of the said John Roberts, (the gun of the said Walter being loaded with one bullet and ten swan shot,) and as the said Walter and Morgan Herbert were going to John Roberts's they met with John Winter, who had with him a shot gun, and thereupon John Winter took the large gun and gave the small gun or pistol to Morgan Herbert, and when the said Walter with Morgan Herbert and John Winter came over the log that lies over the run just before Roberts's door, he saw John Roberts standing in his own door, he saw him have a gun in his hand, but whether he had it in his hand before this examinant came up to the house, or whether he went in for it afterwards, this examinant cannot say, and this examinant saw an Indian man, some women and some girls sitting on a wood-pile before John Roberts's door. And the Indian man getting up took his bow and stepping backwards took an arrow from his back, putting it to the string of the bow, whereupon this examinant apprehending the Indian was going to shoot at him, this examinant presented his gun and shot at the Indian man, that he believes the Indian was wounded, for he saw blood upon his breast, that John Winter at the same time shot one of the Indian women, and then ran up and knocked another Indian woman's brains out, that two Indian girls ran away, that the examinant followed one and with the bow and arrow which he took up where the said Indians were sitting, he shot at one of the Indian girls and then overtook her and brought her back, and he then saw the Indian man get up and went staggering in a swamp near the house, that John Winter and the examinant with Morgan Herbert, the next morning found the other Indian girl in Tocacolie's cabin, she was much hurt about the head and face, and she was ordered to go to Walter Winter's house, where she went accordingly. That this examinant was told by John Roberts' wife that the Indian boy, that was in company with the other Indians, was in the house and made three arrows in the house but this examinant did not see him. That this examinant with John Winter and John Herbert took the corpses of the two Indian women and hauled them out of the road and covered them with some leaves.'[3]

"Morgan Herbert said that he was present at this examination, and having been read distinctly to him, that it was true in all its parts, except that of John Roberts having a gun, which he said he did not see.

"John Winter was examined before same parties, at the same time. His affidavit corroborated that of his brother Walter.[4]

"On the 15th of May, 1728, a warrant was issued for

[1] "Hue and cry" was a peculiar proceeding practiced in the early colonial days in pursuing a-foot after a person who had committed a felony. The statute of Westminster, 13 Edward I. (1287), provided that "immediately upon robberies and felonies committed, fresh suit shall be made from town to town and county to county by horsemen and footmen to the seaside. The constable (with the description of the person, etc.) shall call upon the parishioners to assist him in the pursuit in his precinct, and give notice to the next constable, who shall do the same as the first, etc. And if the county will not answer the bodies of the offenders, the whole hundred shall be answerable for the robberies and felonies there committed, etc.," and this law prevailed here in 1728.

A person who was engaged in a hue and cry for apprehending a felon became entitled to forty pounds if the felon were convicted and the judge or justice certified thereto; and also to the felon's horse, furniture, arms, money and other goods taken with him, subject to the rights of other persons therein.

[2] A stroud was an article of clothing in the order of a blanket.

[3] 1 Penna. Arch. 218–19.

[4] 1 Penna. Arch. 219–20.

the arrest of Walter Winter, John Winter and Morgan Herbert; and also a warrant for apprehending John Roberts by 'hue and cry.'

"It does not appear that the Winter brothers were tried, or even arrested. But Herbert was arrested, and convicted 'for aiding and abetting Walter Winter and John Winter in ye murder of certain native Indians.' During his imprisonment, however, in the Chester County jail, 'divers of ye inhabitants of ye said county, and some of ye county of Philadelphia, who give a good account of the said Morgan's good behavior and conduct amongst them,' made application to the justice of the court for a recommendation of mercy; and, it appearing to them that he was not active in perpetrating the murder, but unhappily fell into the company of those that committed it, they were induced to recommend him as an object of the Governor's compassion and mercy, so far as to grant him a reprieve 'until the King's pleasure be known, and in ye mean time to release him out of prison upon paying for and giving security for his good behavior towards all ye King's subjects and especially the native Indians of the province.'[1] This recommendation was issued by the Justices (David Lloyd, Richard Hill and Jeremiah Langhorne). On the 6th of August, 1728, it was laid before the Executive Council, and upon considering it, they decided that mercy should be shown to him, and that the justices should be consulted as to the proper manner of doing it.[2] The further proceedings in this matter were not published. But he was doubtless pardoned."

INDUSTRIES.— Near the upper tavern, in Fritztown, there was a paper-mill as early as 1770 which was then carried on for some years and then converted into a grist-mill. The latter was a stone building, one-story high and had a small capacity. The mill had many owners, among them being George and William Hain, Addams, Van Reed, and the Marshals. Near by, Jacob Miller had a distillery in which, after it was discontinued, Jacob Spies started a store, the first in this locality. Both mill and distillery have been removed, and some eighty rods lower down the valley a saw-mill was built after 1850, by Philip Von Neida. It is operated by water and steam power. In 1885 it was the property of Augustus Keener. Farther down the Little Cacoosing, near Weitzelville, is the old Eberle mill site, improved soon after the settlement of the county, and continuously owned by the Eberle family. At first there was a saw-mill, but some twenty years ago Joseph Eberle put up a good grist-mill, which is still operated by him. East, at the base of the high hills, in that part of the township, is a grist-mill, built about forty years ago by David Gring, and now operated by his son, David. The power is furnished by springs gushing from the hill side. After the stream has turned the machinery of the mill it sinks into the earth to reappear lower down the valley.

At Sinking Spring, John Miller put up a tannery which, after being carried on a number of years by him became the property of Thomas Mull, in 1840, then of Aaron Mull who carried it on until 1864, doing a large business. Andrew Fichthorn owned and operated it also for some years successfully.

The tannery has long since been abandoned. Lower down, on Cacoosing Creek, is the mill built by William Addams, long and favorably known by his name. It is now operated by John Van Reed.

On the Tulpehocken a number of mill seats abound, which were early improved. The lowest is in the township of Bern and is now known as Bushong's paper-mill. Samuel Bell had pioneer grist and saw-mills at this place, and after his death they were carried on by Samuel Bell, Jr. The next power above has its seat in Spring township and had been improved to operate an oil-mill for a man named Moyer. The building has been removed. Still another power, farther up, improved by Joshua Fisher, has also been abandoned. The mill had been put up about 1812.

The Daniel Gring mill, the next power, was built about the same time and is still in operation. The Zug and Lash mills, on the powers above, are carried on as the property of George Wertz.

At the mouth of the Cacoosing, the Van-Reed paper-mills[2] constitute the most important industry in the township, and rank among the most successful enterprises of the kind in the county. The Van Reeds are a family of paper makers, the present proprietor, Charles Van-Reed, belonging to the third generation, here carrying on that business. As conducted by

[1] 1 Penna. Arch. 225-26. [2] 3 Col. Rec. 326-27.

[2] See engraving of mills in Lower Heidelberg township p. 1120.

him, the plant consists of three mills, designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the first and last being auxiliary to the second. No. 1 mill is in Lower Heidelberg, and is run by the water of the Tulpehocken. In it Charles Van Reed, the grandfather of the present owner, made printing paper by hand at an early day, and for a time supplied the State Department at Harrisburg, with paper which was used in publishing official reports. In 1850 he leased this mill to his son, Henry Z. Van Reed, and, in 1859, the latter became the owner of the property, using the mill in connection with No. 2, on the Cacoosing, in Spring township, which he bought Jan. 4, 1854. This building had previously been used as a grist-mill by John Van Reed and was, later, the property of Daniel Dechert. In April, 1879, Charles Van Reed succeeded his father, Henry Z. and soon afterward supplied No. 2 mill with improved machinery which greatly increased the capacity. In the spring of 1882 he became the owner of the old Henry Van-Reed paper-mill, some distance above, on the Cacoosing, which had previously been opened by C. R. Leinbach, and also made it tributary to No. 2 mill. This arrangement enables him to manufacture three hundred and twenty-five tons of printing paper per year, giving steady employment to eighteen hands. The mills are substantial stone buildings. The property includes a farm of eighty acres of land and eight tenement houses. Since January, 1886, the principal office of the mills has been in the city of Reading, where he then established a paper and rag warehouse.

A fulling mill near the Van Reed paper-mills was abandoned when the power became necessary to carry on the latter interests.

One of the earliest industries of Spring township was the mining of iron ore, which is found in different parts of the township. The old Berkshire furnace, near Dr. Walter's Park, in Lower Heidelberg, was supplied with ore mined near Cushion Hill, as early as 1760. The quality is red hematite. Among those who carried on iron mining, in that locality, at a later day, were Johnson & McCullough and Charles Ruth; the latter about thirty years ago. The next discovery was made on the timber land of Heny Ruth, sometime about 1847. The ore there found is bluish magnetic, almost entirely free from sulphur, which made it valuable. In mining it a shaft was sunk to the depth of more than one hundred feet. The next mine was developed in the same locality, and is known as the "Wheatfield Mines," on the farm of William Fisher. This mine has been found very productive, and supplied ore for a number of furnaces in Reading. At one time a large force of men were employed in its development, but lately nothing has been done in active mining. Joseph Grill is mining ore in this locality at present, employing a dozen hands. The mineral is loaded on cars from a wharf provided near Fritztown. North of Sinking Spring, iron ore was mined on the Ruth and Mull farms, by the Eckerts and others, but operations were suspended about fifteen years ago. One of the shafts, on being sunk to a great depth tapped a large subterranean stream (known to abound in this county), which flooded the mine and caused a cessation of work. Limestone of good quality is found in nearly every part of the township, and at Sinking Spring has been quarried for shipment, large quantities, for a time, being taken out. In late years the operations have been on a limited scale, owing to the dullness of the furnace business. Among those who shipped limestone from this place were Stephen Denner & Co., Lewis Evans, Hezekiah V. Hamlin and James Ruth. The hands formerly employed have been obliged to seek other occupation.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Churches.—A Baptist Congregation was one of the first religious organizations of the present township, having an existence about 1740. Its membership was composed largely of Welsh people or their descendants, all of whom have deceased or removed, taking whatever records pertained to the society with them. The congregation became fully extinct many years ago. It worshipped in a log church which stood near the old cemetery in the lower part of the village of Sinking Spring. This burial plat is on part of a tract of about two acres of ground set aside for the use of the

society, but the title of which is not well preserved, and the ownership is now involved in doubt. It was originally enclosed with a substantial stone wall, which crumbled down, leaving the cemetery in a much neglected condition. Lately it has been enclosed with a substantial picket fence, which shows that the community have not lost all respect for the dead which repose there. On the ground are some fine locust trees and a number of headstones showing great age and with inscriptions which have become illegible.

The log church near this cemetery was subsequently used for school purposes, and after its decay was removed and the present octagonal stone building erected on the lot. This was used as a school-house many years, some excellent schools being there maintained. After it ceased to be used for that purpose it was allowed to go down and for sometime stood in a dilapidated condition. Subsequently it was repaired and for a number of years it has been used as a residence.

St. John's Church (Lutheran and Reformed). This fine church edifice is located on a beautiful site in the village of Sinking Spring. It stands on a tract of land of one and a half acres, devised to the society by Christian Ruth, October 30, 1793. The corner-stone was laid, May 3, 1794. The church was a plain brick building, forty-eight by fifty-six feet, two-stories high, and without a steeple. Inside was the usual gallery, a wine-glass shaped pulpit, and a floor made of brick. These were manufactured on the old Krick farm, three-fourths of a mile from the village. Three doors afforded entrance to the building. It was dedicated as the "Evangelical Presbyterian Reformed Church," and was the exclusive property of a Reformed congregation until about 1812 when the Lutherans obtained a common interest. In 1809 the church property was enlarged by the addition of two and a half acres from the farm of Peter Ruth, north of the church, a part of which was added to the cemetery. In 1817 a fine pipe organ was built for the church, by Openhauser of Reading. On the middle of the organ, overshadowing it with its golden wings, was a large eagle, while on each side were figures of gilded angels, each blowing a horn. The next improvement was the removal of the brick floor and other interior changes. In 1851 a tower was built on the west side of the church. It is sixteen feet square and one hundred and fifty-one feet high and was supplied with a bell weighing one thousand six hundred and eight pounds. The entire outlay was about three thousand dollars, and on the completion of the work appropriate dedicatory services were held October 16, 1852. This bell was damaged and a new one (of nearly same weight) put in its place in September, 1881.

In the latter part of 1884 fine improvements were made to the church building, costing over seven thousand dollars.

The auditorium of the church is lit by a beautiful chandelier of twenty-four lights, costing one hundred and thirty dollars. The carpets and furniture of the church were secured by the ladies of the congregations at an outlay of six hundred dollars. This amount was raised by three societies, called the "Ladies' Aid Society," composed of married women; the "Guild," of single women; and the "Busy Bees," of young girls. The enlarged and beautiful church was appropriately dedicated on the 24th of May, 1885. A fine new organ was also supplied. It has twenty stops and cost sixteen hundred dollars.

The Lutheran congregation has three hundred and fifty members under the pastoral care of the Rev. B. D. Zweitzig. His predecessors have been the Revs. T. T. Iaeger, Keller, Reichert, Jacob Miller and Henry A. Muhlenberg.

The ministers who served on the Reformed side were Rev. Philip R. Pauli, from 1794 to 1815, twenty-one years. He was followed by his son, Rev. William Pauli, from 1816 to 1855, thirty-nine years. After his death, his brother, Rev. Charles A. Pauli, served from the year 1856 to 1870, fourteen years. Rev. W. F. P. Davis officiated from 1871 to 1883. He died after having served for twelve years, when the Rev. W. J. Kershner was elected, who still remains in service. The Reformed congregation numbers four hundred and fifty members.

INDEPENDENT U. B. CHURCH is in the eastern part of the village of Sinking Spring. It was built in 1867 and dedicated the following year. The house is brick, with a low steeple, containing a small bell, and capacitated to hold two hundred and fifty persons.

Before this church was built, meetings of this denomination were held on the Weidman farm—in the barn when the weather permitted. The membership belonging in 1885 was forty-five. These had as their pastor the Rev. L. W. Cranmer. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained the entire year, B. B. Weidman being the superintendent.

KISSINGER'S CHURCH is situated in the northern part of the township. It was built in 1852. The Lutheran congregation numbers fifty members, with the Rev. T. T. Iaeger as pastor; and the German Reformed congregation has about the same membership, with Rev. M. H. Mishler as pastor.

MOHN'S CHURCH (Evangelical Association) is in the southwestern part of the township, on one acre of land, secured for this purpose from the farm of Daniel Mohn. The present church is the second house of worship in this locality. It is a plain frame building. The first house was of brick, built about forty years ago. The members of the Association at this place number thirty and have their ministerial service in connection with Adamstown, in Lancaster County. The present pastor is the Rev. B. D. Albright.

SINKING SPRING CEMETERY COMPANY was incorporated by an act of Assembly, February 5, 1861, with the following members: David Gring, Isaac Huyett, Reuben Gaul, John Van Reed, Michael Goodman, Adam Dechert, Joshua Huyett, Daniel B. Lorah and Aaron Mull. An acre of ground was purchased near St. John's Church, which was improved and disposed of so quickly that it was found necessary to enlarge the cemetery. These additions give it an area of nearly three acres. The cemetery is in an excellent condition and the affairs of the company are flourishing.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE.—On the eastern part of the St. John's Church property a parish school-house was built in 1804, and an addition built to it within the next ten years. It is of logs and stone, and the house still remains substantially as when first built. A book devoted to the interests of this school-house is one of the most interesting records preserved among the church papers. From it we learn that the total expense of putting up the house was £142, 5*s.* 4*d.* Nearly the entire amount was raised by subscription.

In this building the church long maintained schools, the organist, most generally, being the teacher. Instruction was in the German language.

The public-school building in the village accommodates two schools, which are well attended. It is a long but low brick structure, located in the upper part of the village.

East from the village early English schools were taught in a log house which stood on the farm of Philip Evans. He usually secured teachers from the New England States, hiring them as they were journeying by his house on their way to the West. In this manner he sometimes employed young men of great merit. A few remained and became useful citizens of the county.

VILLAGES.

SINKING SPRING is located on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, five miles from Reading. It is also the junction of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which here takes the tracks of the former railway into Reading. The village derives its name from a singular spring which here rises out of the ground with considerable volume of water and almost immediately sinks again. Its flow is periodic, being much greater some seasons than others, its volume depending upon local conditions. The sinking away of the water is caused by the peculiar limestone formation in this locality. The place has grown slowly and has never been noted for its business enterprise. It contains two stores, four public-houses, a number of shops, two churches and a number of fine residences. Among the first settlers here were the Ruth family, who owned the land in the upper part of the present village. Jacob Lambert and Catherine Sohl were also land-owners here in

1793, having buildings east of St. John's Church. At the spring was the public-house of John Huy, which was built some time after the Revolution. This was afterwards kept by Samuel Addams, a son-in-law of Huy, and father of John H. Addams, who removed to Northern Illinois, where he became one of the most prominent citizens of the State. Among the later keepers of the tavern was John Heffner, who built an addition to the original house. The property is now owned by William F. Ruth. The next public-house is almost of the same age, and John Ludwig was an early landlord, followed, among others, by George Ruth, John Binkley, Elijah Miller, Hugh Lindsay, the showman, Henry Mull, William Masser, Joshua Rollman, William Troxel, Benjamin Gaul, Hiram Miller and Levi Brumbaugh. The present "Centennial House" was first kept by Frank Stettler, succeeded by Nicholas Yocum and the present, Charles Gring. It has a large capacity and also contains a hall. Farther up the turnpike Thomas Van Reed had a public-house many years ago, which has been converted into a farm building, still occupied by him. Near the depot a neat tavern was built by Samuel Plum, who sold it to C. S. Rieser.

John Ludwig was one of the first to engage in merchandising in the tavern building, and later the firm of Ludwig & Hiester was at the same place. The house now owned by Isaac Beidler was devoted to business purposes in the early history of the village, John Miller being long in trade there. The building standing in the angle formed by the junction of the Lancaster road with the turnpike was devoted many years to merchandising. Among those in trade at that place were Elijah Miller, Elijah Ruth, Thomas Mull, Aaron Mull, Reuben Spohn and William K. Ruth. Near this place John Lambert, Sr., had a distillery, more than sixty years ago, which did a large business for those times. The stand at present occupied by Hiram R. Hull was the next opened, in the order of time. Among those in trade there were John Lambert, John Heffner, Reily Fisher and Aaron Yocum. Here is kept the Sinking Spring post-office, established in 1831. Others in business are William K. Ruth, general merchant; A. B. Krick and C. D. Reber, grain, flour and feed dealers; and S. P. Keppel & Co., lumber and coal dealers, who are successors of C. S. Rieser.

Cigar-factories were established by J. H. Kegerise in 1867, who employed five hands; Oliver B. Ruth in 1879; and Thomas Leininger in 1885, with nine hands.

The Palms (Peter and William) are well remembered as early and successful physicians. The latter died in the village in 1852, and had as contemporaries in the later years of his practice, Dr. Alexander H. Witman and Dr. Wendell Hibschman. Dr. Abraham Ruth was in practice here and at Fritztown many years. Drs. Charles T. Reber, James Hoffman, Michael and John Livingood and Dr. Fishburn were all in practice a few years, then removed to the West. Drs. Thierwechter and Davis each practiced a short time. Dr. Thomas Mull went to the war as a surgeon and died at Alexandria. Dr. C. N. Hoffman is the oldest resident physician in the place; Dr. James Y. Shearer next; and Dr. J. S. Herbein since 1867.

The early mechanics were Michael Miller, carpenter; Matthias Peiffer and Andrew De Hart, blacksmiths; George Lambert and John Lambert, shoemakers; George Luft, tailor; Jacob Latshaw, tinsmith; Isaac and John Miller, carpenters; Charles H. Addams, justice of the peace, and James H. Addams, auctioneer.

Sinking Spring Council, No. 77, O. of U. A. M.—This body was instituted March 24, 1862, with thirteen members. The present roll shows a membership of thirty-nine.

The meetings are held weekly in Hettinger's Hall. The lodge has been prosperous and has an invested fund of twenty-six hundred dollars.

Lexington Lodge, No. 155, K. of P., was instituted at Sinking Spring, June 12, 1869, and in 1885 had sixty members. The lodge meets in the Hoffman building. Its invested fund is about two thousand dollars.

WEITZELVILLE is a small hamlet, on the Lancaster road, two miles from Sinking Spring. It comprises fifteen buildings, including a pub-

lic-house and some shops. It derived its name from Michael Weitzel, who lived here as a dyer and cradle-maker. His son John had a turning-shop. Conrad Marshall carried on a wheelwright-shop and John Haas was the smith. The latter opened a public-house in 1824, where is now the tavern of John K. Gittleman, which was built in 1878.

Fritztown is situated half a mile south of Weitzelville and is built in a very straggling manner. It does not contain any fine improvements, although a number of comfortable homes. The hamlet was started on the lands of Jacob and Dietrich Marshall, and took its name from John Fritz, who built the first public-house, about 1811, north of the Fritztown Station, on the Columbia Railroad. It is now the log building occupied as a residence by Daniel Ulrich, an octogenarian, who is a native of this place. After being a tavern forty years, it was turned into a residence. In 1884, Mahlon K. Masser opened a public-house almost opposite, which he still continues. The store-house there was built in 1849 by Charles Ruth and was occupied by him, Jacob Zinn and the present, William Zinn. The latter is postmaster of the Fritztown office, established November 12, 1862.

Among the early settlers here were John Ulrich and his son Daniel, coopers, since 1805; John Fritz, weaver; John Adam Miller, cabinet-maker; Daniel Huebner, Peter Bensing and John Grill, coopers; Daniel Hart, laborer; Alexander Fisher, millwright; Lewis Ruth and Charles Werner, wheelwrights; John Mohn, farmer; and Jacob Miller, justice. Most of the trades named are still carried on. In 1885 the manufacture of cigars was conducted in four shops, employing about a dozen hands. The large building near the station was formerly a tavern. At the upper end of the hamlet is the "Farmers' and Butchers' Hotel," in a stone building, erected by the Hill family in 1780. A later keeper was Abraham Mengel, who made some improvements in the building. Then came Peter Ludwig, Peter Texter and others. The present keeper is Martin De Hart.

Vinemont is a station on the Columbia Railroad, a short distance above the upper end of Fritztown. It contains only a few buildings, but has a post-office, which was established in 1883, with Tysher Stitzel as postmaster. The office is at present kept by Daniel Borneman, who also merchandises in a small way. The most important interests at this place are the vineyards and fruit-farms of Solomon Shearer. In 1877 he began devoting his attention to the cultivation of fruits, enlarging his farms from year to year, until they embrace nearly five hundred acres of land. The soil and climatic conditions of this locality appear to be especially favorable for grape and small fruit culture, and his efforts have been very successful. He has good farm buildings, refrigerator and wine-vault, where he keeps his surplus stock for shipment. About six acres are devoted to the cultivation of the grape, and large areas are set with pear, peach, plum, cherry, quince and apple-trees. He has also begun the cultivation of all kinds of nut-bearing trees and successfully grows the small fruits.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Benneville B. Weidman is the grandson of Joseph Weidman, who resided in Brecknock township, where his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He married Susan Hoffer, who was a native of Germany, and had children,—Daniel, Joseph, Henry, Christianna (wife of David Cole), Magdalena (wife of Simon Cole), Elizabeth (wife of Joel Steffy), Ann Mary (wife of Jacob Blankenbiller), Susanna and Solomon. The last-named of these children, and the father of Rev. Weidman, was born in Brecknock township, where he followed farming pursuits for a brief time, but later, removed to Spring township, having purchased the farm now owned by his widow. He married Mary Blankenbiller, whose children were Benneville B., Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, Mary (Mrs. Ephraim Light), Lydia (Mrs. John Light), Susan (Mrs. R. G. Siebert), Solomon B., Kate and Amanda (Mrs. Bresler).

Benneville B. Weidman was born on the 5th of September, 1833, in Brecknock township, and, when an infant, removed with his parents to Spring township, spending his youth, until his twenty fifth year, on the homestead. Very limited advantages of education were enjoyed by

Mr. Weidman, the lack of good schools being, in a measure, supplied by judicious reading and study during his leisure hours. On leaving home he rented a farm in the same township, and cultivated the land for a period of thirteen years, when Sinking Spring, in the same county, became his residence In 1873 he purchased his present residence, and, though not actively engaged in farming on an extensive scale, gives



B. B. Weidman

a general supervision to the work incident to the improvement of the tract he owns. A Republican in politics, and interested in the success of his party and its principles, he has never accepted office. Mr. Weidman is connected, as a local preacher, with the Church of the United Brethren, in which his grandfather and father held the same relation. He is particularly active in Sunday-school work, as the organizer and superintendent of various prosperous Sunday-schools.

Mr. Weidman was married on the 15th of January, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Matthias Peifer, of Spring township. Their children are Oscar L., Lincoln, Nora Amanda, Lizzie Irene, Stephen Matthias, Solomon Wilson, Joseph Irvin, Daniel Webster, Benneville Henry, Sallie Bertha and Jacob Austin, deceased.

ADAM B. KRICK is a great-great-grandson of Francis Krick. His great-grandfather, also named Francis, was born in 1736, in Cumru, (now Spring) township, and died April 20, 1814. He was married to Maria Spohn in 1760, and was afterward united in marriage to Catherine Schlegel. Among his children was a son Francis, born February 8, 1776, who died May 19, 1863. He was married to Hannah Kerlin, and had two sons and seven daughters, among whom was Daniel, born in Spring township, October 28, 1804, where he was engaged in farming. He was married to Susan, daughter of George Bohn, of Bern township, in 1833. Their children are James, deceased; Lydia (married to

William R. High), Adam B., Henry B. and Mary E. Mr. Krick died April 16, 1864. His widow survives, and resides with Adam one of the sons named.

Mr. Krick, the subject of this sketch, was born in Spring township October 27, 1836. He received his education at Sinking Spring, Reading, and at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. For five terms he taught school; then he engaged in farming, and pursued this occupation for nine years. Mr. Krick, in 1852, suffered from an accident, which influenced his subsequent career and rendered the amputation of a limb necessary in 1873. He for this reason abandoned farming the same year, and, removing to Sinking Spring, engaged at a later date in the wholesale and retail flour, feed and grain business, in which he is still engaged. On April 16, 1863, he was married to Lucy J., daughter of Benneville B. Reber and Sarah V. R. High, of Bern township, born April 13, 1844. Their children are William F., born October 4, 1863; Daniel P., March 29, 1865; Sallie S., October 26, 1866; Thomas H., January 11, 1868; Ida R., October 11, 1869; M. Ellen, September 18, 1871. William F. is married to Clara, daughter of Amos Hartman, and is farming a portion of the old homestead, having inherited the agricultural tastes of his ancestors. Mr. Krick has served as school director during four successive terms. He is a member, and the present treasurer, of the Sinking Spring Reformed Church.



Adam B. Krick,

Samuel Wertz is of Swiss descent and the son of Frederick and Elizabeth Wertz. The children of this marriage are two sons,—Samuel and Rudolph,—and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Samuel Wertz was born on the 2d of March, 1809, in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, and, on learning the trade of a silk-ribbon weaver, found employment in a silk-factory. Seeking,

however, a wider sphere of activity, he, on the 14th of May, 1834, emigrated to America and first located at Frankford, near Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton laps and wadding. He then, for a brief time, made Cumberland County, Pa., his residence, and from that point, in the fall of 1836, removed to Harrisburg, where he conducted milling business.

Mr. Wertz was for a time a landlord in Exeter township, Berks County, after which he removed to Spring township and conducted both a mill and distillery, his chief production being cotton laps. Abandoning the distillery in 1865, he confined his attention exclusively to milling. In 1870 he removed to Reading, established a flour and feed warehouse and continued in this business until the 31st of December, 1874.

Mr. Wertz manifested great interest in public affairs, and was a man of much intelligence and public spirit. He often responded to the demand for his services as executor and administrator, and was the custodian of many important trusts. He was an active member of the Reformed Church, in which he was an elder both in Harrisburg and Reading. He married Maria Sweigert, of Lancaster County, whose children are Louisa (Mrs. Price), Elizabeth (Mrs. Strohecker), George W., Samuel (deceased), Edward and Jacob. Mrs. Wertz having died, he married, on April 28th, 1850, Catherine, daughter of John Waldemnaier, of Berks County, whose two sons are Augustus C. and Frank S.



Samuel Wertz

Mr. Wertz received a stroke of palsy on the 14th of June, 1882, which resulted in his death on the 20th of August, 1884, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The following tribute to his memory is paid by a friend and neighbor: "As a man Mr. Wertz was eminently successful. In his business transactions he was discreet, reliable and honest. By strict economy

and steady application he succeeded in amassing considerable property. As a citizen he was favorably known throughout the county. He was of commanding appearance, tall, erect and well-built; always happy, and, by his strong personal magnetism, unconsciously shed the sunlight in his own heart into that of others. He possessed an irrepressible vein of humor, which made him a very agreeable companion and enlivened those around him. He was a man who made friends wherever he went. On account of his intelligence and sense of right, he was a judicious and safe counselor, his advice being frequently sought by those who knew him. In religion he was devout, magnanimous and generous. He repeatedly filled various offices in the church, very ably and acceptably."

Conrad D. Reber is the grandson of Conrad Reber, a successful farmer in Bern township, who was first married to Magdalena Bright and afterward to Mrs. Kate Leib, and left the following children by the first marriage: Charles, Thomas B., Benneville B., John B., Levi B., Daniel, Matilda (Mrs. Reily L. Fisher), Mary (Mrs. Peter Griesemer). Benneville B. Reber was born in Bern township, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married, first, to Sarah V. R. High, by whom he had children,—William Henry, Lucy Jane (Mrs. Adam B. Krick), Kate H. (Mrs. Henry Huyett) and Annie M. He was married afterward to Mary E., daughter of Daniel and Mary Dechert. Their children are Conrad D., Sarah E. (Mrs. Frank Hartman), Mary E. (Mrs. Peter Leinbach), Matilda V., Thomas D., Ezra (deceased) and Clara (deceased). Conrad D. Reber, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 24th of January, 1852, in Bern township, and spent his youth upon the farm where he was born. He was educated at the Stouchsburg Academy, in Berks County, and then located at Sinking Spring, where he acted for three years in the capacity of clerk and assistant postmaster. He then traveled through the Western States, remaining for one year in Springfield, Ohio, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Returning to his native county, he married, on the 2d of November, 1876, Miss Amelia J., daughter of James and Mary Ruth, of Sinking Spring. The children of this marriage are Nellie R., Edith M., Addie E. and Katie May, the latter being deceased. After his marriage Mr. Reber engaged in the wholesale and retail grain, coal and lumber business at Sinking Spring and Robesonia, in Berks County, and is still interested in the purchase and sale of these commodities, as also in the mining of magnetic ore. He has been and is, as a Democrat, more or less active in local politics. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, of Sinking Spring, in which he has officiated as deacon, and is connected with the Sabbath-school.

BRECKNOCK TOWNSHIP.

The township of Brecknock was erected in 1741. Proceedings relating to its erection could not be found. When Berks County was erected, the boundary line extended through the township, and that portion of the township in this county naturally retained the same name.

The estimated area of the township in 1820 was nine thousand five hundred acres, and in 1849 ten thousand. In 1842 the western section was cut from the township and added to Cumru, the area having been about nine hundred acres. The length of the distance on the county line was four hundred and forty-four perches. The commissioners were Samuel S. Jackson, William Eckert and M. S. Richards.

The early settlers were Welsh, and they suggested the name of the township, doubtless taking it from the place of their nativity, in Wales.[1]

Four fine streams of water take their rise in this township near the "Ziemer Tavern." The land is rolling, interspersed with valleys, but well improved.

Taxables of 1759.—The names of the taxable people in the township for the year 1759 appear in the following list. Bernhard

[1] A division of territory situated in the southerly part of Wales.

Bealor was the collector; and the amount of tax levied was £14, 13s.

	£		£
John Aldeberry	2	Henry Miller	2
Bernhard Bealor	7	Jacob Miller	1
Henry Brindle	3	Francis Marshall	2
Christian Baltz	1	Johannes Messer	3
Dieter Baltz	1	Adam Seydee	7
Adam Beemer	1	Henry Overwasser	3
Daniel Cooper	6	John Rubee	2
Johannes Conder	2	Jeremiah Siemor	12
George Douglass	13	Peter Sweitzer	2
Christian Eaire	3	John Shartz	5
Michael Finfrock	13	Michael Slough	1
Michael Frankhouser	5	Nicholas Shauck	12
Jacob Fry	2	Abram Stone	6
Christian Gehman	3	Henry Seidelmoder	3
Johannes Hemig	5	Joseph Wagner	3
Charles Hardberry	8	Jacob Weist	1
George Hessig	3	Leopold Yost	13
Casper Koch	2	George Yost	2
John Lery	1		

Single Men.
Henry Prattinger.

INDUSTRIES.—The water-powers of Brecknock are confined to a few sites on the Allegheny Creek, which were improved at an early period. These mills are still kept up, but are not as important in their relation to the business of the township as formerly, since the power at certain seasons is very weak. Near the Robeson line is the old Christian Bixler saw-mill, carried on many years as the property of Isaac Bixler. The old Bixler grist-mill, at the power next above, was long operated by Daniel and Philip Bixler, but has lately become the property of Daniel Yelk. It has a small capacity. The Allegheny or Bowman mill, now owned by Christian Cooper, is a familiar landmark on the stream. For many years it was carried on by Joseph Bowman and later by Noah Bowman. Below this site John Bowman had wool-carding machinery and fulled cloth, discontinuing the business thirty years ago. Afterwards there was a small wood-working shop, which has also been removed. On Muddy Creek, John Schweitzer built a small saw-mill a number of years ago, which is now carried on successfully by Samuel Z. Schweitzer. William Schweitzer had a tannery in the same locality for some years, but it has been abandoned. In the western part of the township George Miller made axes by hand-power, and a small gun factory was also carried on a short time.

The citizens of the township are mainly agriculturists, and have also paid considerable attention to fruit-culture, the soil being well adapted for the smaller varieties. The apple and peach orchard of Henry Wagner was unusual on account of its size, it having thirty-four hundred peach trees. Unfortunately, these have been destroyed by blight, but the apple orchard is still one of the largest in this section of country.

Within the reccollection of the old inhabitants John Ziemer was the first to engage in mercantile pursuits, having a store on the old State road in the eastern part. He there also distilled liquor soon after 1800. Before 1829 he had a public-house, which was afterward continued by Peter Ziemer. It has become a farm-house on the land of J. Schweitzer. In the same locality Daniel Hummel began a small store in a building which had formerly been a school-house, but which was enlarged to meet the demands of his trade. In 1869 a post-office was established with the name of the store, Hummel becoming the postmaster. A few years later Augustus Schweitzer became the owner of the property, which he improved. He also conducted a public-house and store and the post-office, continuing the two latter to the present time. There is a tri-weekly mail to Reading. North from this place John Hartz opened a small store in 1884; and west of this Peter Bowman had a store for thirty years, removing it some eighteen years ago, to Knauer's post-office, west of the centre of the township. John Trostel had the first public interest there, building a part of the present public-house more than forty years ago. Becoming the property of Daniel Knauer, he secured a post-office, with the name of his hotel, March 3, 1856. The hotel was afterwards carried on by Wm. R. Ziemer and is now the property of Henry K. Furlow, who is also the postmaster. In this locality a store was lately opened by Henry Trostel; there are also some mechanic-shops, being the only place having the appearance of a hamlet in the township.

CHURCHES.

ALLEGHENY CHURCH (REFORMED AND LUTHERAN).—In 1765 some thirty persons united in building the first house of worship, which was a simple log building, thirty by forty feet, without floor or stove, and had but two windows. Some years later it was plastered over and made more comfortable. It was used in this condition until

1800, when it was replaced by a plain sandstone building. From its location, near the Allegheny Creek, it took its name and is widely known among the churches of the county. The situation is very desirable, the church grounds commanding a view of the country many miles. The increase of membership and the prosperity of the congregations induced them to undertake the building of a new church in 1878, which, in its completed condition, is a worthy monument to their devotion It is a beautiful sandstone edifice, forty five by seventy feet, with a pulpit recess of five feet in the rear wall. A steeple seventy feet high adds to its external appearance. The arrangement with galleries gives a seating capacity of eight hundred. The walls are finely frescoed and back of the pulpit is an attractive painting representing the "Ascension of Christ." It has a pipe-organ costing one thousand six hundred dollars. The corner-stone was laid May 23, 1878, and the dedication took place November 15th of the same year.

The cost, exclusive of the work done by members, as voluntary contribution, was nearly ten thousand dollars. Much of this amount was the proceeds realized from a farm of eighty-two acres which was devised to the church in 1814 by one of its members, John Christian Ludwig Schaeffer, who died that year. He was born in 1729 and at his death was interred in the cemetery of the church. Formerly the income from the farm was used in maintaining a school under the direction of the church. This was discontinued after the era of free schools.

Each congregation has about three hundred and twenty five members, the Lutherans having as their pastor Rev. Zenas H. Gable. Some of his predecessors were the Revs. D. K. Humbert, T. T. Iaeger, S. R. Wagner, H. Boyer and others who preached in the Plow Church. The first Reformed minister recorded was the Rev. S. Ammon. Then came the Revs. H. Ingold, T. Faber, John Z. Gulding, Reuben Herman, Fred. Herman and Aug. Herman, and, since 1873, M. L. Fritch.

The inscriptions on many sand stones have been effaced by the elements, and numerous graves have been marked by simple stone slabs containing no name at all.

Mennonite Meeting-Houses.—Among the early settlers of Brecknock were a number of families belonging to the Mennonite denomination, who worshipped in private houses until some thirty years ago, when the Allegheny and Gehman meeting-houses were built. The former was erected of sand-stone on the land of Henry Weber, and has sittings for three hundred persons. The latter is a similar building, put upon the land of David Gehman, whose family was most active in promoting its erection. Each church has a small graveyard connected. The first meetings in the Allegheny neighborhood were held at the house of Wendell Bowman. The preachers were Christian Good and Christian Gehman, the latter living in Berks County. The bishop was Jacob Zimmerman Later preachers were Peter Mentzer, Jacob Mosseman and Samuel Good. The churches have at present the ministry of Benjamin Horning, of Berks County, and Abraham Gehman and Christian Stauffer, of Lancaster. The membership is small, and is confined mainly to the Bowman, Gehman, Horning and Messner families in Brecknock. The meetings are usually well attended by members from associate churches in Lancaster County, where preaching was first maintained.

The Evangelical Meeting-House, near the Cumru line, was built about fifteen years ago on the land of Benjamin Remp, one of the most active members. Other members belonging were from the Brinline, Lutz and Blankenbiller families, the number never being large. The ministry is from Lancaster County. The church is a small frame building, and stands in a grave-yard.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel Z. Schweitzer.—Four brothers by the name of Schweitzer emigrated from Würtemburg, in Germany, to Pennsylvania, about 1740. One, whose name was Peter, settled in Brecknock township, Lancaster County (now Berks County), another in Northampton County, the third in Cumberland County, and the fourth in Lancaster (now included in Dauphin) County. Peter Schweitzer was married to a young woman named Heffelfinger (who emigrated at the same time), and had seven children,—Frederick, Peter, Susan, Christiana, Catharine, Elizabeth and Margaret.

Frederick Schweitzer was born in Brecknock

township, Berks County, and carried on farming. He was married to Barbara Burkhardt, of the same township, and had eight children,—John, Frederick, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth, Barbara, Susan and Catharine.

John Schweitzer was born in same township August 28, 1791, and was married to Mary Ziegler (a daughter of Abraham Ziegler, a farmer of Lancaster County, who lived near by), born October 5, 1791, and who is now still living in the township, at the remarkable age of ninety-five years, in good health and able to move about with ease and speak with fluency, being possessed of a strong recollection of past events in the early history of the county. He had a farm of one hundred acres, with a saw-mill, which he conducted successfully for many years. He died December 5, 1871, and had four children,—Samuel Z., John (married to Maria Suader), Salome (now deceased, who was married to John Kachel) and Elizabeth (married to Peter Bixler, who is now deceased).

Samuel Ziegler Schweitzer was born in Brecknock township, on the old homestead, January 1, 1816. He was educated in his early youth in the private schools which the neighborhood afforded and subsequently attended a higher grade of schools at Morgantown and at Reading. A special study of his was surveying, which he pursued several years after returning home. In his seventeenth year he began teaching in the school building at Allegheny Church, in Brecknock township, and pursued this profession for seventeen successive years. The



Sam'l Z. Schweitzer

first three years were spent in the township named and near by, and the other years at various places in Lancaster County, the more prominent localities having been New Holland, Goodville and Churchtown. He also taught music for a time. During the *interim* from teaching every year he was engaged at farming, and also at droving for five years, traveling to the West for stock and driving it to the East to market. In 1852 he directed his attention entirely to farming

and he has pursued this vocation since. He has always resided on the homestead, of which he became the owner in 1872. He now owns three farms (the third being distant one mile from the homestead), altogether three hundred and eighteen acres, which he is conducting successfully. On the place which he occupies he also carries on a saw-mill and chopping-mill.

Mr. Schweitzer is a Republican in politics. He officiated as justice of peace in the township for one term of five years from 1872. He has been prominently connected with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sinking Spring, Berks County, for many years having officiated as a Director. He is a member of the Allegheny Church, Lutheran denomination, having been associate treasurer of the church for the last twenty years, and treasurer of the Lutheran congregation since 1852. When the Allegheny Church was rebuilt, in 1878, he was one of the largest contributors.

He was married, in 1853, to Elizabeth Haller, daughter of Samuel Haller, a farmer of Terre Hill, Lancaster County.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Erection of Township.—This township was erected in 1753 by proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County. The papers could not be found on file, excepting a draft which was prepared by Benjamin Lightfoot. The lines were surveyed by him on the 10th of February, 1753; their bearings and distances being as follows:

"Beginning at the Schuylkill, at the outlet of Hay Creek, on the upper side, thence along Robeson township, S. 10 W. 500 ps. and S. 44° 19′ W. 960 ps., to a white oak tree corner, thence along Caernarvon township S. 45° 41′ E. 970 ps. to a heap of stones, thence along Chester County N. 59 E. 2216 ps. to a post on the western bank of the Schuylkill, thence up the river 2125 ps. to the beginning."

These lines were estimated by him to enclose 13,112 acres, with usual allowance. Three prominent creeks are mentioned as being within the townships,—"Six-pence," "Mill," and the headwaters of "French." A line is drawn through this draft from a point on the river-bank opposite the mouth of Monocacy Creek to the Caernarvon township line (south 44° 19′ west), crossing the line at a public road leading to Geiger's Mill about three hundred and forty-five perches from the Robeson township corner, this being intended, doubtless, to indicate the locality and bearing of the county line which had existed between Chester and Lancaster Counties.[1]

The name of the township arose from a "union" of two sections of territory, one (about seven thousand five hundred acres) from Coventry township, in Chester County, and the other from Robeson township, in Berks County.

First Settlers.—The first tract of land was taken up by Hans Monson, by warrant, in 1684 The tract contained five hundred and eighty acres, and was situated in the vicinity of Mill Creek, on the Schuylkill. Soon afterward he conveyed the land to Peter Peterson Yocum. It is probable that Yocum did not then occupy this land.

In 1715 John Rumford took up, by patent, a tract of three hundred acres, situated on the Schuylkill, opposite the Swedes' tracts, in "Coventry." In 1728 he sold two hundred acres of this tract to Thomas Reese; the adjoining owner then on the east was John Blare (who "seated" the land) and on the south David Stephens (who had the land "in tenure"). Subsequently this two hundred acre tract came to be owned by Abraham Wislar.

[1] Taking this line to have been the county line, the estimated area of territory cut from Chester County was about nine thousand acres. But in 1729, when Lancaster County was erected from Chester County, this line was reported to have the bearing from the same point on the Schuylkill. southwest by south, or south 34° 45′ west. This difference in the bearing of the line would make an area of about fifteen hundred acres; and, accordingly, about seventy-five hundred acres were taken from Chester County.

[2] Some of the earlier warrantees of land in the township before the erection of the county, besides those mentioned, were,—

Wm. J. Adams.	Anthony Bieler.
William Bird.	James Cadwallader.
John Bunn.	Jonas Chamberlain.
John Banfield.	William Comb.
John Best.	Francis Dowdle.
Alexander Brindley.	Michael Gowger.
David Bieler.	Francis Hughes.
John Jacob Boob.	David Howell.

TAXABLES OF 1759.—The following list contains the names of the taxable persons in the township for the year 1759. The amount of tax then levied was £44 3*s.* 6*d.* The collector of the tax was Abraham Wanger:

	£		£
Wm. Bird	60	John Lincoln	10
Joseph Burgeon	10	Stephen Lewis	1
Thos. Banfield	15	Morgan Lewis	1
Jacob Bason	7	Michael Leonard	2
Samuel Batchfoot	8	Joseph Millard's Son	20
Geo. Carson	18	Mordecai Millard	3
Henry Coulcher	5	Jane Millard	4
Robert Campbell	1	Timothy Millard	8
Lochlan Doyle	2	Jonathan Millard	3
Peanul Evans	16	John Medary	4
Evan Evans	11	Charles McGrew	8
Samuel Flower	25	Jacob Meizle	1
Peter Flyoner	1	Richard Oaty	6
Peter Funck	2	Thomas Pratt	8
John Godfrey	24	John Peter	1
Andrew Gibson	4	Owen Reinhard	7
Robert Galloway	1	James Roberts	6
John Harris	17	John Scarlet	4
Joseph Hunt	15	John Stoner	16
Mordecai Harris	2	Jacob Switzo	10
Andrew Hartman	2	Casper Singhause	10
John Hause	6	John Taylor	10
Matthew Hopkins	1	Geo. Truck	1
Andrew Hoffman	3	Henry Winterberg	24
Edward Hughes	3	Abraham Wanger	20
Frederick Heisly	10	Conrad Walter	10
Mounce Jones	10	Thomas Williams	7
Thomas Lloyd	9	Daniel Yoder	14

Single Men.

Samuel Hanson	James McGrew.
Fredk. Haws.	John Rattican.
Owen Hughes.	Adam Studer.

A list[1] of the freeholders of the township for 1764 includes the following persons with quantity of their land and number of servants, stock, etc.:

Mark Bird: 1000 acres of land, 200 cultivated and 80 sowed; 5 servants, 5 negroes, 18 horses, 18 cattle, and 40 sheep.

George Cerson: 220 acres of land, 130 cultivated and 25 sowed; 1 servant, 2 negroes, 4 horses, 5 cattle and 10 sheep.

Caleb Harrison.	Roger Rogers.
Christian Herkett.	Griffith Rees.
Owen Hughes.	George Sower.
Job Harvey.	John Scarlet.
Peter Krey.	James Steel.
Jacob Light.	Jacob Steigley.
Robert Long.	James Thompson.
Peter Leykon.	James Thomas.
John Moore.	John Treby, Jr.
Evan Price.	George Wickline.
John Purcel.	Henry Williams.
Richard Peter.	

[1] Manuscript collection with Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia.

Samuel Flower: 2000 acres of hill land.

John Stoner: 400 acres of land.

John Harrison: 300 acres of land, 100 cultivated, 27 sowed.

INDUSTRIES.—The limited water-power of the township has been well improved. On Six-Penny Creek, George Kerst had a pioneer mill, which was afterwards known as Linderman's. Previous to 1830 George Zachariah erected a forge, called "Clinton," at this water-power, and operated it for some years, when it was removed, and the power again used to operate a mill now known as Shirey's. Below this site Jacob Umstead had fulling, feed and oil-mills, which were useful factors in the early history of that locality. Daniel Kinsey used the power for some years to operate a grist-mill erected by him. It has been idle a number of years. Near the Schuylkill George Stoner had a saw-mill soon after 1800. It was operated until 1846, when William Miller added a grist-mill. Both mills are carried on by the Miller family. On Mill Creek, in the locality of Unionville, Jacob Kerlin was the proprietor of mills until 1825, when Abraham Wanger became the owner. After 1827 they were sold to Henry Flannery, and from him they have passed to Jacob K. Flannery, the present owner. For a short time a distillery was also carried on. In the southwestern part of the township, on a branch of Hay Creek, Paul Geiger built a feed and clover-mill, which still remains, Herman Geiger being the owner.

The "Hopewell" and "Monocacy" Furnaces are the prominent iron industries in the township. The latter has been in existence for one hundred and twenty years. They are mentioned in chapter on "Early and General Industries."

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This is the oldest Methodist Church in the county, and one of the oldest in the State. The first church building was erected in 1773 upon the land of Mounce Jones, for the use of the Rev. W. Diener, a preacher of the "New Light" doctrine, but who subsequently embraced Methodism, and was instrumental in converting the most of his adherents to the same faith, some time before 1780. That year the property, which was known as the "Forest Church," from its location in a district of

of the county by that name, was deeded to John Wesley and his followers, and from that time this has been distinctively a Methodist Church. The Methodist members at that period were David Hoffman, Henry Carbery, Jacob Zink, Abraham Zink, Mounce Jones, Abraham Lewis, Reuben Cox, John Geiger, Henry Kerlin and a few others. Before 1780 the Lutherans occasionally held meetings in this house, which was of the nature of a Union building, but thereafter were obliged to attend the church at the Plow Tavern until seventy years later, when they built a church in the same locality. The old Forest Church was a plain stone building, one story high. It was in use until 1858, when the present St. Paul's Church was erected in its stead. This is a large stone edifice, plastered on the outside, and has basement rooms. On the north side of the building is preserved the stone inscribed with the date of the first building. In connection with it is a burial-lot, the front of which is enclosed with a stone wall built in 1818 by David Hoffman and Paul Geiger. In 1883 a parsonage was erected at Geigertown, three-fourths of a mile distant.

In 1870 St. Paul's Church and the Zion Church became a separate charge, as the Geigertown Circuit.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church has ninety-five members, and the Zion Church thirty. The latter house of worship was built in 1872, of sandstone, and cost twenty-three hundred dollars. It includes a burial plat.

St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church is near the village of Geigertown and had its corner-stone laid August 11, 1850. Under the direction of George Zerr, Paul Geiger, George Wamsher and Jacob Wolf, the building was completed for dedication on December 25th of the same year, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. F. A M. Keller, of Reading, who was the first pastor and served until his death, in 1864. The congregation was organized by his predecessor, Rev. Jos. R. Focht. At first it was small; in 1886 it numbered seventy-five members. Rev. Zenas H. Gable has been pastor since 1873. The church building is nearly forty feet square, constructed of rough stone and plastered. It stands on an acre of land, which was donated by Paul Geiger and George Zerr; part of the land has been set apart for burial purposes.

Monocacy Methodist Episcopal Church.—A plain frame building was erected in 1873. At the organization of the congregation there were sixty members; now they number one hundred and forty. It has always had the same ministerial service as the charge at Birdsboro. The society is flourishing and exerts a good influence on the community. The land on which the church stands was donated by the Monocacy Furnace Company.

Roman Catholic Church is situated below Monocacy. It was built about 1855, on a lot of land donated by Henry Flannery, and is still used by that denomination, although the membership is small and there is no settled priest. Many of the worshippers come from a long distance, the church accommodating many people not living in the township. It is a stone building, with a capacity for several hundred people. A burial-ground is attached.

In the central part of the township a small stone church was built about thirty years ago by the colored people belonging to the Methodist Church. The congregation is small.

Schools.—One of the first schools in the township was on the Kerst farm, in a log building erected about a hundred years ago. It was an ordinary pay-school, but was well attended for those times. In 1830 H. G. Stettler opened a boarding-school for boys, at Unionville, which he continued five years. He was accounted a good teacher, and gave thorough instruction in the English language. Other pay-schools have been maintained for short periods, among them "Philomathean Academy," which is noted in Birdsboro. The common schools are well attended.

VILLAGES.

Unionville is the oldest hamlet in the township. The land in that locality was owned by Abraham Brower, and upon part of it John Brower founded a business point before 1820, called Browerstown. When the post-office was established, in 1828, it was called "Brower," by which name it is still designated. The present title of the hamlet was derived from the township. Abraham Brower carried on a small foundry until his death, in 1830,

after which the business was continued for some time by his son-in-law, Augustus Leopold. Small castings only were made. John Brower had a shop for the manufacture of candle-sticks, lamps and coffee-mills, in which six men were employed; but this business was discontinued before 1830. About the same time Jacob Kerlin had a sickle and scythe-factory there, and William Kerlin a shop for boring out gun-barrels. The elder Jacob Kerlin carried on a mill. All these interests made Unionville a busy place for a time. A store was started before the post-office was established. Samuel Boone, Richard Jones and others carried on business there. A public-house was also kept, from 1820 to 1874, by John Brower, Titus Lavering and Augustus Kerlin. The place has about twenty buildings, including several mechanic-shops.

Above this place, on the old Jacob Whistler farm, Abraham Bannan built a warehouse and dock on the canal, in 1830, calling it "Port Union." In 1836 David Grim carried on a large business. James Healy and Amos Boone were later merchants. After the building of the railroads the business of the canal at this point was reduced and eventually suspended.

Above this point is the "Black Bear" Inn, opened in 1831 by James Blakely. Since 1834 it has been kept by the Ryan family. An earlier public-house was kept soon after 1800 by John Kërst, continuing some years, on what is now the Flannery farm. In the same locality Jacob Umstead operated a distillery until about 1824.

Mt. Airy, or Monocacy, is near the west line of the township, on the canal and Schuylkill. A store was opened by William Long, on the farm of Margaret Long, some time about 1813, and continued about a dozen years, which was the beginning of business-life in this locality. After that, other interests followed; but, on account of the nearness of Birdsboro, the hamlet has never obtained an important business position. Within its bounds are over twenty houses. In 1826 Lyon Lemberger had the store in this neighborhood, and a later merchant was John C. Evans, who discontinued in 1831; and it was not until 1885 that Alexander Church opened a store in the same room. In that building was kept the Mt. Airy post-office; but after 1825 it was continued down the road by Daniel Y. Knabb and Robert Bland. About 1833 Samuel Fox built a hotel in this locality, and became the postmaster. In 1837 he was succeeded by Herman Umstead, who kept a store and inn at the same time. In 1849 John Bland became the postmaster, who was succeeded by Umstead, who had the name of the office changed, in 1856, to bear his name, as the Mount Airy title was claimed at another place. Some time about 1861 the name of the office was changed to its present title, Monocacy. In the hamlet proper, Caleb and Charles Bland have the store and tavern. The usual mechanic-shops are carried on. East of this place John Geiger had a pioneer inn, keeping it in a log building. From 1830 untill 1872 Ezekiel Beard entertained the public at the same point.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Charles M. Clingan, M.D., was born in Chester County, Pa., March 18, 1820. His father, William Clingan, was the owner of the Laurel Iron-Works, Chester County, Pa., where he died before reaching his thirtieth year. His grandfather, William Clingan, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country to establish a mercantile business, which, combined with agricultural pursuits, he carried on successfully in the southern portion of Chester County. He, with Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, J. Bayard Smith and Joseph Reed, represented Pennsylvania in the framing of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, which was ratified at Philadelphia on the 22d of July, 1778. His mother was a grand-daughter of Colonel Thomas Bull, of Revolutionary fame. Upon completion of a preparatory course, Dr. Clingan began the study of medicine, graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1840. He followed his profession in Chester County for four years, but, finding active business more to his taste, abandoned the practice to embark in iron manufacturing at the Rock Furnace, Lancaster County, Pa. He was married, on the 14th of March, 1843, by the Rev. Levi Bull, to Maria T., daughter of Clement Brooke, of Hopewell Furnace. Eight children were born of this union, three of whom survive,—two sons, Charles B. and A. Hunter (well known throughout this and adjoining counties), and one daughter, Anne Louise.

Dr. Clingan, after his marriage, assumed charge

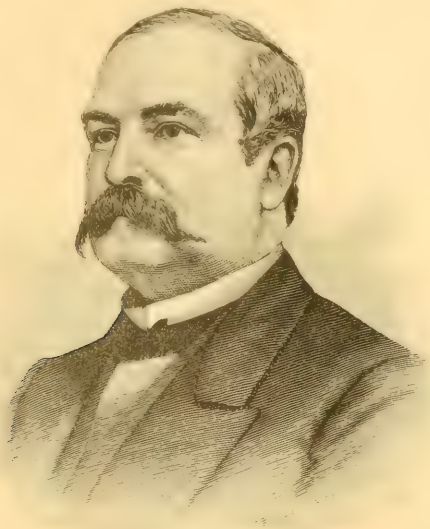
of the Hopewell Furnace, belonging to his father-in-law, Clement Brooke, in Hopewell, Union township, Berks County, also devoting much time, until his death, to the management of the Hopewell estate, comprising some five thousand acres of land situated in the southern portion of Berks and northern portion of Chester Counties.

In the year 1859 he removed to Philadelphia and became engaged in mercantile and banking business. He was a prominent member of the Commercial Exchange, a special partner in the firm of Clingan, Lewis & Co, wholesale pork packers and provision dealers, and president of the Keystone National Bank. On March 27, 1875, while attending to the duties of the latter position, he was stricken with sudden and fatal illness.

After the decease of Dr. Clingan, his widow and children, preferring country life, built two large mansions on farms owned by them and containing over four hundred acres, situated one mile west of Birdsboro, Pa. The widow and unmarried children live in one, whilst Charles B. Clingan and family occupy the other.

Two stations, both known as Clingan, are located at the foot of the lawn, one belonging to the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, the other to the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad.

Samuel M. Rea is the grandson of Samuel Rea, who resided in the northern part of Chester County, Pa., and the son of Samuel Rea, of the same county, who was married to Lydia Morris, daughter of Enos and Lydia Jackson Morris. Their son, Samuel M., was born on the 24th of March, 1823, in the northern portion of Chester County, and in early youth removed to Berks County, from whence he returned again to his native county. After preliminary instruction at the common schools he became a pupil of Price's boarding-school, near West Chester, devoting special attention to surveying, navigation and other mathematical studies. A limited time having been spent as a farmer, he entered the office of John S. Bowen, of West Chester, as clerk and draughtsman, and afterward engaged in surveying. He then embarked, with a partner, in a survey of the State of Delaware, preparatory to the publication of a county



CHARLES M. CLINGAN, M.D.

and State map. This project consumed the greater part of two summers, after which his profession of a surveyor and engineer led to his temporary location in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New Jersey and New York States respectively. He was then employed in the survey and laying out of the township of Kingsessing prior to its consolidation with the city of Philadelphia. Transferring his quarters to Germantown, he engaged in a survey of the district including Germantown and Chestnut Hill. In 1862, Mr. Rea, in connection with a partner, purchased a farm of eight hundred acres in Maryland, and embarked in agricultural pursuits, which were continued for two years, when, having sold the property, he returned to Germantown, and, in 1864, made Reading his home. Here he engaged in a topographical survey of the city. Before the completion of this work, and on the 18th of May, 1867, he was elected city engineer. During this time he superintended the introduction of the Olinger water into the Penn reservoir, an achievement which won for him no little commendation.

In 1876 Mr. Rea purchased his present valuable farm in Union township, and, while not abandoning the pursuit of his profession (being the present surveyor of the borough of Birdsboro), retired to the more tranquil life of an agriculturist. He



Saml. M. Rea

was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of James Hartley Potts and Sarah Jackson, of Berks County. Their children are Morris Jackson, born February 16, 1870, and Lydia Lee, born July 19, 1871, both deceased. Mr. Rea is in politics a Republican, but gives little time to matters of a political nature. He is a member of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and inclines to that belief.

APPENDIX.

In 1811 the county of Schuylkill was erected from a part of Berks county and a part of Northampton county. The greater portion of its territory was cut from Berks County.

The following townships had been erected in that portion beyond the Blue Mountain when the county was established.

The early settlers had moved into this territory as early as 1749. In August, 1749, their trespasses upon the possessions of the Indians became a subject of complaint by the Indians to the government. Their deputies were sent by the Senecas, Onondagas, Tutatoes, Nanticoke and Conoy, to treat with the Governor and protest against the formation of settlements beyond the mountains. The Governor assured them that the trespasses should be stopped and gave them many presents.[1]

In May 1757, the following persons lived beyond the Blue Mountains in the vincinty of "Fort Franklin" within four miles, and in the district which a dozen years afterward was called Brunswick.

Geo. Gilbert.	Wm. Wiegand.
Adam Spittleman.	Anthony Krum.
Henry Hauptman.	Philip Scholl.
Casper Langeberger.	Jacob Keim.
Nich. Kind.	John Frist.
Geo. Merte.	Philip Kirsbaum.
Henry Norbech.	Wm. Gabel.
Mark Grist's widow.	John Wissewer.
G. Krammer's widow.	Geo. Wartman.
Wm. Ball.	Jacob Richards.
Philip Annes.	Christopher Sprecher.
Jacob Leisser.	Geo. Sprecher.

John Schaeffer.

They petitioned the Governor not to remove Fort Franklin south of Blue Mountain into Albany township, otherwise they would have to desert their plantations.[2]

[1] 5 Col. Rec. 396.

[2] See chap. on "French and Indian War."

Brunswick.—The first township beyond the Blue Mountain in the purchase of 1749 was Brunswick. It was erected in 1768. Its territory was situated east of the Schuylkill between the Blue and Sharp mountains. The first collector of taxes was Robert Stephen.

The first assessment list of 1769 levied a total tax of 6£ 2*s.* 6*d.* and comprised the following resident tax-payers:

Brickley, Paul.	Meyer, Gideon.
Conrad, Peter.	Marburger, Simon.
Deibert, Michael.	Miller, Johannes.
Derr, Adam.	Mayer, George.
Fisher, Joseph.	Orwig, Godfried.
Fahl, Dietrich.	Schmeltzer, Peter.
Fahl, Jost.	Schaffer, Jacob.
Fay, Nicholas.	Staatt, Johannes.
Grammes, Andreas.	Stephen, Richard.
Graul, Geo.	Sontag, Adam.
Heim, Paul.	Staller, Nicholas.
Heiser, Adam.	Tress, Valentine.
Hughes, Ellis.	Weber, Adam.
Hummel, Michael.	Webb, Geo.
Kercher, Gottfried.	Willets, Isaac.
Kantner, Jacob.	Webb, Benj.
Ketner, Henry Adam.	Webb, John.
McBride, Robert.	Weyman, Mich'l.

Willets, Joseph.

Single Men.

Adam, Conrad.	McNeill, James.
Berger, Thomas.	Scheffer, John.
Hughes, Job.	Stephen, Richard.
Lautter, Henry.	Stephen, Robert.
Magee, John.	Webb, David.

The road from Reading to Fort Augusta ran through this township. It was laid out about 1750, and about sixty years afterward it became the Centre turnpike. "Fort Lebanon" stood on the forks of Schuylkill near the Blue Mountain. It was erected in this district in 1754, and "Fort Franklin" was located several miles farther north

on Bohundy (or Lizard) creek—having been erected in 1756. These forts were erected to afford protection to the early settlers from the Indians.

PINE GROVE.—The second township was Pine Grove. It was erected in 1771. Its territory was situated west of the Schuylkill, between the Blue and Sharp mountains. The first collector of taxes was George Goodman. The first assessment list of 1772 levied a total tax of 2£ 11*s.* 9*d.* and comprised the following resident taxpayers.

August, Daniel.
Brecht, David.
Beyer, Assimus.
Bug, Henry.
Bigler, Hans.
Bordner, Philip.
Bohr, Burghart.
Bressler, Geo.
Bressler, Simon.
Brickley, Peter.
Batteiger, Martin.
Bretz, Michael.
Braun, Hans.
Diehl, Stephen.
Dundore, Jacob.
Dornmeier, Nicholas.
Dollinger, Geo.
Dubs, Hans.
Eschweg, Nicholas.
Folmer, Michael.
Forrer, Michael.
Faust, John.
Graffert, Stophel.
Goodman, Geo.
Gebhart, Henry.
Gamber, Weybert.
Hack, Jacob.
Hetrich, Stophel.
Heberling, Valentine.
Hautz, Christian.
Horsefield, Timothy.
Kob, Kraust.
Keiser, Michael.
Kimerling, Ludwig.
Kucher, Peter.
Lingle, Paul.
Leininger, Jacob.
Litzinger, Hans.
Miller, Matthias.
Minich, Conrad.
Miller, Jacob.
Metz, Jacob.
Minich, Michael.
Minich, Leonard.
Neufang, Baltzer.
Rith, Philip.
Stein, Hans.
Schock, Jacob.
Schafer, Fred'k.
Schmit, Baltzer.
Schuber, Valentine.
Steiner, Hans.
Schuterly, Geo.
Schmit, Peter.
Stump, Casper.
Schwartzhaupt, John.
Spycker, Benj.
Ulrich, Jacob.
Valentine, Geo.
Witmer, Christopher.
Weiser, Fred'k.
Weiser, Hans.
Zerby, Benj.
Zerby, Daniel.
Zerby, Philip.

Single Man.

Jacob Leebs.

MANHEIM.—The third township was Manheim. It was erected in 1790. Its territory was taken from Brunswick. The inhabitants had prayed for a division of Brunswick township on February 10, 1789. The commissioners who made the division were Henry Vanderslice, Jacob Shartle, John Shomo, Thomas Wright, Philip Shatz and George Reber. They presented their report to Court on the 10th of November, 1789. But some time elapsed until it was confirmed, for no assessment was made until 1791. In that year, the first tax was levied—total amount seventeen pounds and eleven shillings. Conrad Minich was the first collector. The first assessment comprised the following resident tax-payers:

Michael Alspach.
Jacob Alspach.
Henry Achey.
Frederick Boyer.
Simon Burgher.
John Boyer.
Baltzer Brown.
Teeter Baney.
William Berkheiser.
George Beckler.
Jacob Cantner.
Philip Creyner.
Lawrence Cuntz.
Michael Castler.
Andrew Crammer.
Philip Confer.
Peter Confer.
Michael Confer, Jr.
Michael Confer, Sr.
George Crowe.
Andrew Crafft.
John Cantner.
Michael Divert.
William Divert.
Martin Dreibelbis.
John Deckert.
John Debolt.
John Emrich.
Leonard Emrich.
Michael Emrich.
Adam Friet.
Abraham Fey.
Yost Fahl.
Patrick Gleeser.
John Ginger.
Henry Hummel.
Michael Hummel.
Matthias Heim.
Abram Hinkle.
John Heim.
Anthony Hawk.
Jacob Kepner.
William Koch.
Conrad Kerstner.
Christian Koch.
John Kerstner.
Adam Kniddle.
Peter Lair.
George Lenig.
Christian Luckenbill.
George Luckenbill.
Nicholas Long.
Peter Miller.
Jacob Miller.
Henry Mertz.
Philip Moyer.
Conrad Minich.
Benjamin Minich.
Andrew Machemer.
Peter Moyer.
Adam Moyer.
Samuel Marburger.
Henry Moyer.
Robert McCann.
Andrew Miller.
Jacob Miller, Sr.
Peter Neyschwender.
John Noacre.
George Pousman.
John Pleatner.
John Prickley.
Henry Price.
Nicholas Pander.
Conrad Platner.
Jeremiah Reed.
Nicholas Rodeback.
John Richards.
Conrad Redman.
Michael Reed.
John Reber.
Philip Reinhard.
Andrew Runckle.
Nicholas Runckle.
Philip Reeser.
Herman Sontag.
Reinhard Snepp.
John Starr.
Peter Stoller.
Henry Stoller.
Daniel Shappel.
Daniel Stout.
Adam Swenk.
Adam Smith.
Adam Sweichert.
Jacob Swenk.
John Stout.
Michael Stepp.
Sebastian Stepp.
Nicholas Smell.
John Saylor.

George Serby.	Evans Williams.
Adam Tarr.	Thomas Wenrich.
Valentine Treso.	Thomas Wily.
George Treso.	Michael Wagoner.
Francis Teter.	Leonard Werner.
John Weaver.	Sericas Wagner.
Henry Weaver.	Matthias Wenrich.
Philip Wolf.	

Hunter Fall.	Thomas Reed.
Adam Hyzer.	William Runckle.
Jacob Kimerling.	Anthony Starr.
George Moyer.	Baltzer Wenrich.
Michael Neyfang.	John Zimmerman.

John Reed.

For several years the township lines were not closed and its limits were not properly defined. The inhabitants therefore presented a petition to Court on April 3, 1797, to obtain an order for this purpose, and Thomas Lightfoot, Jesse Willits and Evan Hughes were appointed commissioners. They fixed the boundary-lines and made report of their proceedings on October 5, 1799. The area was forty thousand six hundred and nine acres. The greater part was situated on both sides of the Schuylkill, and it extended from the Blue Mountain on the south to the Tuscarora (Sharp) Mountain on the north. The point where the West Branch empties into the Schuylkill was near the Centre. Here Martin Dreibelbis had settled and erected a mill. His son Jacob laid out Schuylkill Haven in 1811. Several miles southeast of this point Peter Orwig owned land, and laid out a town in 1796. It was named after him, "Orwigsburg." And about four miles north of it, at the Schuylkill Gap, on the north side of the Sharp Mountain, a large tract of land was owned by Lewis Reese and Isaac Thomas. About 1796 they erected a furnace near this gap, and carried on the iron business until 1806. Then they sold it to John Pott, of District township, in Berks County. In 1807 Pott tore it down and erected in its stead another furnace, which he named "Greenwood;" and near by he also erected a number of small tenement-houses for his laborers. The names of some of these laborers were Henry Bolton, John Else, George Frievie, George Reiner, Anthony Schott and Thomas Swoyer. Daniel Focht was clerk at the furnace.

Near this gap masts were cut for the Continental Navy, in April, 1780. Captain Dennis Leary was in command of the men. He then reported interruptions by the Indians, who had invaded the territory from the north.

Below the outlet of the West Branch, on the Schuylkill, the mill of Ellis Hughes was situated. It was built before 1775.

In 1795 commissioners were appointed to run the line between Berks and Northumberland Counties. The establishment of this line by them left a very large area of territory in Berks not yet erected into townships. This was brought to the attention of the Court and, accordingly, on November 4, 1799, Thomas Lightfoot, Jesse Willets and Thomas Wright, Jr., were appointed commissioners to lay out the land into townships. The southern half of the territory, in the purchase of 1749, had been laid out into three townships—Brunswick, Pine Grove and Manheim. The commissioners named laid out the northern half into three townships also, and recommended their names to be as follows: The eastern township, Schuylkill; the central, Norwegian, and the western, Mahantango. The first had an area of sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight acres; the second, sixty-three thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, and the third, sixty-nine thousand five hundred and seven acres. Their report was signed January 7, 1801, and confirmed by the Court at January Sessions. The southern boundary line of Mahantango modified the adjoining township, Pine Grove, and it was adjusted by three commissioners—Michael Miller, Jacob Rehrer and Christian Lower, on January 3, 1804.

Schuylkill.—The first assessment of taxes in Schuylkill township was levied in 1802. Total amount of tax assessed was fifty-one dollars and fifty-nine cents. Jacob Stahl was the first collector.

The following persons were then resident taxpayers:

Jacob Boyer.	William Green, Sr.
John Busby.	Christian Horn.
Michael Busby.	Michael Heffer.
Jacob Busby, Sr.	James Hanna.
Jacob Burger.	Leonard Heim.
—— Barlow.	Henry Haller.
Beler (widow).	Hugh Hughes.
John Deal.	Evan Hughes.
George Focht.	—— Hunsinger.
Christian Frantz.	Bernhart Kepler.
Andrew Gilbert.	George Kless.

Christian Koch.	Daniel Rigel.
Frederick Kremer.	Henry Sheffer.
Conrad Keim.	William Straub.
Michael Ketterer.	Jacob Stahl.
Henry Ketterer.	Matthias Shappel.
Andrew Kenear.	Charles Shoemaker.
Peter Ladig.	Richard Stephens.
Jacob Ladig.	George Tresh.
Henry Miller.	Gottfried Treher.
George Reber, Sr.	Frederick Wals.
George Reber, Jr.	Joseph Webb.
Conrad Rebb.	Geo. A. Zettlemoyer.
Jacob Bauman.	
John Burger.	John Kugler.

In this township, near where New Philadelphia is now situated, Rev. F. W. Geisenheimer & Co. erected a furnace, called the "Valley Furnace," about the year 1805, and carried on the iron business for many years.

NORWEGIAN.—The first taxes in Norwegian township were levied in 1802. The total amount assessed was $109.76. Isaac Thomas was first collector. The following persons were then resident tax-payers:

Michael Alspach.	John Fick.
David Alspach.	Taylor Fitzrandolph.
Henry Alspach.	John Gunckle.
Matthias Baichtol.	Jacob Gunckle.
Wm. Britton.	Ellis Hughes.
Abrm. Baichtol.	Casper Heppler.
John Boyer.	John Heppler.
Michael Bright.	Peter Heppler.
Fred'k Bates.	Peter Heckman.
Wm. Bredabenner.	Daniel Jones.
John Black.	Jacob John.
Samuel Bell.	David James.
John Yost Baylor.	John Yost Klaus.
John Bishop.	John Kershner.
John Wilks Catara.	Jacob Kantner.
George Crouse.	Henry Kettle & Co.
John Cramer.	John Klaus.
Fred'k Cramer.	Peter Klinger.
John Cramer.	Thos. Lightfoot & Co.
Henry Doan & Co.	John Mannam.
Jacob Derr.	Peter Minich.
Jacob Dreibelbis & Co.	Benj. Minich.
R'bca Dreibelbis & Co.	Henry Minich.
Jacob Draup.	Conrad Minich.
Christian Dirret.	Samuel Miles & Co.
Michael Dirret.	Henry Mull.
John Elliot.	John Meyer.
Bell & Filbert.	Peter Neischwender.
Abraham Feye.	Steven Paskell.
Jacob Fox.	Thos. Proctor.
Peter Feather & Co.	Theo. Reed.
Earnest Fritzinger.	John Reed.
John (Morris) Reed.	Jacob Wykle.
Thos. Reed, Sr.	Michael Welker.
Lewis Rees.	Jonathan Worrell.
Lewis Rees & Co.	Wm. Witman.
Geo. Reynolds.	Runckler & Weeler.
Henry Reaser.	Peter Warner.
Isaac Reed.	John Weaver.
Aaron Rich.	Jesse Yarnall.
Adam Smith.	Peter Yarnall.
Henry Snyder.	Isaac Yarnall.
Fred'k Shoeman.	Isaac Yarnall, Jr.
Sol. Steward & Co.	Mordecai Yarnall.
Melchoir Shubert.	John Zerbe, Sr.
Peter Streaper & Co.	Geo Zerbe.
John Snell.	Peter Zerbe.
John Stine.	Peter Zerbe, Sr.
Isaac Thomas & Co.	John Zerbe.

Coal was discovered about 1770 in this district along the West Branch at a point near where Minersville is situated. And there Thomas Reed settled in 1793. He then erected a log house and a saw-mill; and several years afterward he built a tavern. It stood by the "Sunbury Road," and it was known as the Half-way House, because it was mid-way between Reading and Sunbury. Reed continued as proprietor until his death in 1812. And another tavern was erected farther north on the top of the Broad Mountain by George Seitzinger in 1810. It stood at a Fountain Spring on the Centre Turnpike.

MAHANTANGO.—The first assessment of the taxes in Mahantango township was also made in 1802. Total amount levied $159.48. Frederick Kreutzer was the collector. The following persons were assessed as resident tax-payers.

Michael Artz.	Peter Braun, Sr.
Philip Artz.	Michael Borckert, Jr.
Jas. Asman.	Peter Behly.
John Brosius.	Christ'n Bardshee, Jr.
Thos. Bryon.	Chas. Conrad.
Christian Bressler.	Jacob Christ.
Wm. Bredenbender.	Peter Dinger.
Nicholas Brosius.	Geo. Dinger.
Christian Bixler.	Fred'k Dinger.
Jeremiah Borckert.	Geo. Deeterick.
Peter Borckert.	John Deeterick.
Samuel Boyer.	Jacob Dressler.
Benj. Beshore.	Samuel Dresher.
Geo. Beshore.	Jacob Easterly.
Michael Borckert.	Leonard Emrich.
Christian Bardshee, Sr.	Geo. Ertman.
John Bardshee.	John Eder.
Geo. Borckert.	—— Eagle.

Henry Fisher.	John Leb.
Geo. Forringer.	Philip Lukens.
Conrad Friedline.	Michael Miller.
Martin Forringer.	Wm. Otto.
Peter Glock, Sr.	John Reed.
Jacob Glock.	Philip Reed.
Philip Geres, Jr.	Henry Remsel.
Christian Grimm,	Jacob Reinert.
Philip Geres, Sr.	Henry Stiner.
Peter Glock, Jr.	Wm. Simmey.
John Glock.	Simon Sherman.
Michael Heberling.	Henry Shreckengast.
Geo Hile.	Daniel Shuey,
Frederick Howman.	Henry Shucker.
John Herof.	John Stallman.
Jacob Heberling.	Geo. Snyder.
Isaac Hammacher.	Christian Stutzman.
John Haldeman.	Michael Stump.
Stoffel Hessler.	Geo. Stump.
Geo. Hollenbach.	Geo. Shreiber.
John Henn.	Peter Stein.
Christian Heldt.	John Schwalm.
Daniel Jund.	Andrew Sheath.
Jonathan Jund.	Martin Shaup.
Nicholas Jund.	Henry Snyder.
Jeremiah Klinger.	Jno. Shreckengast, Jr.
Martin Koppenhaver.	Jno. Shreckengast, Sr.
John Kook.	John Shucker.
Geo. Klinger.	Conrad Shreckengast.
Geo. Adam Klinger.	Adam Swartz.
Martin Kessler.	Ludwig Swartz.
John Kunselman.	Val. Truckenmiller.
Philip Kesser.	Mch'l Truckenmiller.
Philip Kunselman.	Jacob Troup.
Frederick Kreutzer.	Gideon Williamson.
Jonas Kauffman.	Michael Wolfgang.
Henry Kreminger.	Conrad Wenzel.
Daniel Litch.	Geo. Zerby.
John Lesher, Sr.	Bernhart Zimmerman.
John Lesher.	

Single Freemen.

Peter Brown.	Abraham Swartz.
Philip Brown.	

George Klinger was appointed a justice of the peace in 1800, and continued to hold the office for a period of forty years.

Upper Mahantango.—About the year 1807, Mahantango township was divided into two parts, and they were called Upper and Lower Mahantango. The records, showing the exact time and manner of division, are missing. The earliest assessment found was for 1808. Total amount assessed, $25.19. Abrm. Yoder was then the assessor and collector. The following list shows which of the persons on the list for 1802, occupied the upper section of the township before its division, excepting some changes which may have taken place in the meantime:

Bernhart Adam.	Samuel Keim.
John Broseus.	Geo. A. Klinger.
Nichs Broseus.	Fred'k Kreitzer.
Jacob Bauer.	Godfrey Krymer.
John Bixler.	Geo. Kehler.
Christian Bessler.	John Kehler.
John Baum.	Jac. Leidner.
Peter Carl.	Christian Leidner.
Robert Clark.	Peter Mattern, Sr.
Jacob Clark.	M. Neuschwender.
Jacob Dresler.	Fred'k Obenhauser.
George Derch.	Martin Paul.
George Erdman.	Andw. Redinger.
Andrew Erdman.	Jac. Reinert.
Albert Erdman.	Frederick Reisy.
John Forster.	Matthias Remer.
Peter Glock, Sr.	Simon Sherman.
John Glock.	Wm. Simme.
Henry Glock.	Philip Snyder.
Jacob Glock.	Gottlieb Strohecker.
Peter Glock, Jr.	Henry Shreckengast.
Fred'k Hinterleiter.	M. Wolfgang (Estate).
George Herring.	Jacob Wagner.
Daniel Hilbish.	Gideon Williams.
Christopher Hebler.	Jac. Weist.
Casper Hebler.	Jas. Williamson.
John Hebler.	Thos. Williamson.
Jacob Heim.	Jacob Werey.
George Heim.	Abr. Zimmerman.
John Heim.	Freemen Singer.
Peter Hebler.	Henry Baum.
John Keim.	George Carl.
Jeremiah Klinger.	John Wolfgang.
Dieter Wolfgang.	

In 1811, the last assessments were levied in the foregoing seven townships, as parts of Berks County. The following statements show the numbers of taxable residents and non-residents, and the amount of tax assessed in each township; and also the whole number of taxables and amount of tax.

Bernswick (Peter Allbright, collector.)

Residents	329	
Sojourners	20	
Single freemen	4	
		353 in township.
Non-residents	35	
		388 taxed.

Total tax levied, $496.50.

Penn Grove (Adam Gobert, collector.)

Residents, etc	240	
Single Freemen	11	
		251 taxed.

Total tax levied, $[illegible]

MAHANTANGO LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH, COLLECTOR.

Residents, etc.	245	
Single freemen	24	
		269 taxed

Total tax levied, $154.56.

MAHANTANGO NORTH AND SOUTH ROADS, PETER GEIST.

Residents	79	
Inmates	24	
Single freemen	19	
	124	
Non-residents	17	
		141 taxed

Total tax levied, $77.72.

UPPER MAHANTANGO, PETER GEIST, COLLECTOR.

Residents	1	
Single freemen	13	
	102	
Non-residents	1	
		103 taxed

Total tax levied, $56.67.

NORWEGIAN AND EAST ROAD, [illegible] COLLECTOR.

Residents	[illegible]	
Single freemen	18	
	57	
Non-residents	21	
		[illegible] taxed.

Total tax levied, $86.36.

SCHUYLKILL, JACOB'S BACK ROAD, [illegible] COLLECTOR.

Residents	101	
Single freemen	21	
	122	
Non-residents	14	
		136 taxed

Total tax levied, $99.80.

Total tax levied, Brunswick	$196.59
" " " Pine Grove	116.92
" " " Manheim	141.96
" " " Mahantango	77.72
" " " Upper Mahantango	56.67
" " " Norwegian	86.36
" " " Schuylkill	99.80
	$825.02

Total residents taxed, Brunswick	224
" " " Pine Grove	254
" " " Manheim	269
" " " Mahantango	141
" " " Upper Mahantango	103
" " " Norwegian	87
" " " Schuylkill	122
	1200

Non-residents, Brunswick	[illegible]
" Mahantango	17
" Upper Mahantango	6
" Norwegian	[illegible]
" Schuylkill	14
	[illegible]
Total taxed number	1372

The several townships named, at that time, possessed many permanent improvements. Saw-mills, grist-mills and furnaces had been successfully carried on for some years. Taverns had been established. Churches had been erected through the Christian zeal of Lutheran and Reformed settlers. Coal had been mined and burned successfully, and enterprise, capital and labor, had already been drawn to its wonderful beds; and projectors of public improvements had felt the importance of local government and representation.

The industrial, the social, and the political situation of the people were therefore sufficiently advanced for a separate existence as a county organization; and accordingly the seven townships named and two townships, West Penn and Rush, of Northampton County, were erected into a county, called Schuylkill on March 1st, 1811. And by the act of Assembly Orwigsburg was made the county-seat. The subsequent development of the county through the period of nearly four score years has been marvellous.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The first parties who introduced photography in Reading were Howard & Maurer, who carried on the business for many years in the "Jameson Building," northeast corner of Sixth and Penn Streets, second and third stories. This was in 1852. They succeeded Charles L. Phillippi, who had been taking daguerreotypes for several years previously. Daguerreotype likenesses were first taken in Reading by John H. Scott, of Philadelphia, in September, 1841. The price was $3.50 for one likeness, and the person was obliged to sit for forty seconds.

The more prominent photographers at Reading during the last thirty years have been George W. Patton, Abel Mishler, Frederick Yeager, John Lee, William K. Leaman, Charles A. Saylor, William H. Dietrich, Edward E. Hafer, John D. Strunk and Thomas Taylor.

Mr. Hafer is now successfully conducting two galleries in Reading. He supplied the photographs for many of the portrait subjects in this history, from which the engravings were made.[1]

[1] The author was promised certain facts on this subject which should have appeared in the chapter on "Education," with "Art and Artists," p. 808, but they were not supplied.

INDEX.

A.

Adams, William, 505
Address to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, 152.
Advertisement handed in 1757, 128.
Affairs at Reading in 1777, 162.
Agriculture in Berks County, 84.
Albany, township of, 1067; early settlers of, [illegible] early buildings, 1068; industries, 1068; churches, 1070.
Alsace, township of, 983; erection of, 983; early warrants on, [illegible] taxables in 1759, 984; industries in, 984; churches in, 986; extracts from article called Zion's Hill, 987; villages and taverns, 989; Hessian Camp, 989; Mineral Springs, 990; School Master, 990; Weekly Hotel, 990; Peabody Park, 990.
Amity, township of, 944; settlement of, by Swedes, 944; early taverns, 944; old Swede building, 945; petition for road in, [illegible] erection of, 946; taxables in 1758 and 1759, 946; manufacturing interests of, 947; churches of, 947; villages of, 951-953.
Ancona, Sydenham E., 511.
Andrews, Captain William H., 287.
Appeal for aid in 1757, 129.
Appendix, 1191; erection of townships beyond the Blue Mountain, Bernhards, 1191; Pine Grove, 1192; Manheim, 1192; Schuylkill, 1193; Norwegian, 1194; Mahantongo, 1194; Upper Mahantongo, 1195.
Apple, John W., 583.
Appropriations in Civil War, 190.
Arms, George W., 568.
Army Supplies of Berks County in Revolution, 160.
Arnold, William, 708.
Arthur, Colonel John E., 267
Assembly districts, 490.
Associate judges, 533-534, 548.
Associators, 152; refusal of, to march, 156, 159.
Attorneys-at-law, 534-558.
Aurand, Francis, 565.

B.

Bachman, Charles W., M.D., 621.
Baer, George F., 577.
Baer, Samuel A., 383.
Baird, William M., 568.
Baker, James B., 584.
Banks of Berks County: Reading Branch, 831; Farmers' Nat'l, 831; Nat'l Union, 836; First National of Reading, 839; Second National of Reading, 839; Penn National Bank, 839; Keystone National, 840; suspended, 840; Kutztown Savings, 870; Peabody Savings, 870; National Bank of Kutztown, 870; Hamburg Savings, [illegible] National Bank, 880; Boyertown, 908; Farmers' National Bank of Bechtelsville, [illegible] Topton National Bank, 927.
Banks of Reading, 831.
Banks, John, 541.
Banks, William E., 571.
Barbey, Peter, 724.
Barclay, [illegible]
Baird, William P., 574.
Barr, Robert M., [illegible]
Barto, Abraham H., 1005.
Batdorf, Milton D. M., M. D., 622.
Battalion Day of 1843, 354.
Battle of Lexington awakens the county, 139.
Battle of Long Island, 155.
Baum, Charles, M.D., 599.
Baum, William J., M.D., 599.
Baur, Benjamin C., [illegible]
Bauer, D. Theodore, M.D., [illegible]
Bechtel, James B., 573.
Bechtel, William B., 585.
Becker, Israel C., 575.
Behne, John Henry, M.D., 631.
Beidler, Conrad Y., 1160.
Bell, Capt. J. Bowman, 337.
Bell, Samuel, 551.
Benade, James A., 808.
Bench and Bar, 533.
Berks County, geology of, 26; minerals of, 28; botany of, 34; mountains of, 51; valleys of, 53; streams of, 53; relative elevations in, 55; Indians in, 56; Indian villages in, 62; Indian names in, 63; Indian relics, collection of, 63; petition for erection of, 74; act erecting, 78; districts in, 79; names of towns in, 80; reduction of territory of, 81; Northumberland County formed from, 81; Schuylkill County formed from, 81; proposal to erect new counties from, 82; agriculture in, 84; county societies in, 86; early industries in, 87; recent industries of, 97; furnaces of, 88-94; forges of, 90; summary of present furnaces, forges and mills in, 99; general industries in, 102; statistics of manufactures in 1870 and 1880, 103, 104; invasion of, by Indians, 115; letters on sufferings of inhabitants of, 115; report of cruelties in, 123; alarming condition of people in, 131; petitions for a [illegible] for, 134; persons murdered, taken prisoners and missing in, 134, 135; Bible Society of, 372; Law Library of, 584; boundary of, 928.
Bern, township of, 1127; erection of, 1127; division of, 1128; early settlers, 1128; industries, 1128; churches, 1130; village, 1131.
[illegible] 913, [illegible] 914; sale of lots in, 914; incorporation, 914; officers of, 914; business, 915; post-office, 917; [illegible] 917; industries, 917; churches, 918; societies, 919; military encampment, 919.
Bertolette, Levi J., 935.
Bertolett, Peter G., M.D., 605.
Bethany Orphans' Home, 1111.
Bethel, township of, 1141; erection of, 1141; early settlers, 1141-1143; Indian cruelties, 1142; note from Dr. William Egle, 1142; [illegible] taxables in 1759, 1143; Diedrich Schneider's Inn, 1143; industries, 1144; churches, 1144; villages, 1145.
Betz, William, [illegible]
Bible Society (Female), 373.
Bickel, George H., M. D., 620.
Biddle, Edward, letter of, 121.
Biddle, Edward, sketch of, 137.
Biddle, James, 558.
Biddle, James D., 561.
Binder, Frank G., 911.
Biographical Sketches of Congressmen, Foreign Ministers, Governors of State, Chief Justices of State, [illegible]
Birch, Solomon G., M. D., 601.
Birdsboro, Borough of, [illegible] First Settlement of, 894; Development of, by the Birdsboro Steel Works and Birdsboro Iron Company, [illegible] industries, 897; Schools, 899; Physicians, 899; Societies, 899.
Bitting, Jeremiah D., 566.
Bland, H. Willis, 579.
Board of Trade at Reading, 120.
Boas, Augustus F., 743.
Boas, Capt. Frederick S., 304.
Boas, Peter, 743.
Boone, Edwin, 838.
Boroughs of Berks County: Kutztown, 855; Womelsdorf, 873; Hamburg, 880; Birdsboro, 893; Boyertown, 901; Bernville, 913; Fleetwood, 919; Topton, 926; Centreport, 927.
Botany, 34.
Bowman, D. Z., M.D., 619.
Boyer, B. Frank, 573.
Boyer, Michael P., 572.
Boyertown, Borough of, 901; First Settlers, 901; Incorporation of, 901; industries of, 901; Churches of, 903; Schools of, 906; Taverns, 906; Stores, 907; Keystone Fire Company, 908; Fleetwood Hose and Ladder Company, 908; Postoffice, 908; Physicians, 908; Newspapers, 908; Banks, 908; Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 912; Water Company, [illegible] Cemeteries, 910; Societies, 910.

Butt, Benjamin R., M.D., 633.
[illegible], 1181; Physicians of, 1181; Taxables, 1181; Industries, 1182; Churches, 1182.
Brodhead, Col. Thomas, 228.
Bridges, [illegible], Harrisburg, 15, Hamburg, 156, Lancaster, 156, Poplar Neck, 156, Trout Bridges, 437; Kissinger's (the first bridge), [illegible], 156, Moore's, 156, Wilhelm Haven, 156, Birdsboro', 156, Monocacy, 156, Douglass's, 156, Lock's, 156, Richard's, 439.
Brigadier-Generals Elected in Revolution, 154.
[illegible] Incorporated Boroughs, 1151.
[illegible] Townships, 942.
[illegible] Officers, 956.
Brobst, John A., M.D., 611.
Brodhead, Daniel, 148.
[illegible], 437
[illegible], 1151
Brunner, David B., 381.
Buckwalter, A. C., 415.
Burd, Col. James, Journal, 114.
Bu-kirk, Daniel, 556.

C.

Caernarvon, Township of, 1157; Taxables, 1157; Industries, 1158; Churches, 1158; Cemetery, 1159; Villages, 1159.
[illegible]
Coal, [illegible] Tonnage, 1857, 1870, 1876.
Coins, 144; Foreign, 144; Spanish, 144.
Packets, 448.
[illegible] Company, Lancaster, 156.
[illegible] Railroad, 156.
[illegible] Canal, 156.
Censors, 16.
[illegible] Berks County, 11.
Centre, Township of, 1139; Erection of, 1139; Churches, 1140; Villages, 1140.
Centreport, Borough of, 927; Physicians, 928; [illegible], 928; Societies, 928.
Charity Schools, 374.
Churches in Berks County:
Reading—Trinity Lutheran, 767; St. Matthew's English Lutheran, 771; St. John's German Lutheran, 772; St. Luke's Lutheran, 774; Grace Lutheran, 775; First Reformed, 775; Second Reformed, 777; St. Paul's Memorial Reformed, 778; Zion's Reformed, 780; Friends' Meeting-House, First, 781; Christ Episcopal, 781; St. Barnabas, 786; St. Presbyterian, 787; Bethany Mission, 788; Washington Street Presbyterian, 788; First Baptist, 788; Berean, 789; Universalist, 789; Ebenezer M. E., 790; St. Peter's M. E., 791; Covenant M. E., 791; African M. E., 792; Salem Evangelical Association, 792; Ebenezer Evangelical Association, 792; St. Matthew's Evangelical Association, [illegible], 793; Friendship Mission, 794; St. [illegible], 794; St. [illegible], 794; St. [illegible], 795; Old Salem, Reformed, 795; [illegible], 795.
Albany—Luth. and Reformed, 1070; Bethel, 1072; New Bethel, 1073; Zion's Evangelical, 1073; Salem Evangelical, 1074.
[illegible] Zion's Union, 488; St. Peter's Lutheran, [illegible]; St. Gabriel's Episcopal, 947; St. Paul's Ref. [illegible], 1130; Salem, 1131; Zion's, 1131.
Bernville—North Kill Lutheran and Reformed, 918; Salem Evangelical Association, 918.
Bethel—Salem, 1144; Ger. Baptist, 1145.
Birdsboro—Methodist Episcopal, 897; St. Michael's Episcopal, 898; St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran, 898, St. Paul's Reformed, 899.
Boyertown—Mennonite, 903; Old Union, 904; St. John's Lutheran, 905; Ebenezer M. E., 905.
Brecknock—Allegheny, 1182; Mennonite, 1183; Evangelical, 1183.
[illegible] St. Thomas, 1183, Morgantown M. E., 1159; Harmony, 1159.
Centre—Bellman's, 1140; Jerusalem, 1140; Brethren Meeting, 1140.
[illegible] Township—Zion's Evangelical Association, 965.
[illegible] Baptist, 1165; Salem, 1165; Wyomissing, 1166; Christ's or Yocum, 1166; Immanuel, 1166.
Exeter Township—Friends' Meeting, 976; Schwartzwald Reformed and Lutheran, 977; Baumstown Chapel (Reformed), 978; [illegible], 978; United Brethren, 978.
Fleetwood—St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed, 922; Emanuel Evangelical Association, 922; United Mennonite, 923.
[illegible] New Jerusalem, Reformed, [illegible] Lutheran, 1077; Bethel, 1077; Lessers Reformed and Lutheran, 1078.
Hamburg—St. John's Lutheran and Reformed, 887; Emanuel Lutheran and Reformed, [illegible], St. Mary's Roman Catholic, 889; Hamburg M. E., 889; St. Paul's Evangelical Association, 890.
Hereford—St. Daniel, 1140; Union, [illegible], 1141.
Hereford—Reformed and Lutheran, 998, Schwenkfelder, 999.
Jefferson—Christ's, 1106; St. Paul's, 1106.
Kutztown—St. John's Union, 862; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran, 864; Reformed Sunday-School, 864; Salem Evangelical Association, 865.
[illegible] Reformed, [illegible] St. Paul's, 1052; Salem Evangelical, 1052; St. Peter's Reformed and Lutheran, 1052.
[illegible] Methodist, St. John's, 1116.
Maidencreek—Friends', 1024; Old Union Friends', 1025; Maiden-creek, 1025; Zion's Evangelical, 1025.
Marion—Zion's, 1030; Christ, 1031; Tulpehocken Trinity, 1102; St. Peter's Union Chapel, 1103.
Maxatawny—Lutheran and Reformed, 1044; St. Paul's Reformed and Lutheran, 1045; Zion Evangelical, 1046.
Muhlenberg—Alsace, 994; Hinnershitz, 994, North Heidelberg, Methodist, 1126, North Heidelberg, 1126.
Oley Township—Moravian, 936; Reformed, [illegible] Christ's Lutheran, 938, Friedens Reformed and Lutheran, 938, St. James Lutheran, 939, Emanuel Evangelical, 940, Salem Evangelical Association, 940.
Ontelaunee—St. John's Lutheran and Reformed, 1033; Trinity Reformed and Lutheran, 1034.
Perry—Zion's Lutheran and Reformed, 1004, St. Jacksville Reformed and Lutheran, 1005; St. Timothy's Reformed and Lutheran, 1005, Evangelical, 1005; Salem United Brethren, 1005.
Pike—St. John's, 1018; St. Paul's, 1019.
Robeson—Friends' Meeting, 1151; Robeson 1151; Frieden's Lutheran, 1152; St. John's, 1152; Evangelical, 1152.
Richmond—Zion's Lutheran, 1038; St. Peter's, 1039; Becker's St. Peter's, 1039; St. James', 1039; Roman Catholics, 1039.
Rockland—Christ's Lutheran, 1012; New Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed, 1013.
Ruscombmanor Baptist, 1098; St. John's Lutheran and Reformed, 1008; Salem Evangelical, 1009; Seventh Day Advent, 1009.
Spring—Baptist, 1173; St. John's, 1174; Independent United Brethren, 1175; Mohn's, 1175.
Tulpehocken—Host, 1087; St. John's Union, 1088; St. Paul's, 1088; Trinity, 1088; St. John's, 1088.
Union—St. Paul's M. E., 1186; St. James' Evangelical, 1187; Monocacy M. E., 1187; Roman Catholic, 1187.
Upper Bern—St. Michael's, 1133; Shartlesville Frieden's, 1134; United Brethren, 1134; Mennonite, 1134.
Upper Tulpehocken Zion's, [illegible] St. Paul's, 1096.
Washington—Mennonite, 1002; Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 1003.
Windsor—St. Paul's, 1060.
Womelsdorf—Zion's Lutheran and Reformed, 876; New Lutheran, 877; Emanuel Evangelical, 877; Presbyterian, 878; Universalists, 878.
Civil List, 489; Members of Congress, 489; Foreign Ministers, 490; Foreign Consuls, 490; United States Commissioners, 490; Register, [illegible], 490; Senators, 490; Assemblymen, 490; District Attorneys, 493; Special Detectives, 493; Commissioners, 493; Auditors, 493; Treasurers, 495; Sheriffs, 496; Prothonotaries, 497; Recorder, 497; Registers, 498; Clerks of the Orphans' Court, 498; Clerks of Quarter Sessions, [illegible], Surveyors, [illegible], Coroners, [illegible], Mercantile Appraisers, 500, Sealers of Weights and Measures, 500; Prison Inspectors, 501; Prison Wardens, 502; Superintendents of Common Schools, 502; Jury Commissioners, 503; License Commissioners, 503; Oil Inspector, 504.
Civil War, 186; Patriotism of Berks County in, 188, War Meetings and Appropriations, 190; First Meeting in Berks County, 190; Ladies' Aid Society, 191; Reading Hospital, 192; Draft and Quotas of Berks County, 192; Northern Men in Service, 193; Companies in and Rosters of, 195 to 341; President's Call for Troops, 196; First Companies to the Front, 196; Ringgold Light Artillery, 196, 197, 198, 201, 320; The First Eight Companies, 201; Miscellaneous Enlistments, [illegible], Unrecognized Soldiers, [illegible], Soldiers buried in Berks County, 341; Societies of Ex-Prisoners of War, 348.
Cleaver, Israel, M. D. 617.
Clingan, Charles M., M. D. 1188.
Clymer, Daniel R., 848, 558.
Clymer, Edward M., 459.
Clymer, Hiester, 512.
Clymer Mass-Meeting, 1866, 488.
Clymer, William, 560.
Coblentz, Joseph, M.D., 607.
Colebrookdale, Township of, 962; Petition for, [illegible], Early Deeds, Warrants of, 962, Surveys of, Allotments in Indians, 963, Early Roads in, 963; Taxables of, in 1734 and 1759, 964;

Industries of, 1014; Churches in, 1015; Villages in, 1015.
Committee-men in 1774, 138.
Comparative statement of Defendants, 1860 and 1870.
Comparative Table of Schools, 285.
Companies in Revolutionary War: Capt. Geo. Nagle, 139; Captain Jonathan Jones, 141; Capt. Henry Christ, 141; Capt. John Spohn, 141; Capt. Peter Decker, 141; Capt. John Lesher, 141; Capt. Jacob Moser, 146; Capt. Jacob Bauer, 147; Capt. Benjamin Weiser, 147; other troops from county, 147, 148.
Companies in War of 1812-14: Captain Jacob May, 174; Capt. John Mauger, 175; Capt. Jacob Marshall, 175; Captain George Marx, 176; Capt. George Ritter, 177; Capt. Henry Wilhelm, 176; Capt. Jonathan Jones, 177; Capt. George Ziebers, 175; Capt. Thomas Moore, 178; Capt. John Christian, 178; Capt. Gabriel Old, 178.
Companies, List and Rosters of, in Civil War, 195-341.
Congressional Districts, 480
Constitution of 1776, 15.
Constitution of 1790, 16.
Constitution of 1873, 17.
Continental Paper-Money, 165.
Convention of 1789-90, 16.
Conway Cabal, 163.
Council, resolutions by, 161.
Councilors from Berks County to 1790, 532.
County Battalions, First, 350; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, 351; Sixth, 352.
County Militia Companies in 1856, 354.
County Offices, 492.
County Buildings, 462; court-house, 462; prisons, 465; State-House, 467; poor-house, 468.
County Societies, 86.
Counties, erection of, in Pennsylvania, 19.
Craig, Walter B., 582.
Cressman, Albert J., M.D., 620.
Cumru, Township of, 1161: Erection of, 1161; Division of, 1162; Taxables in 1759, 1162; Industries, 1163; Churches, 1165; Opposition to Education, 1167; Villages, 1167.

D.

Dampman, John B., 416.
Darling, Wm., 550.
Davis, Charles, 561.
Davis, J. De Puy, 569.
Davis, Wm. N., M.D., 606.
De Benneville, George, M.D., 590.
Dechert, Elijah, 563.
Deininger, Chas. A., M.D., 605.
Delegates at Convention of 1789, 521.
Democratic State Conventions, 486.
Dentistry, 643.
Der Deutsch Kompanie, song of, 459.
Derr, Cyrus G., 579.
Deserters of Berks County in Revolution, 156.
Dettra, Benj. F., 581.
Devlin, F. D., 809.
Detweiler, Aaron C., M.D., 637.
Detweiler, Isaac C., M.D., 637.
Detweiler, Washington C., M.D., 637.
Dieffenbach, Lawson H., 584.
Discoloration of water in Schuylkill River, 432.
Diemer, James, 548.
Districts: Assembly, 490; Congressional, 490; Election, 474; Senatorial, 490.
District, township of, 1014; early settlement, 1014; taxables (1759), 1014; industries, 1015; villages, 1015.
Distinguished visitors at Reading, 975.
Dornsife, James, 567.
Douglass, township of, 965; erection of, 967; taxables of, in 1759, 968; early iron works, 968; industries, 969; Douglassville, 970; villages in, 970.
Drafted militia of 1862, 306.
Drafts and quotas in Civil War, 192.
Dreibelbis, Samuel L, M. D., 636.
Duel at Reading in 1780, 164.
Dundor, Adam B., M.D., 616.
Dunkle, Thomas A., M.D., 619.
Dunn, James L., 561.
Durell, Capt. George W. 281.
Dutch East India Company, 5-7.
Dutch driven out by the English in 1664, 7.

E.

Earl, township of, 1016; erection, 1016; taxables (1782), 1016; industries, 1017; village, 1017.
Eckert, George N., M.D., 601.
Eckert, Henry S., 835.
Eckert, Isaac, 834.
Eckert, George J., 720.
Eckert, Valentine, 835
Education in Berks County, 374.
Ege, John, M.D., 637.
Ege, George, 548.
Egleman, Charles F., 407.
Eisenhower, Nathan S., 847.
Election Districts, 474.
Election of 1876, 186.
Embargo of 1807, 170.
Emergency Troops of 1863, 314: Thirty-first Regiment, Company H., 315; Forty-second Regiment, Company A, 315; Company B, 316; Company C, 316; Company D, 316; Company E, 316; Company F, 316; Company G, 317; Company H, 318; Company I, 318; Company K, 318; Forty-eighth Regiment, Company G, 319; Fifty-third Regiment, Company A, 319; Company B, 319; Ringgold Light Artillery (Ind.), 320; One Hundred Days' Service, 320.
Endlich, John, 517.
Endlich, Gustav A., 582.
English prisoners at Reading in Revolution, 152.
Erection of Berks County, 78.
Ermentrout, Samuel S., M.D., 647
Ermentrout, John Silvis, 380.
Ermentrout, James Nevin, 380
Ermentrout, Daniel, 512.
Ermentrout, George M., 577.
Evans, Charles V. R., 1124.
Evans, David, 562.
Evans, Charles, 557.
Excitement at Reading, 1799, 168.
Executive Council, action of, 156.
Exeter, Meeting in 1829, 370.
Exeter, township of, 972; erection, 972; petition for erection, 972; early land grants, 973; Boone, Daniel, born in, 973; taxables 1759, 974; industries, 974; Exeter Station, 976; Churches, 976; Schwartzwald Cemetery Association, 977; schools, 978; villages, 978.

F.

Fegley, Lewis P. G., 966.
Ferguson, Nathaniel, 1114.
Fetter, I. Comley, 584.
Filbert, Peter, 565.
Filbert, William F., 571.
Findley, Jacob, 1100.
Firemen's "Union," 812.
First English Families of Berks County, 68.
First German Families of Berks County, 67.
First Trading Post and Fort established in Pennsylvania, 6.
Fisher, James A., M.D., 609.
Fisher, Reily L., 1113.
Flourmill, Industries of, 920; early flourmills, 920; incorporation, 920; streets, 920; stores, 920; taverns, 921; post-office, 921; physicians, 921; societies, 921; schools, 921; churches, 922; industries, 922.
Flood, Frank K., 585.
Focht, Levi H., 900.
Forges: Pool, 90; Pine, 90, 968; Hay Creek, 90; Oley, 91; Spring, 92, 1015; Gibraltar, 92, 1150; Charming, 92, 1098; Tulpehocken, 92; Moselem, 93, 1035; Brobst, 95; Rockland, 96, 1012; Burkhart's, 96; Dale, 95, 96; District, 96; Speedwell, 97; Tyson, 1012.
Forts: Colonial, of 1754, 108; Henry, 108; at Dietrich Schneider's, 109; North-Kill, 109; Lebanon, 109; Franklin, 109; Petition for, 128.
Frame or plan of government, Colonial, 14.
Frankfort Land Company, 11.
Franks, Samuel D., 559.
Frantz, Elias H., M.D., 619.
French and Indian War, 101; Alarms and supplies in, 107; troops in, 107; causes of, 105.
Freshets in Schuylkill River, 429.
Friends' meeting-house at Reading as a hospital in 1776, 782.
Furnaces and forges in Berks County in 1845, 99.
Furnaces: Colebrookdale, 88, 969; Mount Pleasant, 88, 1001; Hopewell, 89, 894; Oley, 89, 933; Berkshire, 90, 1116; Hampton, 91, 895; Union, 94, 1069; District, 94, 1015; Sally Ann, 94, 1012; Joanna, 94, 1150; Dale, 95, 1001; Mary Ann, 95, 1040; Reading, 95, 1116; Greenwood, 95; Kutztown, 862; Pine, 968; Mount Laurel, 993; Temple, 993; Norway, 1092; Leesport, 1032; East Penn, 1044; Windsor, 1059; Robesonia, 1109.

G.

Gable, Amos, 810.
Garrigues, Theodore H., 578.
General Industries, 102.
Geology, 26.
Gerasch, Charles A., M.D., 590.
Gerhart Murder, 125.
Gernand, William H., 848.
Getz, George, 400.
Getz, James K., 852.
Getz, J. Lawrence, 479.
Good, Frank H., M.D., 620.
Good, Rev. William A., 379.
Goodman, William M., 576.
Gordon, David F., 542.
Government of Pennsylvania since 1681, 13.
Grand Army Posts: M. Leon Post, No. 1; General William H. Keim Post, No. 349.
Grant, Jeremiah K., 582.
Green, Albert G., 571.
Green, David P., 573.
Green, Henry D., 583.
Greenwich, Township of, 1076; early settlers, 1076; taxables (1759), 1076; industries, 107 churches, 1077; villages, 1079.
Gries, Major John M., 273.
Gries, William, M.D., 597.
Grim, Col. Daniel B., 1081.

[illegible] F., Jr., 584.
[illegible], Joseph G., M.D., 625.
Golden, Daniel G., 886.

H.

Hagenman, Geo. F., 583.
Hagenman, Jeremiah, 743.
Hahnemann Medical Society, 631.
Haller, Frederick John, 569.
Hannan, William A., M.D., 637.
Hamburg, Borough of, 880; Survey of, 880; Sale of lots in 1788, 880; Names of early citizens, 881; Growth of, 881; Incorporation, 882; Officers, 882; Fire Company, 883; Union Fire Company, 884; West Hamburg, 884; Industries, 884; Post-office, 886; Lawyers, 886; Physicians, 886; Savings Bank, 886; Churches of, 887; Schools, 891; Societies, 891; Borough Hall, 892.
Harbster, Matthan, 702.
Harbster, Wm., 701.
Harner, Capt. Samuel, 304.
Harris, Wm., 892.
Harrison Festival, 485.
Hawley, Jesse G., 422.
Hayward, Wm. C., 584.
Health Resorts, 1118.
Heidelberg, Township of, 1107; Erection of, 1107; Division of, 1107; Taxables, Early, 1108; Old Buildings, 1109; Industries, 1109; Early Settlers, 1109; Graves of Colonial Writers, 1109; Churches, 1110; Villages, 1112.
Heckman, S. B., M.D., 619.
Hedenreich, Wm., 574.
Heilig, Albert R., 583.
Heine, John C. K., 581.
Henly, David, 1074.
Helfrich, John, M.D., 632.
Heller, Frederick P., 733.
Hendel, Henry B., 712.
Hendel, John, 710.
Hentershotz, A. Lucius, 570.
Henry, Wm., 682.
Herbst, Wm., M.D., 601.
Hereford, Township of, 996; Erection of, 996; Taxables of in 1759, 997; Industries of, 997; Churches, 998; Villages, 999.
Hessian Camp Surprised, 158.
Hessian Prisoners in Revolutionary War, 149.
Hiester, Daniel, 504.
Hiester, Frank M., M.D., 595.
Hiester, Festival, 483.
Hiester, Gabriel, 519, 527.
Hiester, Isaac, 582.
Hiester, Isaac, M.D., 594.
Hiester, John P., M.D., 595.
Hiester, John S., 559.
Hiester, Joseph, 522.
Hiester, Joseph, Patriotism of, 154.
Hiester, William M., 528.
High, William, 551.
Historical Society of Berks County, 821.
Hix, Joseph S., 1135.
Hobart, Nathaniel P., 560.
Hoffedtz, Capt. J. C. A., 218.
Hoffman, Charles E., M.D., 601.
Hoffman, John W., M.D., 621.
Hoffman, Lucius, 584.
Hoffman, William F., M.D., 606.
Hoffmeier, [illegible] Library, 630.
Hoffmeier, Wm., 584.
Hottenstein, Edward, M.D., 623.
House Tax and Liberty Poles, 168.
[illegible], 887.
[illegible] Mark A. De W., 784.
[illegible] Edward B., 561.
[illegible], 584.
Hunter, Charles H., M.D., 604.
Hunter, Daniel, 520.
Hyneman, John M., 505.

I.

Ibegen, Rev. G. F. L., 888.
Incorporation of Reading: borough, 666; city, 685.
Independence won and peace declared, 164.
Indians, 56; origin, 56; Delaware, tribes of, 56; Minsi Clans, 57; Ganawese, 57; Five Nations, 58; manners and customs, 59; retreat of, 61; present location, 62; names, 63; villages, 62; collections of relics, 63.
Indian treaty, 126.
Industries in 1840, 98.
Internal improvements, 424; Schuylkill River, 424; bridges, 433; roads, 439; stages, 442; canals, 444; railways, 449; county buildings, 462; post-offices, 468; telegraph and telephone, 473.

J.

Jack, Charles J., M.D., 563.
Jacobs, J. Howard, 575.
Jefferson, township of, 1104; erection of, 1104; early families, 1105; industries, 1105; churches, 1106; schools, 1106; village, 1106.
Jennings, Chester B., M.D., 637.
Johnson, Henry W., M.D., 605.
Jones, Charles H., 574.
Jones, John P., 541.
Jones, Jonathan P., 141.
Jones, J. Glancy, 515.
Jones, James M., 569.
Jones, Richmond L., 574.
Jones, Thomas, Jr., 521.
Journal of the commander at Fort North-kill, 1754, 110.
Judges from 1776 to 1790, 533.
Judiciary, 532.
Justices of the peace from 1752 to 1776, 532.
Justices from 1777 to 1790, 533.

K.

Kauffman, Hiram Y., 581.
Keck, David S., 385.
Keely, Thomas J., M.D., 630.
Keim, Christopo[illegible], 584.
Keller, Colonel David C., 263.
Keim, Benneville, 681.
Keim, Captain Daniel de B., 355.
Keim, Captain Daniel, company of Joseph mented, 170.
Keim, General George De Benneville, 530.
Keim, General William H., 204.
Keim, George May, 508.
Keim, George De B., letter to in 1815, 179.
Keim, George de B., 455.
Keim, Henry M., 518.
Keim, Isaac H., 569.
Keim, John, 584.
Keim, Nicholas, 615.
Keiser, James W., M. D., 622.
Keiser, Henry P., 584.
Kessler, Charles, 555.
Kline, David C., M. D., 637.
Kline, Simon, 710.
Kline, Morris, 106.
Knabb, Jacob, 401.
Knerr, L. J., M. D., 637.
Knoderer, Colonel Charles A., 307.
Koch, Daniel, 923.
Kraemer, Louis, 985.
Krebs, Rudolph F., M. D., 633.
Ktemp, Felix P., 584.
Ktemp, Lewis, 584.
Kuhn, Adam P., 1117.
Kuhn, L. Oscar, M.D., 635.
Kutztown, borough of, 855; laid out, 855; progress of, 855, 857; incorporation, 855; burgesses, town clerks, etc., 856; fairs and battalions, 858; railroads in, 859; public-houses, 860; business places, 860; fire companies, 860; street improvements, 861; manufactures, 861, 862; churches of, 862; schools, 865; banks, 870; press, 870; post-office, 870; physicians, 870; attorneys, 871; Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks and Lehigh Counties, 871; societies, 871; cemeteries, 872; Berks County Poultry Association, 872; Keystone Agricultural Society, 872.
Kurtz, J. Ellis, M.D., 621.
Kurtz, Samuel L., M.D., 609.
Kutz, David, 555.

L.

Ladies' Aid Society, 191.
Lafayette's visit to Reading, 677.
Landis, Henry, M.D., 615.
Language of the early settlers, 387.
Lantz, Captain Henry A., 231.
Lancks, Benjamin B., 579.
Lancks, Franklin B., 576.
Lauer, Frederick, 722.
Law Library, Berks County, 585.
Leavenworth, William C., 562.
Lee, Bernard R., M.D., 621.
Legal Association, 586.
Lentz, Levi R., M.D., 637.
Leopold, Charles, 575.
Leoser, Thomas S., 185.
Leshier, John, 520.
Letter of Penn to the Indians, 9.
Levan, Edgar M., 580.
Levan, Isaac W., 713.
Levan, Joseph, 981.
Levan, Nathan, 582.
Libraries, 819.
Lichtenthaeler, Benjamin, 734.
Lippe, Adolph, M.D., 631.
List of attorneys, 534.
Livingood, Frank S., 583.
Livingood, Jacob S., 569.
Livingood, William H., 573.
Loewen, Adrian, M.D., 604.
Longnecker, John K., 568.
Longswamp, township of, 1048; taxables in 1759, 1048; erection, 1049; industries, 1049; churches, 1050; villages, 1053; schools, 1053.
Loose, Charles G., M.D., 615.
Lorah, George K., 957.
Lotz, Nicholas, 549.
Lower Heidelberg, township of, 1115; erection of, 1115; industries, 1115; churches, 1116; Hain Cemetery, 1117; villages, 1117; health resorts, 1119.
Ludwig, Elam M., 959.
Ludwig, George E., 567.
Ludwig, Michael, M.D., 597.
Luther, Diller, M.D., 607.
Luther, Martin, M.D., 608.

M.

McHose, Isaac, 716.
McKenty, Jacob K., 511.
McKnight, Charles B., 838.
McKnight, David, 837.
McKnight, M. Brayton, 582.
McKnight, Major James, 201.
McKnight, John, 681.
McLean Women's Relief Corps, No. 10, 349.
McLean Lt.-Col. Joseph A., 250.
McManus, John, 695.
McMichael, Col. Richards, 320.

Marlborough, township of, 1022; early settlers, 1022; taxables in 1759, 1024; churches, 1024; villages, 1024; Blanton Rolling-Mill, 1027.
Maitland, Captain Alexander C., 271.
Mallery, Garrick, 540.
Maltzberger, Henry, 584.
Maltzberger, Harrison, 584.
Manatawny Section of Berks County, 928; townships, 928; streams, 928; internal improvements, 929.
Manners and Customs of the People, 589.
Marion, township of, 1097; erection of, 1097; early settlers, 1097; dramatic exploit, 1097; churches, 1099; schools, 1103; Stonchsburg Academy, 1103; village, 1103.
Marks, William F., M.D., 633.
Marks, John B., 559.
Market-Houses of Reading, 744.
Marshall, Jacob, M.D., 597.
Marx, J. H., 582.
Mass Meetings, 487.
Mathews, James M., M.D., 607.
Mauger, David B., 971.
Maxatawny, township of, 1040; first taxables, 1040, 1041; erection of, 1041; early families, 1041; Rev. Boos early history, 1041; taverns, 1043; mills, 1043; furnaces, 1044; schools, 1044; iron-ore, 1044; churches, 1044; villages, 1046.
May, James, 682.
Mayer, John B., 565.
Medical Faculty of Berks County, 623.
Medical history, early, 587.
Medical Profession, 587.
Medical practice, introduction of, 588.
Medical Registry of Berks County, 638.
Medical Society of Berks county, 625.
Mengel, Matthias, 567.
Meredith, Stephen M., 580.
Message of Governor Morris, 105.
Mexican War: Cause of, 180; Reading Artillerists, 181; departure of troops for, 181; battles engaged in, 183; return of artillerists from, 183; reception of troops from, 183; infantry companies in, 184; death of soldiers in, 184; discharge of soldiers in, 184.
Militia encampment at Reading, 353.
Militia proffer services to President Adams, 352.
Militia returns of Berks County, 159.
Militia refuse to march in Revolution, 159.
Military Cadets, 357.
Military Division of county, 352.
Miller, Anthony F., 565.
Miller, Franklin B., 569.
Miller, Jonathan B., 915.
Miller, John, 707.
Miller, J. Edward, 584.
Miller, J. Ross, 576.
Miller, W. Oscar, 583.
Minerals of Berks County, 28.
Miscellaneous enlistments from Berks County, 336.
Mishler, Joseph, 762.
Mohr, Henry C., M. D., 619.
Montgomery, Morton L., 579.
Moore, William, M. D., 604.
Morgan, Jacob, journal of, 130.
Morgan, Jacob, deposition of, 120–127.
Morgan, Jacob, 519.
Morris, Benjamin, 549.
Morris, Gov., message of, 105.
Morris, Thomas, 562.
Morris, Wharton, 572.
Mother's defense of children in 1757, 129.
Mountains of Berks County, 51.
Muhlenberg, Charles P., 573.
Muhlenberg, Franklin S., 560.
Muhlenberg, Hiester H., 833.
Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus, 514.
Muhlenberg, Henry A., 566.
Muhlenberg, Rev. Henry M., letter of, 125.
Muhlenberg, township of; 992; erection of, 992; industries of, 993; churches, 994; villages of, 995.
Muskets by Johann Gerhart, 129; Klock, 129; Ochsner & Bell, 127; Trump, 129; Ochs, 129, 131; Ludenguth, 132; Dentz 132; Fincher, 133.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks County, 827.
Myers, John M., M.D., 621.
Myers, Samuel, 408.
Myers, Samuel C., 848.

N.

Nagle, Hiester M., M. D., 610.
Nagle, Peter, Jr., 847.
Navigation of Schuylkill River, 424.
New Sweden, 6.
Newspapers, 392.
READING—Weekly Advertiser, 393; Reading Herald, 394; Der Readinger Adler, 395; Berks and Schuylkill Journal, 398; Chronicle of the Times, 406; Readinger Post Bote, 407; Jackson Democrat, 407; Readinger Democrat, 407; Berks County Press, 408; Liberale Beobachter, 408; Reading Gazette and Democrat, 409; Alt Berks, 410; Sonne Von Alt Berks, 410; People's Advocate, 411; Berks County Democrat, 411; School Album, 411; Weekly Leader, 411; Reformirter Hausfreund, 411; Banner von Berks, 411; Die Biene, 412; Die Deutche Eiche, 412; Republikaner Von Berks, 414; Spirit of Berks, 415; Reading Weekly Eagle, 415; Reading Weekly News, 315; Reading Weekly Herald, 416.
KUTZTOWN—Neutralist, 416; Geist Der Zeit, 416; Der Hirt, 416; Kutztown Journal, 416; National Educator, 416; American Patriot, 416.
HAMBURG—Hamburg Schnellpost, 416; Hamburg Advertiser, 417; Rural Press, 417; Hamburg Weekly Item, 417.
BOYERTOWN—Boyertown Bauer, 417; Boyertown Democrat, 417.
BRIDGEPORT—Bridgeport Pioneer, 418.
WOMELSDORF—Womelsdorf Gazette, 418; Womelsdorf Herald, 418; Womelsdorf News, 418.
DAILY NEWSPAPERS—Reading Herald, 419; Reading Gazette, 419; Reading Times, 420; Evening Dispatch, 422; Reading Daily Reporter, 422; Reading Daily Eagle, 422; Die Reading Post, 423; Daily Spirit of Berks, 423; Reading Morning Herald, 423; Reading Daily News, 423.
Nicholls, Colonel Richard, 8.
Nicolls, G. A., 352.
Non-Associators, meeting of, 151.
Northern men in service in Civil War, 193.
North Heidelberg, township of, 1125; erection of, 1125; early families, 1126; mills and stores, 1126; churches, 1126.

O.

O'Brien, Dennis W., 566.
O'Reilly, James A., 580.
O'Reilly, Simon P., 582.
Officials of county, 489.
Others by special Legislation, 182.
Ohio Company, 105.
Oley, township of, 930; early settlers in, 930; early taxables in, 931; Indian villages in, 931; first assessment list of, 932; erection of 932; taxables in 1759, 933; industries in, 932; churches in, 936; Oley Cemetery, 939; Oley Academy, 941; villages in, 942–943; societies, 943.
Ontelaunee Section, 1021; townships, 1021; streams, 1021; internal improvements, 1022.
Ontelaunee, township of, 1029; petition for, 1030; early settlers, 1030; villages, 1031; industries, 1032; churches, 1033.
Otto, Bodo, M.D., 591.
Otto, Bodo, Jr., M.D., 592.
Otto, John A., M.D., 593.
Otto, John B., M.D., 593.

P.

Packets on Schuylkill Canal, 448.
Pachali, Theodor, M.D., 635.
Palatines, 11.
Paper Money in Revolution, 194.
Parks in Reading, 747–749.
Parsons' William, Letters to Richard Peters, 118.
Pathological Society of Berks County, 627.
Patriotism of Berks County in Civil War, 188.
Patriotic Spirit at Reading in Revolution, 137.
Patrons of Husbandry, 87.
Pawling, Levi, 559.
Peace declared, 134, 179.
Pearson, Edward P., 563.
Pearson, John S., 746.
Penn, John, visit of, to Reading, 676.
Penn, William, 8, 10.
Penn's Charter, 13.
Penn, Township of, 1136; erection of, 1136; early settlers of, 1136; village, 1137.
Pennsylvania: Development of, 20; population of, 21; territory of, 21; first and second century of, 21; government of, 21; internal improvement of, 22; education in, 22; Indian wars in, 23; discoveries in, 23; agriculture of, 24; agriculture in, 24.
Pennsylvania, territory of, granted to William Penn, 8.
Perry, Township of, 1063; erection of, 1063; industries, 1063; churches, 1064; schools 1066; villages, 1066.
Persons murdered, taken prisoners and missing in Berks county during the French and Indian Wars, 134, 135, 136.
Petition for new county, 74, 76, 77.
Physicians, deceased, 590.
Pike, township of, 1018; erection of, 1018; churches, 1019; villages, 1020; Our Lady Maria, 1021.
Plank, D. Heber, M.D., 615.
Plank, Jacob, M.D., 590.
Political parties, 483.
Political festivals: Hiester (1820), 483; Harrison (1840), 485; Tilden (1876), 485.
Political sentiment of the county, 476.
Porter, Robert, 540.
Post-offices, 468; Reading established, 470; mails for, 470; stamps, 471; list of, in county, 471.
Potteiger, J. B., M.D., 614.
Potts, Jonathan, M.D., 590.
Pound Sterling, 86.
Pounder, Jonathan, M.D., 596.
Proclamation of William Penn, 9.
Production of iron in 1828–30, 97.
Premium offered for wolves, 124.
President Judges, 533, 534, 537.
Printz, John H., 717.

Printz, Governor John, 7.
Purchases from Indians in 1683 and 1685, 5, 6.
Putnam, General Israel, letter of, 156.
Pyewelle, Arnold, 1.
Purchase of his land, 18.

Q.

Quota of troops required from county exceeded, 154.

R.

Railways, 449; Philadelphia and Reading, 449; East Penn, 458; Reading and Columbia, 460; Wilmington and Northern, 460; West Reading, 461; Colebrookdale, 461; Allentown, 461; Schuylkill and Lehigh, 461; Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley, 462.
Ralston, John, 674.
Rainbow Fire Company, 814.
Rauch, J. Heyl, 810.
Raudenbush, Abraham S., M.D., 617.
Read, Samuel M., 1850.
Read, Collinson, 558.
Read, James, 48.
Reading, city of, 650; selection of site of, 650; early surveys of, 651; plan of town, 652; lots of, sold at public sale, 652; first patentees, 653; encumbered, 661; list of taxables in 1779, 1005; district of, erected, 1006; early schools in, 697; markets and fairs of, 647, 748, 749, 763; attacked by Indians, 654; encouraged settlement, 656; early inn-keepers of, 659; Rainbow Fire Company, 661, 814; town pumped, 661, 749; fuel, light and entertainment, 662, 758; hunting and fishing, 662; Indian invasion, 663; prominent men, 664, 681; bor-ough of, from 1783 to 1847, 666; incorporation of borough and city, 666, 685; election districts of, 668; newspapers of, 392, 668; postoffice of, 669, 762; railroad improvements of, 669, 767; fire companies of, 670; ferries and bridges, 670; banks of, 671; panic of 1837, 671; water supply of, 672, 747; lights of, 672, 758; public buildings, 672, 744; streets, roads, railways, 672; manufactures of 674, 691; traffic of, 675; merchants of, in 1830, 675; occupations in 1839, 676; distinguished visitors at, 676; memorial services at, 678; change of names of streets, 678; executions at, 679; early exhibitions at, 680; growth of, from 1847 to 1876, 682; review of, in 1847, 682; development of, 686; riot in, 689; trial of rioters, 692; industries of, 693, 744; market-houses, 744; Penn Square, 747; commons and parks, 749, 766; City Hall, 751; Lauer monument, 750; fire company building, 751; business of (1885), 753; postmasters of, 753; cemeteries of, 755; Charles Evans Cemetery, 755; other cemeteries, 758; gas and electric light, 758; halls in, 759; Grand Opera House, 762; Mechanics' Hall, 762; private market-houses, 763; Reading Hospital, 763; St. Joseph's Hospital, 765; Mineral Spring, 767; churches of, 767; schools, 798; Reading Academy, 799; Military Institute, 800; common-school system, 800; officers of school district, 802; High School, 803; school buildings, 804; academies, seminaries, &c., 804; art and artists, 808; Protective Association, 811; Firemen's Union, 812; fire alarm, 812; parades, 813; Salvage Corps, 813; libraries, 813; Reading Library, 813; Free Circulating Library, 815; 820, 830; banks, 834, 840; list of town and city officials, 841, 842; geological sketches by, 847; census, 851; taxables, 851.
Reading Artillerists, 355.
Reading Hospital, 192, 763.
Reading Loyal Ladies' League, No. 6, 349.
Reading Medical Association, 627.
Reading Washington Guards, 178.
Ream, Alonzo E., 583.
Reber, Charles T., M.D., 612.
Reber, Conrad D., 1181.
Reber, Henry C. G., 519.
Reber, James T., 742.
Recent industries, 97.
Redemptioners, 11.
Reeser, Howard S., M.D., 619.
Regiments in Civil War, 202 to 335.
Reichert, Matthias, 504.
Religious denominations, 357; Lutherans, 358; Reformed, 359; Friends, 360; Baptists, 361; Methodists, 362; Moravians, 364; Roman Catholics, 367; other denominations, 368.
Religious excitement in 1829, 369.
Report of Cruelties by Indians, 123.
Representatives' Frame of Government, 16.
Representative men, 479.
Resolution passed by people of Berks County in 1812, 171.
Review of militia by General Winfield Scott, 353.
Revolution, 663.
Revolution and Independence, 136.
Revolutionary survivors, 165.
Rhoads, Capt. Geo. B., 258.
Rhoads, Hon. J. B., 609.
Rhoads, Reuben B., M.D., 609.
Rhoads, Henry, 556.
Rhoads, Ezekiel, 954.
Rhoads, M. A., M.D., 619.
Richards, John S., 566.
Richards, Louis, 576.
Richmond, Township of, 1035; Survey of, 1035; Taxables, 1035; Early Settlers, 1036; Moselem Mines, 1036; Moselem Springs, 1037; Crystal Cave, 1037; Churches, 1038; Villages, 1040.
Rieser, Adam B., 584.
Rightmyer, William M., 577.
Ritner Young Men's Convention, 487.
Rittenhouse, Samuel R., M.D., 632.
Ritter, Samuel, 754.
Ritter, Wm. S., 397.
Ritter, John, 396.
Roads, 149; Indian Paths, 139; Tulpehocken, 420; Maiden Creek, 440; Oley, 441; Schuylkill, 441; others, 442.
Robeson, Township of, 1148; Early Settlers, 1148; Taxables, 1149; New Township not established, 1149; Industries, 1150; Gibraltar Iron-Works, 1150; Seyfert's Iron-Works, 1150; Churches, 1151; Joanna Camp-Meeting Grounds, 1153; Villages, 1153.
Robeson, Charles K., 572.
Rockland, Township of, 1009; Erection of 1009; Taxables (1759), 1011; Industries, 1012; Churches, 1012; Villages, 1013; Whirlwind in, 1014.
Roland, Horace, 580.
Rosenthal, Wilhelm, 412.
Roster of Berks County Regiments, 147.
Rothermel, Isaac H., 583.
Rothermel, John H., 583.
Rourke, Wm. J., 583.
Rowe, Wm. G., 851.
Ruhl, Christian H., 581.
Ruscombe-manor, Township of, 1006; erection of, 1006; taxables in 1759, 1007; industries of, 1007; churches, 1008, villages, 1009.
Russ, Jacob, 1.

S.

Sallade, Andrew, 366.
Sallade, Jacob, 527.
Sallade, Jacob M., 571.
Sassaman, Augustus S., 546.
Sections of Berks County, 928; Manatawny and its townships, 929; Ontelaunee and its townships, 1021; Tulpehocken and its townships, 1082; Schuylkill and its townships, 1147.
Seltzer, J. George, 573.
Senatorial Districts, 490.
Settlers, Early: Dutch, 5, 7; Swedish, 5, 64; English, 7, 63; German, 11, 65, 67; Welsh, 12, 69; Irish, 12, 70; Hebrew, 70.
Seyfert, Simon, 694.
Schaeffer, Charles H., 575.
Schaeffer, D. Nicholas, 582.
Schaeffer, Lewis, 924.
Schall, David, 551.
Schell, Frank R., 580.
Schlemm, Christian L., M.D., 596.
Schlemm, C. W. G., M. D., 596.
Schmehl, Adam H., 581.
Schmucker, Ethanan Z., M.D., 635.
Schmucker, Francis R., M.D., 635.
Schneider, Ephraim, 981.
Schneider, Jacob, 550.
Schoener, Adam, M.D., 600.
Schoener, Decatur G., M.D., 609.
Schoener, Franklin B., 566.
Schoener, Jacob B, 808.
Schoener, J. Dallas, 576.
Schoener, William B., 569.
Schollenberger, Lewis A., M.D., 635.
Schools in Reading, 798; Reading Academy, 799; Military Institute, 800; common school system, 800; officers of school district, 802; High School, 803; school buildings, 804; Female Seminary, 804; private schools, 804; Reading Seminary, 805; Reading Business College, 805; Carroll Institute, 806; Schuylkill Seminary, 806; Stewart Academy, 806; Reading Seminary, 807; Inter-State Commercial College, 807.
Schools in Kutztown, parochial, 1095; common, 1095; Franklin Academy, 1095; Manatawny Seminary and Keystone State Normal School, 866.
Schrader, Henry O., 584.
Schroeder, Captain Isaac, 333.
Schroeder, Daniel E., 515.
Schuylkill River, 424; fishing in, 424; navigation of, 424; obstruction to navigation in, 425, 426; first steamboat on, 425, 426; fords over Schuylkill in 1778, 427; navigation of, encouraged by legislature, 427; freshets in, 429; discoloration of water in, 432; bridges over, 433.
Schuylkill, section of 1147; streams of, 1147; hills of, 1148; internal improvements, 1148; townships of, 1148.
Schwartz, Hiram H., 547.
Schwartz, John, 510.
Schweitzer, Samuel Z., 1183.
Scott's, General Winfield, visit to Reading, 353, 677.
Seidel, Franklin, 1027.
Schaeffer, John, 912.
Shallbach, Jacob, 1092.
Shalter, Edwin, 576.
Shalter, Irenaeus, 576.
Shearer, Benjamin Y., 581.
Shearer, Christian, 810.
Shearer, Edward H., 574.
Shearer, Peter, 567.

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